"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and probably Tuesday; southeast and south winds.
Temperature yesterday—Max. 75, min. 63.
For weather report see next to last page.

VOL. LXXII....No. 23,963. NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1923. TWO CENTS In Greater New York | THREE CENTS Within 200 Miles | FOUR CENTS Elsewhere

100,000 DEAD IN JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE; TOKIO, YOKOHAMA AND NAGOYA IN RUINS, MILLIONS DESTITUTE; FIRES STILL RAGING

ITALY WILL REJECT LEAGUE DECISION ON GREEK DISPUTE

Minister Tells Athens His Government Denies Geneva Has Jurisdiction.

TROOPS LANDED AT CORFU

5,000 Men Disembark and Seize Customs to Collect Expenses of Occupation.

GREECE APPEALS TO ALLIES

Asks Them to Inquire Into Murders —Suggests Indemnity for Corfu Seizure.

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ATHENS, Sept. 2.—Signor Montagna, the Italian Minister, announced to the Greek Foreign Office today that his Government will not be represented at the present meetings of the League of Nations, and, therefore, does not consider itself bound by the decisions to be made there.

Italy declines to recognize, Signor Montagna said, that the League has any jurisdiction in the Italo-Greek controversy. Italy also notified Greece that it must pay an indemnity covering all expenses of the occupation of Corfu, in addition to the 50,000,000 Italian lire already demanded as the penalty for the Tellini murders.

Meanwhile, the Italian fleet has taken full possession of the Corfu Channel, patrolling the waters from Santi Quaranto to Previsa with destroyers, submarines, auxiliary craft and seaplanes. Throughout the night their searchlights made a brilliant display, prying into every nook and cranny of the rockbound coast of barren Epirus as far south as Parga.

Their only quarry was a tiny Greek coastwise steamer Georgios Espiraeus, which an Italian submarine discovered at the entrance to the Harbor of Goumenitsa. The submarine fired the first shot without notice. Although probably it was only intended to cross in front of the ship as a signal, it hit the ship a glancing blow on the bow. The Captain immediately stopped and was informed that the Italian Government had closed those waters to all ships flying the Greek flag. After some delay the Georgious was permitted to proceed to Goumenitsa and debark its passengers.

Italian Squadron Sails Secretly.

Heavier units of the Italian fleet left Corfu yesterday for a destination which was not revealed. No news has reached Athens regarding the whereabouts of the British fleet, which was reported to have sailed from Malta.

Telegraphic communication to Corfu was restored yesterday for private telegrams, subject to Italian censorship.

Greece today asked the Allies to appoint a special commission to inquire into the Tellini murders, suggesting the immediate despatch of representatives of Great Britain, France and Italy empowered to carry on an investigation on both sides of the Albanian and Greek frontier.

This request was contained in the Greek reply to the collective allied note delivered to the allied representatives this afternoon. The note, after accepting all the allied suggestions, points out that the work of the Greek investigators is handicapped because all the evidence points conclusively to the fact that the assassins escaped immediately after the murders into Albania, whose border is only two miles distant from the scene.

The commission, it was declared, will receive every facility to conduct its inquiry on Greek soil, and the hope is expressed that the Albanian Government will be similarly disposed to co-operate. It is believed here that Great Britain and France will receive the suggestion favorably, but that Italy is unlikely to approve it, having already committed itself to a definite statement of Greek guilt and responsibility. It is problematical how far the Albanians may be able to grant protection to such a commission, owing to the unsettled state of the mountain tribes, and their hostility to anything resembling foreign intervention.

The Greek note also contains a significant clause reserving the right to demand indemnification from Italy for the Corfu occupation.

Says Italy Aims to Control Adriatic

By occupying Paxos and Antipaxos yesterday, Italy seized two islands commercially unimportant, but which strategically complete Italy's command of the Adriatic because they dominate the southern entrance to the channel between Corfu and the mainland of Greece. With the same object, the Ital-

Continued on Page Four.

HOTEL ST. GEORGE—Brooklyn's Largest. New Grand Ballroom accommodates 800. Popular banquet rooms; excellent cuisine.—Advt.

Paris Savant Says Aspirin Revives Withering Flowers

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Co. Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—A scientist here says he has discovered that the best way to revive withering flowers is to dose them with aspirin.

He says that an ordinary aspirin tablet dissolved in warm water will freshen the most delicate cut flowers in vases, while a piece of cotton soaked in a similar solution and wrapped around the stem of a flower worn in the buttonhole will keep it fresh for a long period.

LUDENDORFF HAILS PRINCE AS RULER

Calls Hermine's Son Ferdinand 'Your Majesty' in Presenting Chalice at Nuremberg.

REVIEWS 200,000 VETERANS

Throng at Mass Swears to Oust French and Belgians—Hitler Demands Revolt.

Copyright, 1923, by The Chicago Tribune Co.

NUREMBERG, Sept. 2.—A pan-German call to a monarchist dictatorship rang through Bavaria today. Thousands of persons answered it. At a field mass, over the bodies of fallen World War veterans, youths took an oath never to rest until they had driven the last of the French and Belgians from German soil. Death to the invader was shouted and 100,000 Fascisti banners were flung in the Autumn sunshine.

Here in medieval Nuremburg, the finest of all old walled, towered and buttressed cities, Field Marshal Ludendorff held sway, reviewing 200,000 monarchist adherents, including regiments of Herr Hitler's gray-shirted Fascisti.

The climax came when, turning to Prince Ferdinand, the eldest son of the present Kaiserin, Field Marshal Ludendorff presented to him a silver goblet of wine.

"I hail your Majesty," said Marshal Ludendorff, and the 17-year-old Prince accepted the chalice, kneeling like a knight of Sir Arthur's round table.

Everywhere the call came for blood and iron. Admiral Scheer told the masses that Germany must restore its navy and not rely on the League of Nations. Herr Hitler sounded the keynote of Bavaria's monarchy day when he said:

Hitler Calls for Blood and Sword.

"We need another revolution in Germany, not that Socialist, bourgeoisie and Jewish revolution of 1918, but a nationalist revolution today to restore Germany's might and greatness. We can save Germany from internal and foreign foes only through blood and sword. We need a revolution, bloodshed and a dictatorship."

The most impressive incident in a whole day of meetings, speech-making, parading and military music, was the field mass attended by 150,000. Dirges were sung for the dead and militaristic songs for the living.

Field Marshal Ludendorff and Admiral Scheer, the former in a blue and red trimmed uniform with gold buttons and the latter in a sailorman's blue suit, were leading figures.

Take Oath Against French.

First a Protestant clergyman spoke mildly, recounting Germany's sufferings. Then a Catholic priest mounted the tribune and delivered a powerful, emotional oration, inflaming the vast multitude. The priest at the height of his speech addressed himself to all.

"I ask you Germans," the priest

Continued on Page Six.

ZIEGFELD FOLLIES—NEW EDITION, GREATEST OF ALL; LAST 2 WEEKS! New Amsterdam Theatre.—Advt.

PREPARED TO RUSH RELIEF

American Red Cross Takes Quick Action to Aid Japanese Victims.

MEN AND SUPPLIES READY

Chapters in Philippines and China Instructed to Take All Necessary Steps.

CONSULT JAPAN ON NEEDS

Washington Government and Japanese Embassy Still Without Advices From Tokio.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Every energy of the American Government, working in conjunction with the American National Red Cross, will be bent toward the rushing of relief workers and supplies to Japan in the situation confronting Tokio, Yokohama and other sections as a result of the earthquake disaster.

While no official details have been received, President Coolidge and his advisers in the Cabinet entertain no doubt that the world is confronted with one of the greatest calamities in its history. Even if the extent of the disaster were not indicated by the press and radio reports received from unofficial sources, officials of the American Government and diplomats at the Japanese Embassy are satisfied that it will call for herculean relief efforts from this country and the outside world, as well as by the Japanese Government.

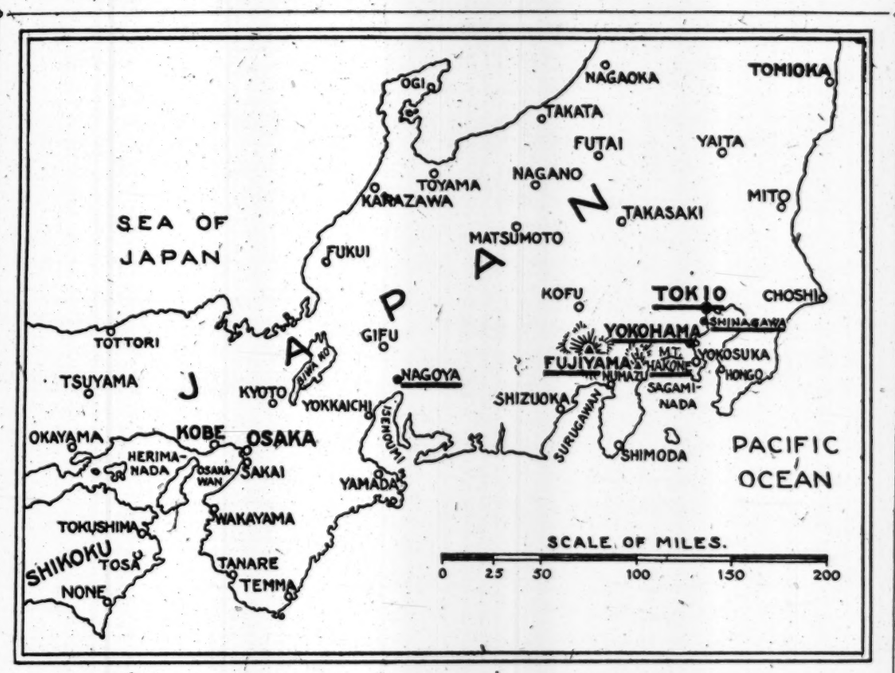
The American Government and the American Red Cross, which is a semi-official organization, will do everything within their power. Preliminary steps already have been taken by both to serve the Japanese nation in the crisis. The extent to which relief will be needed cannot be definitely ascertained until information is received from the Japanese Government or Japanese Red Cross sources.

Red Cross Officials Confer.

High officials of the American Red Cross met in conference this afternoon to consider relief measures for victims of the great earthquake disaster at Tokio. After several telephone talks with Judge John Barton Payne, head of the Red Cross, who is in Chicago, those attending today's conference announced that the American Red Cross had just sent cablegrams to the Philippines and China, where it has very strong chapters, taking preliminary steps toward rushing relief to the stricken Japanese cities.

The Philippine branch of the American Red Cross, next to the Japenese Red Cross, is the largest organization of its kind in the Orient. The cablegrams asked for immediate information as to the number of Red Cross nurses and the amount of Red Cross disaster relief

Continued on Page Two.



WHERE EARTHQUAKE, FIRE AND TIDAL WAVE KILLED 100,000.

AMBASSADOR SEEKS NEWS BY WIRELESS

Hanihara Hurries to Washington in Effort to Get in Touch With Imperial Stations.

MANY DEATHS AMONG POOR

Heaviest Loss of Life Is In Crowded Quarters, Says Japanese Envoy.

The Japanese Consulate here was without news of Tokio and Yokohama yesterday beyond that contained in the morning newspapers. Mananso Hanihara, Japanese Ambassador, received the news of the catastrophe at the Hotel Plaza, where he has been spending a holiday with Vice Consul J. Aneha, Acting Consul in the absence in Tokio of Hyo Kamaski, Consul General. Ambassador Hanihara left on the Congressional Limited for Washington at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and will try to get in touch with his Government through the Imperial wireless stations.

"So far as I have information," he said a few minutes before his train left the Pennsylvania Station, "this is the most terrible earthquake in the history of Japan. The loss of life must have been appalling."

In the absence of more definite information the Ambassador did not care to make a further statement. He said that an appeal might be made to the American Red Cross, although the Japanese Red Cross had been highly organized, and had a record for efficiency.

Heavy Death Toll Among Poor.

Ambassador Hanihara was asked if he knew the Mitsukoshi department store in Tokio, where, according to early dispatches, the fire that swept Tokio had its start. The Ambassador said that it was a fine stone structure, completed within the last three years. He declared that it was difficult for him to understand how fire could spread from the building, and that it was close to the centre of the city and to the grounds enclosing the imperial palace.

The Ambassador said that it appeared to him that the fire had started in many localities at the same time and that to this should be attributed the speed with which it jumped from one street to another. He said that he had no personal knowledge about the Asakusa Tower beyond that it was twelve stories in height and was located near a temple. Mr. Hanihara said that it would probably develop that the greatest loss of life had been among the poorer classes who were crowded in lower quarters.

Fire Apparatus Is Modern

Commenting on reports that the fire-fighting apparatus of Yokohama and Tokio was antiquated,

Continued on Page Three.

Fear Casualties in Tokio Alone Will Exceed 100,000

NAGASAKI, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—It is feared that the casualties in Tokio will exceed even those of the great disaster of 1856, when more than 100,000 were killed in that city.

Prince Saionji, former Premier, who was staying at Gotemba, made his escape safely to a nearby bamboo grove.

A number of volcanoes are reported to be active.

INSTRUMENTS RECORD MORE EARTHTREMORS

British Expert Thinks They Mark Another Disturbance in the Region of Japan.

SHOWN IN A WIDE AREA

Georgetown University Scientist Says They Indicate Earth Is Returning to Normal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Two more earthquakes—neither believed to be as far distant as Japan—have been noted by Father Torndorf, the eminent seismographist at the Georgetown University Observatory, within the past twenty-four hours. The later of the two was recorded late this afternoon and the other last night.

The one recorded this afternoon began at 5:48 o'clock, Washington time, and lasted until 6:50 o'clock. The other began at 10:04 o'clock last night and lasted until 12:30 this morning. Both were estimated by Father Torndorf to be about 3,700 miles distant from Washington, and it is his opinion that they were not as far away as Japan.

"The earthquake last night," said Father Torndorf to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES, "began at 10:04 P. M., according to our instruments, and lasted until 12:30 o'clock in the morning. Its maximum intensity was reached at 10:42 P. M. last night Eastern Standard Time. It was rather severe, and the seismograph records indicate that it

Continued on Page Three.

200,000 BUILDINGS ARE RAZED IN TOKIO

Martial Law Declared in Panic Following the Fire and Earthquake.

EMBASSIES' FATE UNKNOWN

Imperial Family Is Safe, but Premier Yamamoto Has a Narrow Escape.

OSAKA, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—A descriptive message from the Reuter correspondent at Tokio says that from early morning yesterday a strong wind had been blowing and the weather was cloudy and hot. At noon an appalling earthquake occurred, followed by more than ten shocks. Dwellings were either completely or partially destroyed.

The people fled from their houses, jamming the streets and open spaces. Intermittent shocks continued until sundown.

Fires broke out everywhere, and the flames, fanned by the strong wind, spread in all directions. It was impossible to control them, as the water supply failed at the critical moment.

When the correspondent left at 9 o'clock in the evening many of the Government offices had been burned down, including the Home Department and the Metropolitan Police Station.

The correspondent estimates that 200,000 houses were reduced to ashes, and the fire was still burning in many places. Estimates of the casualties for the moment are uncertain, but they are believed to have been enormous.

Troops and doctors were doing splendid work in rendering first aid. Many workmen were killed or injured in the Government printing offices.

Six hundred persons were killed at the Nihokienki electric plant.

Amid the flames of the burning city the citizens of Tokio were seeking places of safety.

An officer of the steamer London Maru who landed at Yokohama reports the bodies of dead scattered everywhere and says that tens of

Continued on Page Two.

DEAD ARE IN HEAPS IN TOKIO STREETS

Path of Destruction Extends to Fifty Miles About the Capital—More Earthshocks Sunday.

SCORE OF SMALLER CITIES ARE ALMOST WIPED OUT

Survivors Are Without Food and Water—10,000 Casualties in Yokohama, But the Foreign Section Escapes—Wires Still Cut.

SHANGHAI, China, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—One hundred thousand persons have perished in Tokio and Yokohama alone, according to bulletins received here from Japan.

In Tokio the arsenal exploded, destroying the arsenal and the adjoining printing bureau. There were several thousand casualties here.

In the Nihonbashi and Kanda wards, in which scarcely a single structure is left standing, thousands lack water and food.

The Kaijo building in the Marunouchi district collapsed with a thousand casualties.

The loft buildings lining the streets opposite the Tokio Central Railway Station were burned. The main building of the Central Railroad Station remains intact.

At Yokohama the fire started in the Bund and spread through Benten and Isezaki Streets, wiping out the business district.

Tens of thousands of visitors, many of them foreigners, are in the mountain resorts of the Hakone District. They were panic-stricken by the repeated quakes. Mount Hakone village and the town of Atami were demolished, with the loss of six or seven thousand dead.

At Ito, on the Idzu Peninsula, more than 500 houses were washed away by tidal waves.

Six hundred persons perished when the railway tunnel at Sasako, the largest in Japan, collapsed.

The Nichi Nichi was the only newspaper in Tokio to escape destruction.

The Japanese community here is grief-stricken.

Big Tokio Districts Are Razed.

The most serious damage was done to the territory covering the Yam-An-Ote District, including the Tokio wards of Honjo Fukagawa, Akusaka, Shitaya, Nihonbashi and Kanda, where hardly a single structure was left standing.

Naval wireless messages received from Funabashi narrating stories of refugees from Tokio indicate that many buildings in the capital were demolished by the first earthquake shock.

From other reports it appears that fires started in forty-eight places and that the business district was completely devastated. The palace was reported still to be burning.

All reports received here indicate that Yokohama is an immense mass of ruins. The harbor works there were demolished.

Shinagawa was swept by a tidal wave.

The British light cruiser Despatch, the only foreign war vessel at Shanghai, sailed at 4 o'clock this morning for Yokohama, expecting to arrive in eighteen hours.

A naval radio dispatch from Funabashi says the Japanese Navy Department does not answer radio calls and that therefore it is feared the entire Navy Department has been destroyed.

Fears are entertained here for the safety of Judge Charles Lobingier of the United States Court for China, and his wife; United States District Attorney Leonard Husar, his wife, and United States Marshal Thurston Porter, all of whom are believed to be in Yokohama. They left for Yokohama recently, after a term of court at Harbin.

Porter went to Yokohama to greet his fiancee, Miss Louise McCoubrey. They were planning to marry in Japan.

Fire at the Imperial Palace.

NAGASAKI, Japan, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—A special messenger from Tokio, hurrying to the Anakura Hot Springs with a report upon the conditions in Tokio for Princess Nagako, fiancee of the Regent, has arrived here. He said the fire at the Imperial Palace was not serious, but that flames were raging at Akasaka, near Tokio, yesterday.

Several more earthshocks were felt at Yokohama at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon.

Tokio is still burning and explosions there are frequent. Nobody is being permitted to enter the city unless they have sufficient food for their individual needs.

It is reported that the Fuji Spinning Mills, near Mount Fuji, collapsed and that 8,000 of the operators perished.

At Hakone, a famous mountain resort, it is said to be easier to count the living than the dead.

Streets Are Heaped With Dead.

PEKING, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—All cities and towns

Bombardment of Corfu Halted Wedding Of Two U. S. Near East Relief Workers

The Italian shells which fell on the Greek island of Corfu were responsible for the interruption of the wedding arrangements of two Near East Relief workers who, twenty minutes before the bombardment commenced, were to have departed for Athens to be married the next day.

In a cable from Athens which L. W. Archer, Secretary of the Near East Relief, received yesterday, it was disclosed that Colonel Stephen Lowe of St. Louis, Mo., and Miss Emma Wood of Baltimore, Md., were on the point of sailing when the Italian authorities refused them permission to depart. Lowe and his bride-to-be hastened to the cable office, and five minutes before the bombardment opened sent the following cable to Athens headquarters:

"Impossible to leave Corfu. Postpone wedding arrangements." This was the last direct message from Corfu since the Italian occupation.

Miss Wood, who is well known in Red Cross circles and who was a head nurse in the American Red Cross during the war, was in charge of the infirmary in the old fort, which suffered from gunfire.

The message from Athens to New York Relief headquarters was dated Saturday night. It adds:

"Near East Relief had important orphanage work in the old fort at Corfu, which was bombarded. This work was under the direction of Henry T. Kneeland of Hartford, Conn., who forcibly removed 300 Armenian children from the fort the day before the bombardment. As communication was severed, probably after the bombardment, no further details are available.

"The Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs, however, has informed the American Minister at Athens that there is every reason to believe that all the American and Canadian personnel are safe and in good health. The relief workers of our organization at Corfu included two whose names have not been previously published, Miss Grace Blackwell of Montclair, N. J., and Miss Laila Priest of Detroit.

"The Italian censor thus far has prevented Americans from communicating with Athens since the occupation. Members of the Athens headquarters are leaving for Corfu to investigate. They are expected to return on Thursday."

Archer added that representations had been made to the State Department at Washington, protesting against the refusal of the Italian authorities to allow the personnel to communicate with the outside world. He said that it also seemed the Italians were preventing freedom of movement to the American subjects there. Further investigation will be made, and if this is the case, energetic protest to the Italian Government will be made.

HISTORIC PHILADELPHIA'S NEWEST Hotel, The Robert Morris Parkway.—Advt.

Dr. J. Bentley Squier and His Family Safe; He Cables to Times That They Are in Kyoto

Anxiety for the safety of Dr. J. Bentley Squier, former President of the New York County Medical Society, who, with his wife, son and daughter, have been touring China and were returning home by way of Japan, was relieved last night by the receipt by THE NEW YORK TIMES of a message from Dr. Squier, filed at Kyoto, Japan —some 230 miles southwest of Tokio, and therefore outside the earthquake damage zone—at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The message read:

TIMES, New York:
Safe. Miyako Hotel, Kyoto.
SQUIER.

Dr. Squier and his family were expected to arrive in Yokohama on Saturday on the Empress of Australia. Apparently, however, they took another route. A dispatch from Shanghai last night told of their having left Shanghai on Aug. 17, intending to take the overland route across the Strait of Korea to Japan. They intended to reach Kyoto last Friday and to go on to Nara, near Osaka, tomorrow, and thence to Tokio.

TAKE BELL-ANS AFTER MEALS Gives Amazing Benefit. Start Today.—Advt.

between Tokio and Osaka were destroyed by the earthquake, says a message picked up by the new Mitsui wireless station here. The message came from South Japan.

The streets of Tokio are said to be heaped with the bodies of the dead. Fire is raging from one end of the city to the other. The casualties are declared to be inestimable. Most of the big buildings of the capital were destroyed.

The dispatch added that Yokohama suffered tremendously from the earthquake, while a tidal wave which followed it added to the terror of the populace, who fled toward the interior.

Central Japan is entirely without means of communication.

Nagoya, a city of several hundred thousand inhabitants, 170 miles southwest of Tokio, has been virtually destroyed.

At Yokohama the naval station was overwhelmed by a tidal wave.

Destruction Covers Great Area.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 3 (Associated Press).—Tokio, Yokohama and neighboring cities tonight were burning ruins while more than 100,000 persons in the vicinity of these cities were reported dead as a result of Saturday's earthquakes, according to advices received in San Francisco by the Associated Press from its Shanghai correspondent and by the Radio Corporation from its station at Tomioka.

Death and destruction were spread over an area roughly comprised within a radius of fifty miles of Tokio. How extensive casualties and the material damage outside that zone are, has not been determined, as all communications with Japan are still interrupted except for brief connection by radio with Tomioka and occasional dispatches from Japan to Shanghai.

The city of Nagoya is virtually destroyed. The Japanese naval station near Yokohama was engulfed by a tidal wave and the Imperial Palace at Tokio is endangered by fire. Nagoya has a population of 620,000. It is about ninety miles east of Osaka and about seventy mile s west of Tokio.

Tokio is under martial law. Nobody is admitted into the city unless they have their own provisions. Nihonbashi ward is virtually annihilated.

A railway man from Tokio says casualties there are estimated at 100,000.

This information was received here by the Radio Corporation from its Iwaki Station, near Tomioka, Japan. Nihonbashi is the downtown business centre of Tokio.

The message said the Mitsukoshi and Shirokiya department stores were destroyed by the fire.

Aviator Finds Two Cities Razed.

An aviator flew from Tokorozawa, flying over the zone said he could not see a single house remaining in Kamakura and Yokosuka, cities in the vicinity of Yokohama, following tidal waves.

The wards of Kokugikwan and Honjo were destroyed. There was a large amphitheatre at Kokugikwan where wrestling matches were held. It is estimated 1,400 houses were destroyed in Yokohama.

Immediately after the earthquake fire started in Tokio in about twenty places simultaneously and spread over the wards of Honjo at Fukagawa, Asakusa, Nihonbashi, Ushigome, Akasaka, Kojimachi and Shiba. There is a safety zone in parts of the wards of Ushigome, Koishikawa, Yotusuya, Azuba, Hongo and north of there.

Reports indicate the Marine Corps Station at Yokosutka has been annihilated and ships there are stranded. Yokosutka is a town of 70,000 and had numerous Government buildings including a naval hospital, naval arsenal, naval engineering college, torpedo headquarters and a shipyard. It is twelve miles south of Yokohama.

Among the buildings burned in Tokio are the army arsenal, the military academy, the Ushigome Metropolitan Police Station, the Imperial Theatre, the Home Office Building and the Finance Department Building, the Government Printing Bureau and the Imperial University.

The Prince Regent has taken refuge in the imperial sanctuary.

All six bridges over the Sumida River, which divides Tokio, were reported collapsed. Enoshima, the picture island in the Kamakura district, was submerged.

The volcano on the island of Oshima is continuing to send up smoke.

The best available reports received today said hardly a structure was left standing in the Yamanote district, which includes the Tokio wards of Honjo, Fukagawa, Akusaka, Shitaya, Nihonbashi and Kanda.

Thousands Without Food or Water.

Thousands are without food and water and no means of getting any at present.

In Yokohama the fire started in the Bund, or foreign section, spreading rapidly to the business district, which was wiped out.

Tens of thousands of guests at resorts in the Hakone district, near Yokohama, in the mountains, were driven from their quarters by quakes and fires. They were panic-stricken. The number of casualties is undetermined.

The town of Atami was demolished, 6,000 or 7,000 persons being killed.

At Ito, on the Idzu Peninsula, more than 500 houses were washed away by tidal waves.

Six hundred persons are reported to have perished when a railway tunnel at Sasako collapsed.

With railroad lines, telephone wires and all other means of communication and travel between Tokio and the remainder of Japan and the outside world cut off, Tokio and the other cities on the central Eastern Central seacoast on the Island of Hondo are isolated in their desolation.

The cities of Tokio and Yokohama were described by the Superintendent of the Japanese Government wireless station at Tomioka, which operates via Radio Corporation, as "like hell."

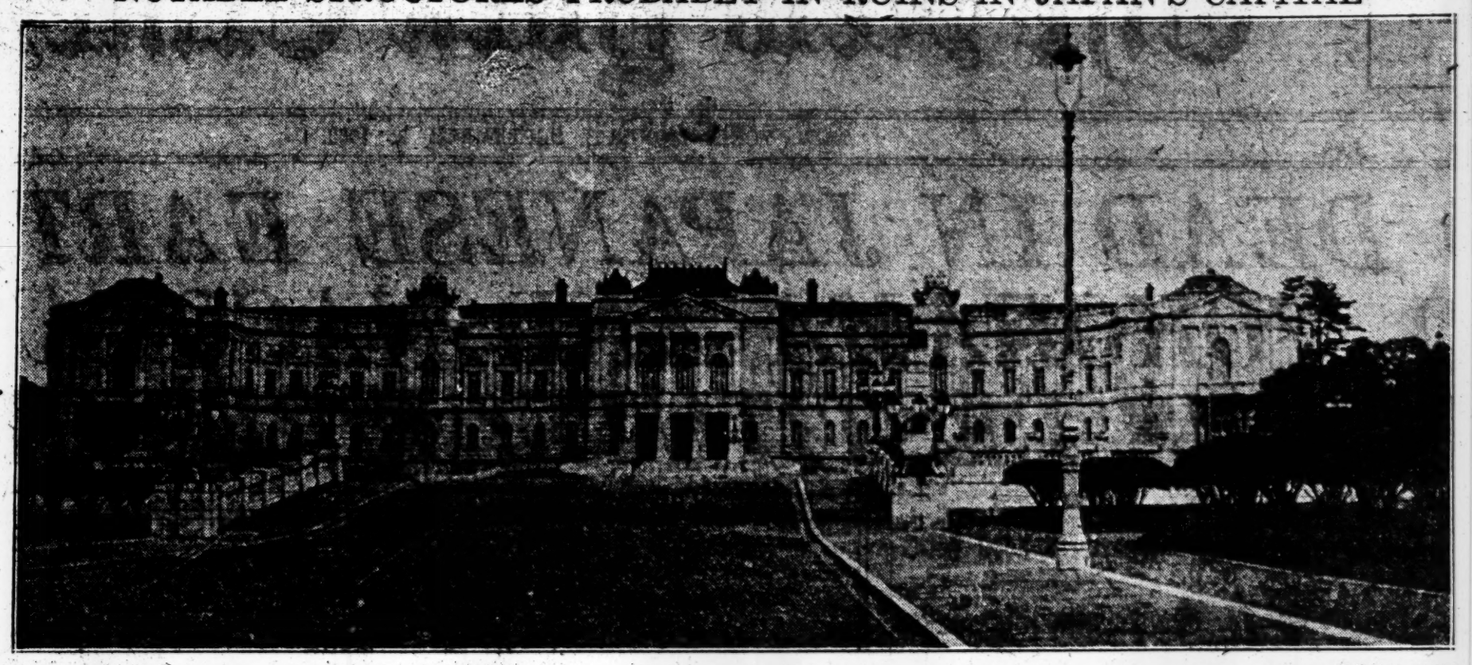
Buildings were falling; fire was spreading everywhere; dead and dying were on all sides; there were explosions and cries of horror and fear by the panic-stricken populace.

What the earthquake and fire did not destroy on land, tidal waves are reported to have crushed or sunk at sea.

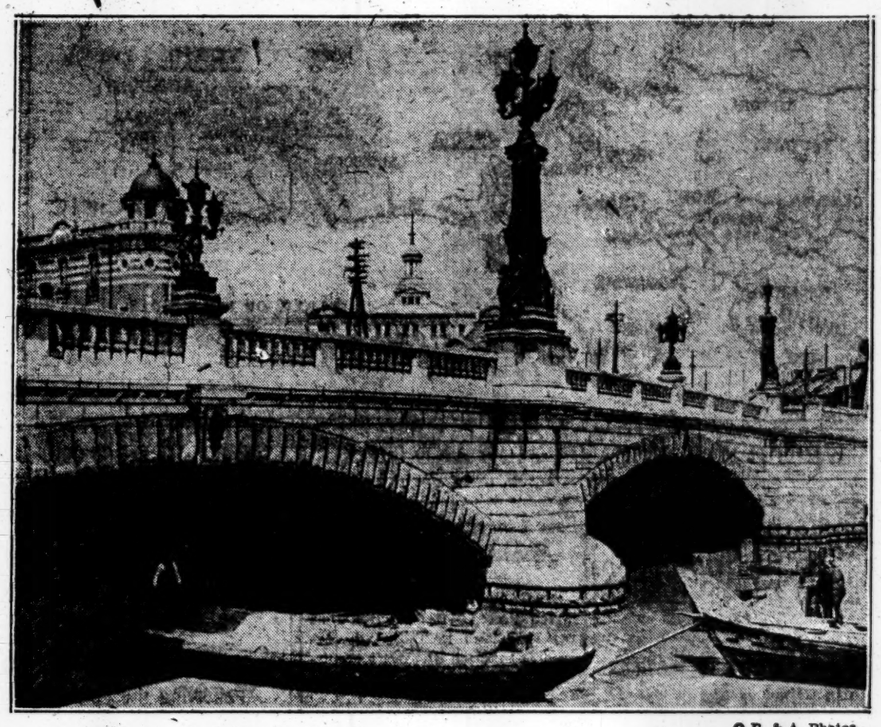
The fate of the ships in Yokohama harbor and what ships were there, still remain to be determined.

The Tomioka wireless station reported that wire communication throughout Japan is demoralized. The only communication with the devastated region, it was said, is by radio.

NOTABLE STRUCTURES PROBABLY IN RUINS IN JAPAN'S CAPITAL



IMPERIAL PALACE IN TOKIO, REPORTED TO BE AFIRE. © P. & A. Photos.



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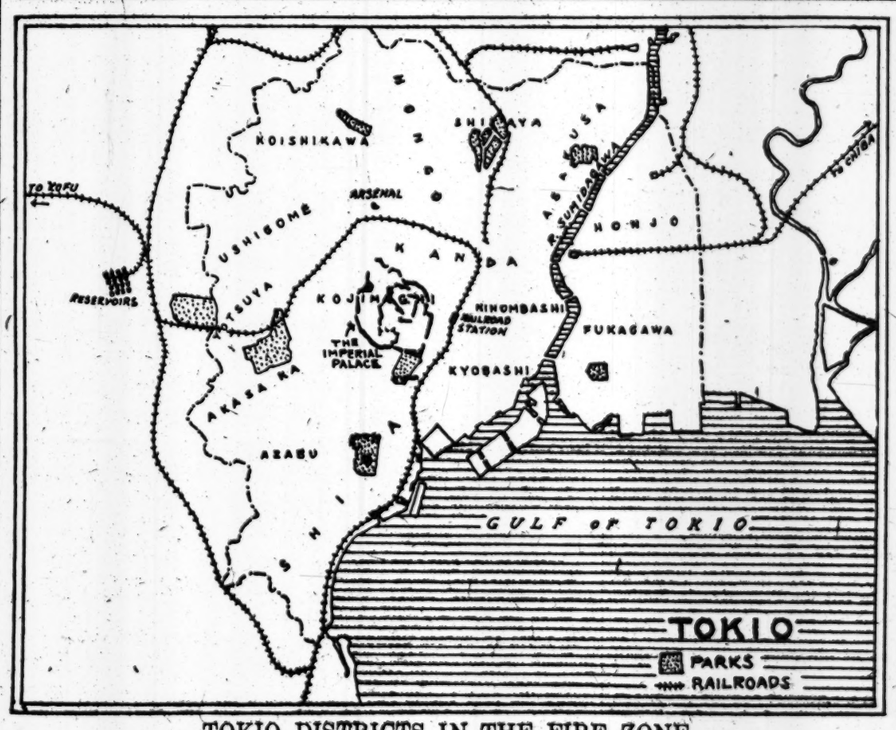
MODERN NIHONBASHI BRIDGE IN OLD SURROUNDINGS.



TOKIO DISTRICTS IN THE FIRE ZONE.

© P. & A. Photos.

IMPERIAL THEATRE, IN PATH OF FLAMES.

© P. & A. Photos.

THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR'S HOME.

FOUR AMERICAN SHIPS IN OR NEAR YOKOHAMA

Three Landed Passengers Before the Shock—Canadian Liner Also Near By.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—Three liners from the United States landed passengers at Yokohama shortly before the earthquake and a fourth was scheduled to have discharged Americans at the Japanese port today, it was learned in local shipping circles.

The Siberia Maru landed passengers from San Francisco on Aug. 23. The liner President Pierce is due to dock at the stricken port today. The Korea Maru of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Line was to have sailed from the devastated city yesterday. The Tenyo Maru, Yokohama to San Francisco, arrived today at Honolulu. The President Lincoln is two days out of Honolulu on the way to Yokohama.

W. W. Campbell, for thirty years in charge of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company offices in Yokohama, and his assistant, James Farley, have not been heard from since the disaster, their employers said.

The following passengers were landed in Yokohama from San Francisco on Aug. 23 by the Siberia Maru: Alexandre Berliose, Hon. Alejandro and Mrs. Carrillo and family of five; Leon R. Ensign, Jesse R. Evans, Miss Sophie C. Hart, Ferdinand Sauer, Paolo Corso, Micheli de Graetano, Vito de Graetano, Sydney Gulick Jr., Miss A. Howard, R. F. Heckman, Miss L. R. Mitford and F. C. Taylor.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The Empress of Canada, on which Mr. Justice R. A. E Greenshields and Mrs. Greenshields were passengers, is not due to arrive at Yokohama until today.

No news of any kind concerning these vessels has been received by the company.

200,000 BUILDINGS ARE RAZED IN TOKIO

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

thousands of refugees are huddled in the public park.

Odawara, on the Bay of Odawara, forty miles southwest of Tokio, has been swept away by a tidal wave.

Lieutenant Aktano arrived here today by airplane with a message from the War Minister to the commander of the Osaka division reporting on conditions at Tokio and requesting immediate relief, including 4,000 bags of rice.

The Minister of Marine is broadcasting wireless instructions, ordering all warships to engage in relief work.

The municipalities of Osaka and Kobe respectively have voted 200,000 and 100,000 yen for relief and are rushing rice and other supplies to Tokio.

A report has reached the Nagoya division from the Tokorozawa aerodrome that the Foreign Office and the Departments of Finance and Education in Tokio have been burned.

The Asahi Shimbun and the Mainichi Shimbun are sending reporters to Tokio by airplane.

There have been 10,000 casualties in Yokohama from the earthquake and fire, according to a wireless dispatch to the Governors of Osaka and Kobe from the Governor of Yokohama, who is on board the steamer Korea Maru in Yokohama Harbor. The message read:

"A devastating earthquake and fire have occurred in Yokohama. There have been 10,000 casualties. All means of communication severed. We need food; there is no water. Dispatch relief immediately."

All communication with Tokio is interrupted, but indirect reports indicate that a great typhoon broke over Tokio Saturday morning, subsiding at noon.

The typhoon was followed by terrific earthshocks and conflagrations which threw the city into chaos and struck terror in the hearts of the inhabitants.

Yokohama was still reported burning at 8:30 o'clock yesterday evening, when virtually every building had been destroyed.

Tidal waves washed away many houses in the vicinity of the harbor.

A number of small towns at the foot of Mount Fuji are reported to have been completely demolished. Hundreds of lives were lost.

Tunnels and bridges have been destroyed.

Terrible havoc has been wrought at many of the Summer resorts. There were casualties at Gotemba and Namadzu.

The earthquake was most severe at Hakone.

The Emperor and Empress are at Nikko, and it is confirmed that the Prince Regent is safe.

Premier Yamamoto had a narrow escape.

According to a report received at the telegraph office here, the Central Telegraph and Telephone office in Tokio was completely burned. It is believed the telephone system can be partially restored in a short time, but that full restoration will take more than a month.

The steamer Senkai Maru is being dispatched from Osaka for Tokio with food and water and another ship is being sent to the capital from Kobe. A representative of the Kokusai Agency is aboard the latter vessel for the purpose of ascertaining the fate of the Tokio staff.

A wireless from the Korea Maru reports 200,000 people of Yokohama homeless and without food. Thousands have taken refuge aboard the Paris Maru, Harbin Maru and Italy Maru.

A message from Tokio reports that martial law has been proclaimed there.

The Nayoya naval division is preparing airplanes to fly to Tokio to ascertain conditions there.

The commander of the Kure Naval Station has received a wireless message reporting a serious conflagration at Hokosuka, one of Japan's important naval stations, not farfrom Yokohama. The naval buildings and hospitals have been destroyed.

Yokohama Is Practically Destroyed.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Daily Express publishes the following, dated Osaka, Sept. 2:

"It is impossible to give an idea of the enormous extent of the disaster which has overtaken Japan. Yokohama is practically destroyed, Tokio is cut off, and no man knows the extent of the catastrophe. All we know is that the loss of life has been greater than in any previous earthquake.

"Before communication ceased it was learned that with the exception of one quarter, which was beginning to burn, the capital was enveloped in flames. The population, rushing madly about, trampled upon and crushed to death those suffering in the smoke.

"Simultaneously with the shock a tidal wave overwhelmed the naval station near Yokohama, leaving behind it a tangled mass of wreckage and many dead.

"Government offices have disappeared, and with them thousands of employes and officials and records.

"The Imperial Palace was on fire, but it is reported here that the Prince Regent is safe.

"The fire has spread over the thickly populated districts outside and was unchecked when communication ceased. No one knows what has happened since.

"As for Yokohama, the earthquake and the fire between them crushed and burned the great city and its thousands of flimsy buildings. The roadways are thick with dead. The foreign section of Yokohama being situated high upon a hill, escaped destruction.

Fate of Embassies in Doubt.

"I have just learned that seven of fifteen wards in Tokio, and those the busiest, have been devastated, besides the adjoining Shiba area. Here were situated the foreign embassies and legations, and the fate of the diplomatic households is unknown.

"Troops were ordered up from surrounding districts to assist the firemen, and between them they managed to limit the flames today.

"Nichi Nichi, whose plant was saved, appeared today and all other newspapers are issuing from Osaka, where most of them had offices and machinery.

"The city is foodless. The destruction of food shops and clothing establishments has caused serious distress in the city. Appeals for help from Tokio are insistent, and the situation is complicated by similar appeals from other parts, and the fact that the railways are broken down hampers the work of relief.

"Osaka was not spared by the earthquake and a number of buildings were wrecked, but the loss is as nothing compared to the terrible disaster that has overwhelmed both Yokohama and Tokio.

"Many seaside resorts have been destroyed. At least six hundred people were killed at Atami and as many at Gotemba."

PREPARED RUSH RELIEF

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

supplies availab... both in China and the Philippines ... quick dispatch to Japan. These ... rses and supplies will be rushed o... destroyers or other fast vessels as ... on as word is received from th... Japanese Government as to wha... s needed.

Meanwhile n... ional headquarters of the American ... Red Cross is awaiting reply from t... Japanese Government to its me... ge as to what assistance can be ... given. Appropriations will be ... uthorized by the American Red ... oss immediately on receipt of this w... rd.

"In performi... this work," it was stated at Red C... ss headquarters tonight, "the A... erican Red Cross feels it to be a ... bt of gratitude."

It was recalle... today that immediately after the ... n Francisco earthquake the Japa... se Red Cross sent $100,000 to the ... nited States for relief purposes.

Red Cross ... apters in Pacific Coast cities se... telegrams to national headqua... rs this afternoon saying they w... re ready to send nurses and tr... ed disaster relief men to Japan ... the earliest sailing steamers.

Embassy W... hout Messages.

The Japanes... Embassy has not yet been able t... et into communication with its ... home Government through the ... ciental cable and radio routes, no... has it received any communications ... from Tokio over any route sin... the earthquake occurred.

The Americ... Red Cross offer of help has been ... outed by the embassy over the ... ansatlantic and European cable ro... e, in the hope that, with the direct ... acific cable connections to Japan ... roken, the inquiry may reach Jap... first by the longest way around the ... world.

Secretary of ... Navy Denby, who visited Japan ... t year as an official representati... of the American Government, ca... ed at the Japanese Embassy today ... express his regrets over the catast... phe and inquire on behalf of the A... erican Government whether and w... t assistance can be rendered. Befo... the call of the Secretary orders h... l been sent by Admiral Eberle, C... ef of Naval Operations, to Admi... l Anderson, Commander in Chie... of the Asiatic fleet, to render every ... possible assistance.

Admiral An... rson's flagship is the armored cr... iser Huron, and it has been in No... ern Chinese waters with eighteen ... merican destroyers, in the vicinity ... Woosung and the Yellow Sea. ... e fleet was about to start on a ... ise down the Chinese coast.

Admiral Eb... e's instructions to Admiral Ander... n are to proceed to Japanese wate... immediately, ascertain and repo... on the damage to American lives ... and property, and generally on th... earthquake, to render all possibl... assistance, and to report what re... f work can be rendered at once.

Masanao ... nihara, Japanese Ambassador to ... the United States, who was in N... York City when the disaster oc... rred, arrived here tonight and is ... rying to establish contact with th... imperial radio station at Tokio, ... hich, he says, will be the first to ... repaired for diplomatic servic... He was advised that the embas... was without any official commu... cation on the disaster, and that ... he American Government also h... received no word.

Both the em... sy and the American Governme... are anxious about the fate of pe... ns in Tokio, Yokohama and othe... places within the zone of the d... ster. The Ambassador and his ... achés were deeply concerned ove... their friends and relatives in Ja... n, and the American Government ... s anxious to learn whether its ... icials and other Americans are ... fe.

Radio Comm... dication Broken.

The Navy ... partment has not been able to ... t radio messages through beyond ... uam and is getting no messages fr... Shanghai. A message received ... tonight from its radio station a... Honolulu said the latter has not b... n able to establish wireless comm... ication with any point in Japan.

One of the t... gs which officials here do not un... rstand is the fact that no radio m... age has come from the Japanese fl... , or any American naval vessel, o... om merchant vessels within ra... range of Japan. If the Japanese ... et had been in the harbor at Yok... ama and is safe, it is felt there ... no reason why it should not hav... been able to send S. O. S. messa... s on the disaster by radio.

The direct c... line from Guam to Japan is b... ved to have been broken or put o... of commission by the earthquake.

BAMBOO HO... ES EASY PREY

Berengaria's S... on Describes the Suburbs Connec... ig Stricken Cities.

Dr. J. D. Dohe... , senior surgeon of the Cunarder Be... garia, who was in Japan last Spri... in the steamship Samaria and wi... knows the country well, said yeste... y that Tokio was constructed chie... of bamboo houses which were quic... destroyed by fire of earthquake. T... new Imperial Hotel had been erected ... among American lines and was faced w... stone and built of brick.

Dr. Doherty s... that the electric railway which co... cts Tokio with Yokohama runs throu... a series of suburbs for forty-five m... tes. In addition to the long string o... mboo houses on the land, he said, t... port was connected with the capital ... a network of small canals on which ... housands of Japanese lived in sampan... under mats drawn down tightly ov... he afterpart of the boat, so that th... would be unable to get out quickly ... the event of such a conflagration as ... orted in Tokio and in Yokohama.

TRACES FIRE'S PATH THROUGH YOKOHAMA

Either of Two Probable Routes, Says A. W. S. Austen, Would Sweep Heart of City.

FEARS GREAT PARK TRAGEDY

Asakusa, Where Tower Collapsed, Was Daily Resort of Thousands.

Although Japanese here were without word from their native land all yesterday, a cablegram from Osaka, 450 miles from Tokio, and the only point so far reported as in touch with cables, was received last night by F. Tajima, chief representative here of Mitsui & Co., Ltd., the great Japanese banking house. The cable was sent by the Osaka branch of the firm, and said: "We believe the situation extremely serious." The message added that ineffectual attempts had been made at Osaka to communicate with Tokio and Yokohama.

Reports that the fire which swept Yokohama started on the Bund indicate, according to A. W. A. Austen, who recently joined the Young Men's Christian Association staff here after living many years in Yokohama, that the city's foreign business quarter probably was wiped out at the start of the fire.

Two courses that the fire may have taken were outlined by Mr. Austen, depending on whether the fire started on what the natives of Yokohama call the "Bund," or on the waterfront of the Japanese section to which outsiders sometimes mistakenly refer as the "Bund." Either path, he pointed out, would strike important parts of the city.

Grand Hotel in One Path.

"The fire, if this report is correct," said Mr. Austen, "started on the real Bund, and this means that it attacked among its first targets the Grand Hotel, known to thousands of American tourists, and the rest of the foreign hotels. It probably next assailed the offices of the Standard Oil Company, the largest American offices in Yokohama, and if the report is correct it would seem that for the fire to reach the Benten-dori it must have wiped out a large part of the foreign business settlement at the very start.

"In this path of the flames would be the offices of the International Bank, the office of the American Express Company and the booking offices of the various steamship lines.

"Benten-dori is the famous tourist shopping street where are situated many large and attractive stores, while Isezaki Street, also mentioned in the dispatches, is known to the tourists as "the street of theatres." The principal Japanese theatres and movie houses are located there, with their advertising banners flaunting on poles leaning against the fronts of the structures. Benten-dori is Yokohama's 'Broadway.'

"If, however, the fire started from the Japanese waterfront, which, as I pointed out, is some times mistakenly called the 'Bund,' and ate its way to Benten-dori the fire must have claimed the principal offices of the city itself. In the line of the fire, if it went that way, would be the law courts, post office, State capitol, the silk conditioning houses where are checked the exportations of silk, and many large storage warehouses.

Other Route Through Bank Section.

"Along this path is the main street of Yokohama, and the fire, it would seem from these reports, has reached the chief Japanese banks of the city, including Mitsui Company, Ltd., the Yokohama Specie Bank and many other important to the residents but not so widely known. In this section, on the way to Benten-dori on this second course the fire may have taken, are located the buildings of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association.

"The Young Men's Christian Association is a three-story building with gymnasium and a large membership. Nearby are several streets devoted to the curio trade, and this section, I suppose, will be best remembered by American visitors to Yokohama. The curio store of 'Samurai Shokai,' the largest in the city, is situated in this territory."

In the reports filtering in yesterday and last night from Japan mention was made of the damage wrought in the Lake Hakone region and of the extent of the devastation at Atami. Both of these places were often visited by Mr. Austen, who described them as Summer resorts, one in the hills and the other at the shore.

Lake Hakone a Mecca in Summer.

"The Hakone region," he explained, "is an area of mineral springs where thousands who can afford the trip go for baths and the curative properties of the waters. It includes the town of Moyanoshita, where is located the Fujiya hotel, which is one of the finest and best known hotels in the Far East. Nearby are the sulphurous 'spouters' bearing Japanese names which, when translated into English, are 'Little Hell' and 'Big Hell.'

"Lake Hakone itself is 5,000 feet above sea level and is the site of one of the Imperial Summer palaces. There also many of the Ambassadors spend the trying weeks of Summer away from the torridity of Tokio. Most of the villas of the Ambassadors, however, are situated on Lake Schujenji, about 4,000 feet above the sea level, and near Nikko.

"Among the Ambassadors having Summer villas at Lake Schujenji are the American and British diplomatic representatives. When diplomatic affairs require their presence in Tokio during the Summer months, something that happens seldom, they go into Tokio by train. Reports show that this railroad system like the others in the stricken section of Japan is out of commission. Probably the American and British Ambassadors are isolated at the lake and unable to get into touch with Washington and London. It may be that they will have to ride by horse into Tokio.

Tragedy of Asakusa Tower.

"Atami is a famous sea resort on that part of the Japanese coast known as the 'Japanese Riviera.' There is an intermittent geyser there and a fine bathing beach. Here, as at Hakone, thousands of foreigners and the better class of Japanese spend their holidays."

Mr. Austen was quick to see further tragedy back of the brief report that 700 persons had been killed in the collapse of the Asakusa Tower. He said that this tower was one of the attractions of a Tokio amusement park, which bore the same relation to the Japanese capital—minus the beach—as Coney Island does to New York.

"The Asakusa Tower," he said, "is located in one part of a big park bearing the same name. It is twelve stories in height and is constructed of brick. Its origin has been described as unknown. That is not exactly true. It is merely one of the features of the park and its chief use is that of serving as an observation post for sightseers.

"Asakusa Park contained one of the most popular temples in Japan. It is called the Temple of Kwannon and is dedicated to the 'Goddess of Mercy.' The image of the goddess enshrined in the temple itself is peculiar in that it is barely two inches in length.

Great Crowds Frequent Park.

"In Japan temple grounds are often used for recreation purposes and I suppose that it was the Temple of Kwannon that originally led to the establishment of the amusement park with its side-shows, movies and the like, including a panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg.

"It is nothing for a crowd of 20,000 persons to be in the park on a Saturday, and if the report that the earthquake came at 1 o'clock in the afternoon is correct, it is probably that many more than 700 lost their lives. The tower itself was equipped with a circular staircase as the only means of transit to the top. I have seen the staircase jammed with a throng of persons seeking to get a fine view of the city and surrounding country that is obtainable from the top."

Mr. Austen has a home on the bluff overlooking the city, where most of the foreign residents live. He expressed surprise that the score or more of canals that traverse the city, a relic of days when Yokohama was a tiny place, had not contributed to stay the spread of the flames. He said that probably the fire had started in scores of places simultaneously. He gave a plausible explanation of why he thought that the fire had started in many spots at once.

"None of the Japanese homes have stoves," he said, "and in order to keep their flimsy dwellings warm in the colder weather they use braziers in which are glowing embers of charcoal. Many of the Japanese houses, for purposes of cooking, undoubtedly had these burning braziers in use when the earthquake came along.

"An earth tremor of the violence indicated by this disaster would shake these Japanese dwellings down like so much paper—many of them, in fact, have paper intheir construction. The falling of these houses would envelop the charcoal embers and a fire would be started at once. This, of course, is merely a long idstance theory, but my knowledge of conditions in the city lead me to believe that it is quite likely the true explanation of why the fire spread so rapidly and gained such headway.

"In the light of such a condition it is readily understandable why the canals, which in the past have often halted fires, failed this time to perform their task of salvation."

Yokohama's Rapid Growth.

In his years of residence in Yokohama Mr. Austen said that he had witnessed a phenomenal growth of the city, which began its career sixty-one years ago as a fishing village.

"The earlier residents of Yokohama did not live on what is now the city itself, but made their home at Kanawaga, across the harbor. As the plans for Yokohama took shape, with the growth of the silk trade, the Japanese Government took notice of the influx of foreigners and allotted a section on the shore across from Kanawaga for the foreigners to colonize as a settlement.

"At that time foreigners were not permitted to dwell in Japanese cities except those designated as treaty ports, and even those who were residents of treaty ports were compelled to obtain police permission before leaving the city. Of course, that is all done away with now, but I cite it merely to show the conditions that were present when Yokohama was but beginning.

"The foreign settlers developed their section rapidly, and the Japanese also developed the land across from Kanawaga, so that i na short time the site of the city was shifted and the present municipality came into being. At the present time the buildings in the foreign section, now given over almost exclusively to the offices of foreign firms, is largely of the Western type of architecture.

"In the Japanese sections, however, the dwellings are what you might call 'match boxes.' Often you will find Japanese business and home life housed in the one building. The Japanese business quarter, in fact the greater part of what constituted present day Yokohama, was put up on reclaimed land. Originally the site of the city was a great marsh and as the demands of development increased parts of this marsh were filled in, the constructors leaving the canals as a measure of drainage during their work.

"The majority of the Japanese houses, business or home, are not high, so that fire usually would not spread as it might from a taller structure. When, however, fire does attack a Japanese house it burns out in a matter of minutes. Few of the houses have much furniture and all of the floors are covered with a thick matting of woven straw. You can readily picture what happens when fire hits this straw.

"The rank and file of the Japanese people fear fire very much, because they have seen much of its effect. The Japanese, too, are a highly emotional people and in a fire the lower classes are apt to lose their heads and run around in great confusion. I would not be at all surprised to learn, when reports are received giving fuller details, to find that many persons lost their lives in this confusion in the streets.

Foreign Quarter May Be Safe.

"The foreign quarter on the high bluff overlooking the Japanese part of Yokohama is a section of fine and much more substantial homes. Most of the houses there are detached by gardens and grounds, and I am inclined to think that fire, even if it carried from the lower parts, would not find its path as easy as it apparently did in the crowded quarters.

"In this section are a number of American schools and several churches, not all of the churches being American. The schools are chiefly mission schools and among them are the Ferris School for Girls, maintained by the Dutch Reformed denomination, and girls' schools maintained by the Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Protestant Church, and a French Catholic school. The Northern Baptist denomination maintains a school for boys as well as one for girls and also has a theological seminary on the bluff. The three churches for foreigners living on the bluff are the Episcopal, Roman Catholic and the Yokohama Union Church."

Two of the buildings on the bluff which Mr. Austen thought would be invaluable in the work of relief, if they had escaped, were the United States Naval Hospital and the British Naval Hospital, which are located on a street at the edge of the bluff and across from each other.

American and British Hospitals.

"The American hospital," he said, "consists of two large frame buildings with a staff of doctors, nurses and an enlisted personnel. The staff is much lower than it used to be, because plans had been virtually completed for the abandonment of this post by the Navy Department. The British Naval Hospital, however, is much larger and is at full strength, so that it probably will be of greater service at the outset of the relief work.

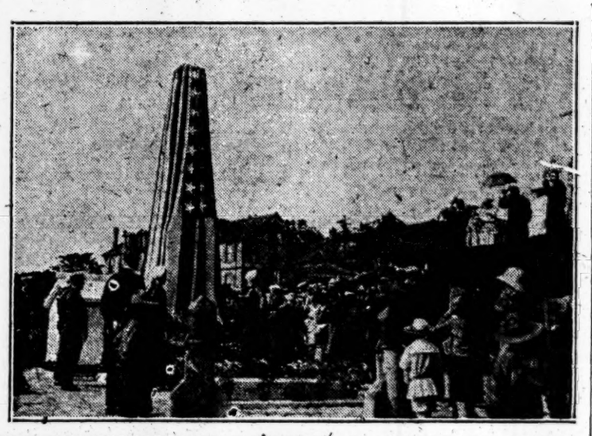
"The American hospital once was of importance. This was in days when the Asiatic Fleet called often at Yokohama or at ports from which the sick would be transported to Yokohama for treatment. Lately, however, there have been only a few sick sailors there and these were usually from naval posts in the Philippines. Several years ago twenty sailors were patients there, having been injured in a boiler explosion on one of the vessels of the Asiatic Fleet."

In discussing the scope of the disaster generally, Mr. Austen expressed the belief that many persons had lost their lives in the commuters' trains that run between Yokohama and Tokio, a distance of about eighteen miles. He said that many of the residents of Yokohama worked in the Japanese capitol and travelled daily between their homes and places of business. He cited reports that pictured trains as hurled from their rails and said that many of the more prominent Japanese of Yokohama and many of the America business representatives probably would have been on these trains en route for home at 1 o'clock, the reported hour when the earth tremors were most severe.

SCENES IN FLAME-SWEPT YOKOHAMA

© P. & A. Photos.

FAMOUS 101 STEPS WHERE COMMODORE PERRY FIRST VIEWED THE CITY.



THE AMERICAN NAVAL HOSPITAL AND SHAFT TO OUR DEAD SEAMEN.

FIRE DESTROYING 3,000 HOMES IN 1919.

INSTRUMENTS SHOW NEW EARTH TREMORS

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

took place about 3,700 miles from Washington. I cannot give the direction.

"I have just finished going over the records of another earthquake which took place this afternoon. This afternoon's earthquake began at 5:48 o'clock and lasted until 6:50 o'clock. It was more moderate than the one of last night, and about 3,700 miles distant.

"In my opinion, these earthquakes occurred somewhere in the Pacific Ocean and not as far away as Japan. I look upon them as balancing earthquakes, and feel from the records that the earth is getting back to normalcy from the great earthquake in Japan."

Father Torndorf was asked about his record of the great earthquake in Japan and said:

"The records showed it to be extremely severe, and that it continued nearly five hours on our seismograph. It began at 10:12 P. M., Washington time. The disturbance reached its maximum intensity shortly before 11 o'clock and lasted until 3 A. M. Saturday morning, Washington time.

"I gave that information to the Washington office of The Associated Press at 6 o'clock Saturday morning, which was three and a half hours before the first news of the Tokio disaster came from any source.

"At the time I gave the information to The Associated Press I told them that I estimated the distance as about 6,500 miles from Washington, but that I would soon give them a revised estimate. A little later I gave them the revised estimate of 6,300 miles, which I understand is within approximately 100 miles of the distance from Washington to Tokio."

From another source tonight it was learned that the first news of the Tokio disaster came soon after 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Washington time, when the bulletin based on the report which the Radio Corporation of America was received at San Francisco from its station at Tomioka, about 144 miles north of Tokio, which did not reach Washington until three hours after Father Torndorf notified the press association of the earthquake.

Four Seismographs at Georgetown.

There are four seismographs at work at the Georgetown Observatory. Until recently there were five, but one has been removed to make room for a newer and larger instrument which is being installed and which Father Torndorf said tonight was the only one of its kind in America. This will be in operation within two months and is highly sensitive. It also takes magnetic photographic records instead of mechanical ones, and is expected to give better records than the older instruments.

Father Torndorf said he did not care to comment on the scientific aspects of the Tokio earthquake and tidal wave beyond stating his belief that it was of the type that came through a slipping of the earth's crust consequent upon an earth fault.

Observed in Manila, Too.

MANILA, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—New earthquake shocks of moderate intensity were recorded on the Manila Observatory seismograph at 8 A. M. and 10 A. M. here today, according to Father Serra, chief of the observatory.

The big terrestrial disturbance of yesterday, Father Serra said, was the greatest shock he had seen recorded in his thirty years' experience. He said it recalled the memorable earthquake of 1891, when Tokio and Yokohama were burned. The disturbance, he said, lasted five hours and was about 4,000 kilometers (2,480) miles from here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A Birmingham telegram to The Daily Mail says:

"Sunday morning at 4 o'clock the seismograph of J. J. Shaw of West Bromwich recorded a big earthquake. It occurred apparently about the same distance away as Saturday's shock in Japan, and in the same direction, but somewhat more easterly. Mr. Shaw was awakened at 11 minutes 16 seconds past 4 Saturday morning by the ringing of a bell which signals the beginning of the movement of the needle on his seismograph, or recording instrument, and found that the biggest shock of the year was revealing itself.

"He made calculations which convinced him that the shock had occurred either in Japan or under the Pacific near the Japanese coast, and he told me that it was a very serious quake, and if it had occurred on land it would be a disastrous one. The maximum movement of the needle on his instrument was ten inches wide, an exceptionally large measurement, and the vibration was so great relatively that the sensitive needle was partially displaced and resumed its movement along a new line at a slightly different angle."

FLORENCE, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—The Ximenian Observatory registered the Japanese earthquake, but at the time that the disturbance began all the instruments broke under the seismic waves, which lasted more than five hours.

Until news of the Japanese disaster arrived it was believed at the observatory that the earthquake had occurred in the Aleutian Islands.

CAIRO, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—The Helouan seismograph registered a violent earthquake beginning at 3:11 o'clock this morning, Greenwich time. The intensity of the shock was tremendous, equalling that of the great Chilean convulsion.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—It was announced today that earth shocks were recorded at the Potsdam Geodetic Institute Saturday morning. The first was at 4:28 o'clock, which was of a disturbance about 5,500 miles away. These waves reached their maximum at 4:43 o'clock. At 8:20 o'clock the seismograph recorded another shock which reached its maximum at 9:25 o'clock.

Chicago Notes New Shocks.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—An earthquake in approximately the same region as that recorded Saturday morning was recorded on the seismograph of the United States Weather Bureau at the University of Chicago Saturday night. The movements began at 8:59 o'clock and lasted until 12:45 o'clock this morning, reaching their maximum intensity at 9:40 o'clock Saturday night. The distance, with no direction noted, was 5,924 miles. The movement recorded Saturday morning was placed at a distance of 5,990 miles.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Sept. 2.—A "temblor" described by observatory officials as "one of the settling shocks" subsequent to the devastating Japanese earthquake was recorded on the seismograph at the University of Santa Clara, near here, last night. The shock began at 6:58:24 o'clock and lasted more than an hour. Observers said the centre of the disturbance was the same as that of the earlier earthquake.

FUJI JAPAN'S HIGHEST PEAK.

Volcano Quiescent Since 1707, When Hoei Crater Was Thrown Up.

Mount Fuji, which is reported to have played a major role in the destruction wrought through so wide a slice of Western Japan, is Nippon's highest mountain. Capped by snow in Summer and completely snow-covered in Winter the dormant volcano reaches a height of 12,395 feet. The mountain, rising in graceful slope, presents a picture that is the favorite theme of Japanese painters and poets.

It has been quiescent since 1707 when an eruption threw up the Hoei crater, which is 5,904 feet long, a half mile wide and is 1,064 feet deep. The other recorded eruptions were in 967, 1082 and 1649 when smaller craters were thrown up. Although regarded as virtually extinct steam still rises from a point near the summit and the ascent of the peak is deemed unsafe except between July 5 and August 31 and occasionally in the first weeks of September.

Fuji is the most noted of a long chain of volcanoes which, starting from the Mariana Group in the South Seas, ends with the Izu hills and Vries Island. At the summit of Fuji is an extinct crater, nearly circular in shape and about 1,968 feet in diameter. The bottom of the crater about 700 feet below, is dry. Guides say that the crater at one time was much deeper, but that breakage from the sides is gradually filling it up.

With respect to Tokio, Mount Fuji is seventy miles southwest of the city, its southern slopes reaching down to the shores of Suruga Bay. During the period when the ascent is considered safe, the Imperial Government Railways run excursion trains to the mountain.

Five paths to the peak have been beaten by the feet of the tourists and along these are situated small inns and stations, where straw sandals and the Japanese equivalent of the alpenstocks are sold. These paths lead from villages clustered at the base or on the lower slopes of the mountain. Some of the villages are Gotemba, Sano, Omiya, Subashiri and Yoshida.

Fuji is clothed in a belt of forest at the base, which extends up the sides for from one to five miles, the forestation, however, being greater on the western side of the mountain than on the eastern, where the eruption that created Hoei has left its impress. Outside the forest belt there is a six-mile stretch of miscanthus, and on the upper reaches the Yakeno or "burnt fields," a space barren of growth and covered with lava stones.

Bruce Haldeman Safe in Japan.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—What was thought to be one of the first cablegrams received from any Americans in the earthquake stricken area in Japan arrived at the home of relatives of Bruce Haldeman here tonight when a message from Mr. Haldeman, his wife and daughter reported, "All well and safe." It was dated "Japan," but it was thought the party was in Yokohama. Bruce Haldeman is a relative of former General W. S. Haldeman, one time publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

AMBASSADOR SEEKS NEWS BY WIRELESS

Continued from Page 1, Column 4.

Acting Consul Aneha issued a denial. He said that the fire departments in both cities were well trained and that the apparatus contained the latest American and European developments. He said that the Tokio and Yokohama fire engines were operated by steam and that the hose was not of the "garden" variety, as had been reported, but was equal to the hose used in this city.

Mr. Aneha also said that the Americans and other foreigners were not grouped into one quarter, but had their homes and places of business scattered throughout both cities. He said that neither city boasted high buildings, adding that the average height of the business structures was about seven stories. He said that most of them were of wood, and he said that this style of construction was most popular because it had been demonstrated that steel and stone did not stand the earthquakes as well as the wooden type.

In recent years, he said, the earth tremors had been slight, although one of substantial strength had been experienced in 1891. Tidal waves, he said, occurred now and then along the coast, but that the last one of any dimensions was some years ago, when several fishing villages, about 300 miles from Tokio, had been wiped out. He, too, thought that the Emperor's Palace in the heart of Tokio was safe from the devastation.

Imperial Palace Set in Gardens.

The Emperor's Palace in Tokio, unlike the palaces reserved for the use of the Crown Prince and other members of the royal family, is of old-fashioned Japanese construction. The palace is zealously guarded and no outsiders are permitted to enter the gates. Celebrities, diplomats and those of royal blood are admitted only when they come in response to a royal summons. No pictures have been taken of this palace. The grounds are extensive and chance glances, obtained by bold tourists, showed them to be marvels of beauty.

Consul General Aneha reported that he had been besieged throughout the day by telephone calls from his compatriots in this city who were seeking information about families, or business associates in Japan. He said that as soon as he received news he would make it public.

At the office of the Commercial Cable Company it was said that cable communication was being maintained with Osaka. This city is about 450 miles from Tokio and it was said, couriers are being employed to carry messages between Tokio and Osaka. The Radio Corporation of America reported that it was maintaining wireless communication with its big station in the Province of Iwiki, about 250 miles from Tokio.

ANXIETY FELT HERE FOR MISSIONARIES

Church Boards in New York Without News From Workers in Devastated Sections.

MANY AMERICANS THERE

Nearly All Denominations Actively at Work—759 Sunday Schools in the Island.

Great anxiety is felt here by relatives and friends of the American missionaries in Tokio, Yokohama and other places in Japan affected by the earthquake. Almost all of the Protestant denominations carry on work in that part of Japan, and most of the missionary organizations not only have many missionaries in the field, but maintain schools, colleges, seminaries and hospitals.

Among the Churches identified with mission work in the devastated sections are the Protestant Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Baptist and Reformed. Other Christian bodies carrying on in Tokio are the General Evangelical Protestant Missionary Society (German), American Friends, Christian Church, Church Missionary Society, Evangelical Association, Evangelical Lutheran Church in the South, Foreign Christian Missionary Society, Methodist Church in Canada, Mission to Lepers in India and the East, Christian Mission (Brethren), Postal and Telegraph Christian Association, Reformed Church in the United States, Scandinavian Alliance of North America, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church, Seventh Day Adventists, Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, Scripture Union and Railway Mission, United Brethren in Christ, Universalist General Convention and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Mission Officials Without News.

All the boards of foreign missions, except the Congregational, which is in Boston, have headquarters in this city. All the offices were closed yesterday and no news was available.

It was learned, however, that no cable message had come through to New York from any of the missionaries in Japan. Telephone inquiries at the homes of the secretaries of the boards disclosed that practically all officials were out of town.

Bishop Luther B. Wilson, resident Methodist Bishop in New York, and President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, came up from his Summer home at Roland Park, near Baltimore, and preached yesterday morning in St. Paul's Methodist Church, Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue. He had not read the Sunday newspapers, and made no reference to the disaster in his sermon. He said later that he was exceedingly anxious for news from the missionaries.

Bishop Herbert Welch is the resident Methodist Bishop in Tokio. The Methodist Church maintains Aoyama Gakuin, or Anglo-Japanese College, which is educating 700 boys. The other Methodist institutions are the Philander Smith Biblical Institute, the Publishing House, the Aoyama Jo Gakuin, or Ango-Japanese Girls' College, and the Harrison Memorial Industrial School. The Methodists began their work in Japan in 1873.

Extensive work is carried on in Japan by the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Right Rev. John McKim has been the American Missionary Bishop of Tokio for thirty years. This mission also was established in 1873. Its largest institution is St. Luke's Hospital. The superintendent is Dr. R. B. Teusler, who was in this country recently raising funds for new buildings, toward which the Mikado made a personal gift of $25,000.

St. Paul's University also is a large institution of that church. The President is the Rev. C. S. Reissnider. He also has charge of St. Paul's Middle School. Other Episcopal institutions in Tokio are Trinity Divinity School, at which a native priesthood is trained, the President being Bishop McKim; St. Margaret's School, of which the Rev. J. H. Kobayashi is rector, and a hostel for university students, of which the Rev. B. K. Sakai is director. Holy Trinity Cathedral is the Bishop's church, and this has an English congregation.

The other missionaries under Bishop McKim are T. Minegawa, Y. Sugurs, J. S. Motoda, the Rev. Dr. C. F. Sweer, J. A. Welbourne, I. Tagawa, P. C. Falto, R. Ota, T. Sugai, H. Spackman, P. Cato, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Teifsnider, Mrs. Welbourne, Miss G. Haywood, Miss Schereschewsky, Mrs. Teusler, Miss Carroll, Miss Bessie M. McKim, Miss Molly McKim and the Misses Schaeffer, Murray, Andrews and Williams.

Bishop McKim's churches in Tokio are St. John's, All Saints, True Light, Christ Church, Grace Church, St. Timothy's Mission, God's Love Church and the Japanese Congregation. Bishop McKim has twenty-nine priests, eight of whom are American and the others natives. He has five deacons, two American missionary physicians and one native physician. There are eleven American and three Japanese teachers and workers, two American nurses and sixty-eight Japanese nurses, eleven Japanese catechists and fifteen "Bible" women. There are forty-one missions. The church maintains thirty-six Sunday schools with 2,308 pupils and there are thirty-four day schools with 2,645 pupils. The American mission is affiliated with the Nippon Sei Kokwai, or Holy Catholic Church of Japan.

The Presbyterian Church is one of the oldest American missions in Japan. It was started in 1859. The Presbyterian missionaries in Tokio are Miss Annie B. West, Miss Elizabeth P. Milliken, Mrs. Henry M. Landis, the Rev. Dr. David A. Murray, Miss Lila S. Halsey, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. August K. Reischauer, Miss Matilda C. London, Miss Mary D. McDonald, Miss Lena G. Daugherty, the Rev. and Mrs. Howard D. Hannaford, the Rev. and Mrs. Theodore D. Walser, Miss Mary V. Alexander, the Rev. and Mrs. Willis C. Lamott, Miss Louis H. Dunlop, Miss Mary A. Fleming, Miss Ether McDuff and Miss Ruth E. Trimble. Akasaka Church has the largest Presbyterian Congregation.

Work of Presbyterians.

There are twelve other churches and mission of this denomination in Tokio, fourteen Sunday schools, two kindergartens, a Joshi Gakuin (for girls), two primary schools, a deaf-oral school and societies for work among university students and for social service and publication work.

The first step toward Presbyterian mission work in Japan was the sending of Dr. D. B. McCartee, a missionary of the board, from China to investigate the field. He failed even to reach the country. In 1859, the late Rev. Dr. James C. Hepburn and his wife reached the island. At that time the only other Protestant foreign missionaries were two clergymen of the Episcopal Church. Dr. Hepburn settled at Kanazawa, a few miles from Tokio. In 1862 he moved to Yokohama. In 1863, the Rev. David Thompson joined the mission, and in 1880 the first converts—two men and a woman—were baptized by Mr. Thompson. During that year Mr. Thompson established a station at Tokio. In 1873 two Japanese churches were organized, one in Tokio and the other in Yokohama.

The Nihon Kiritsuto Kokwai, or Church of Christ in Japan, was formed in 1877 as a union of the church by various Presbyterian missions. A union the was formed and later a These were merged in 18 Gakuin, at Tokio.

Dr. Hepburn was the work of translating the nese. The New Testame was published in 1880 an tament in 1888. In 1907 the Cumberland Presby was united with the Presbyterian Church. T of the Presbyterian Bo Missions says:

"The Church of Christ which our mission co-op ciation, also with the Sc terian and the Dutch a formed missions, celebra anniversary in October. time of the annual m synod, which was held t oldest church of the den the first Protestant chu Japan, the historic K Yokohama, dating from

"It was in connection bration that the Rev. D the most eminent pastor scholar in Japan, visite States, Canada and Sc greetings and thanks t which have had a part lishment of the Church Japan.

"The fiftieth anniver ized to inaugurate negot the Church of Christ American missions, look more effective co-operat five church organizations tiations have not yet clusion."

Baptists Active in

American Baptists be sionary work in Japan in hama. They organized i There is in Tokio the Theological Seminary; at Marble Memorial Boys' S ahawa, the Mary L. Colb

Among the missionaries out to Japan by the Am Foreign Mission Society Crocker, Herman G. Sp Rev. and Mrs. Jesse T. President of the Baptist Rev. Dr. W. S. Aberne Calvary Baptist Church D. C., who was the Harding's pastor. Dr. been in Europe this S gone to attend the Bapt ance in Stockholm. Th the Women's American Mission Society is Mrs. Montgomery of Rochest last year was President Baptist Convention.

The Reformed Church gan its missionary work 1859. Its missionaries in Rev. A. Oltmans, the Re Peeke, the Rev. H. V. E. Miss Edith V. Reets. I in Yokohama are the R Booth, Miss Julia Mou Janet Oltmans and M Demarest. Noncommissi missionaries in Tokio a Lang and Miss Minnie Tokio station is in charg man, and he also cares f in the country field of I

"The Gotenyama Chu continues to grow," says of the Board of Foreign Reformed Church. "D the congregation itself c sized budget and paid a the pastor's salary.

"A unique form of wor some years carried on h in the outskirts of Tokio a month he conducts services in the Christian I and on another Sunday similar purpose to the Ge er Hospital. At Christma mas toys are made pos unfortunates by the gif circle of friends."

There was no recent American Board of Com Foreign Missions availa In 1908, this board had f mission stations, twenty- missionaries, of whom o cian, one unordained mis ty-three married and two women.

At the semi-centennial o Board in 1860 no allusion Japan, as if it was regar inaccessible. The Alman published by the America of Japan:

"Its edicts threatening ment to any who sough the gospel within the emp recently posted throughc Nine years later the A sent the grandson of Je one of its early secreta urer, who was the son closed nation. Now, af Margaret's School, of which the Rev. yas been removed. The the Christian faith are h

"The number of Christ Imperial Diet is quite ou to the number of Christi pire. The highest official of Christian Ins statesmen of the country for a basis for morals, ar faces toward the Christi who have not altogether b old cult are yet feeling Christian ideas."

The last World Sunday clation meeting was held years ago. In his ann 1919 to the Executive Com association, the Rev. H. F retary for Japan at that that there were 759 Sun the island. The report during the year 3,383 s record for perfect attends nine of these had not mi for five years and nin missed a Sunday for ten

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ITALY WILL STAND BY ITS DEMANDS

Officials Hold the Only Thing League Can Do Is to Make Greece Pay Indemnity.

SAY PEOPLE RULE PREMIER

Custom House at Corfu Seized and Expenses of Occupation Will Be Collected.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Sept. 2.—The centre of interest in the Italo-Greek controversy, so far as Rome is concerned, is now almost wholly centred in Athens and in Geneva. From one of these two places the next step must come. The official view here is that Athens, by agreeing to the Italian demands, can bring about an immediate and peaceful solution of the controversy, or by giving way to some ill-considered acts of reprisal can precipitate a conflict.

The League of Nations, by its attitude, it was also said, can elevate what hitherto has been a question only between Italy and Greece to the rank of an issue of general international importance.

Italy is standing pat. It holds Corfu and the small islands of Paxos and Anti-Paxos, and is waiting for the next move, which, it is held, must come either from Greece or from the League of Nations. Greece can get her islands back tomorrow by giving the satisfactions Italy demands, it was said, or she can protract the quarrel indefinitely by refusing to do it. The League of Nations, it is officially intimated, can hasten a peaceful solution by urging Greece to satisfy Italy's demands, or it can put Italy's back against the world by passing decisions blaming this nation for its stand.

One thing is declared to be certain: It is of no use to hope that Premier Mussolini will back down from the attitude he has assumed. The Italian people, it is asserted, do not want it, and he cannot do it.

Say Mussolini Could Not Quit.

To obtain a clear understanding of Signor Mussolini's position it is necessary, it is said here, to realize that the whole Italian nation is behind him, so that he could not withdraw now even if he wanted to do so. The Italians' recently reawakened national pride has been wounded to the quick by the murder of the five officers wearing the uniform of Italy, and they are ready to go to any lengths, it is asserted, to obtain reparations that they consider just. Any attempt at finding a solution for the controversy which does not take into consideration the extraordinary wave of indignation which has swept the country, officials maintain, would be sure to be sterile.

In no way could the extent to which Italian public opinion has been aroused be better judged, it is officially pointed out, than by a survey of thousands of telegrams which reach Signor Mussolini daily. One of the morning papers publishes an incomplete list of the more important of them received from private citizens and public bodies. It occupies almost two columns of small print. The symptomatic note is contained in one from veterans of the World War from Venice. It says simply:

"At the first blast of the bugle we will be with you, Chief."

Mussolini Describes Occupation.

Premier Mussolini, in the Council of Ministers over which he presided today, described the occupation of Corfu as being practically bloodless.

According to official reports received in Rome, the total casualties amount to about ten Greek civilians, both dead and wounded, who found themselves, "for some unknown reason," in the ancient fort overlooking the town of Corfu during its bombardment by Italian warships.

An invitation to surrender was given to the Greek garrison by the commander of the Italian cruiser Premuda, which was the first ship to arrive at Corfu, followed closely, however, by the rest of the Italian fleet, bearing on board also detachments of infantry. When, at the end of the limit fixed by the Italian commander for surrender, the white flag had not appeared on the fort, he ordered his ship to open fire with small-calibre guns. After a few shots had been fired the white flag was hoisted and hostilities were immediately discontinued.

Italian sailors and troops were immediately landed in perfect order, and without giving rise to any further incidents. Of the Greek garrison, composed of about 100 men, about eighty surrendered, while the remainder succeeded in escaping by dressing in civilian clothes and mingling with the native population. Among those who thus disappeared are the Military Governor of the island and the Commander of the garrison.

Custome House Seized.

The Italian forces immediately proceeded to the occupation of Corfu, seizing the Government Custom House, the wireless station, the military barracks and other strategic points.

The Italian commander meanwhile made arrangements with the Greek prefect and the Mayor for administering the island. The Greek troops were confined to their barracks, while the local police, about 150 strong, volunteered to continue in service under the Italians. The native population, which had watched the Italian fleet at first in astonishment and later with symptoms of fear when the first shots were fired through the streets, met the invaders with no demonstration of hostility.

Later in the day, Italian sailors proceeded to occupy Paxos and Anti-Paxos, two tiny islands close to Corfu, while the Italian commander had proclamations affixed in the streets explaining the reasons for the occupation, its temporary nature, and saying that it was entirely peaceful and would continue to be so, unless the population should commit acts of hostility.

To Claim Expenses of Occupation.

In addition to 50,000,000 Italian lire asked for in Signor Mussolini's note as reparation for the murder of the Italian officers, Italy will claim from Greece the expenses she has incurred by the occupation of the islands, and for other naval and military operations involved therein. For this reason Italy has taken over among other things the customs of Corfu, from which it counts on obtaining at least part of the expenses. Diplomatic relations, however, will meanwhile continue, there being no talk at present of recalling the Italian Minister in Athens.

Emphasis is given in the Italian press to a version of the death of the mission given by Dimitrio Berat, who had awaited at Katavia for General Tellini and his party. When they did not appear he asked for information of the local commander of the Greek forces, who answered, the press says, "with a shrug of his shoulders."

About an hour later Berat again asked for information and was told that brigands had been seen in the neighborhood, so that it was possible that General Tellini had met with an accident.

Berat then insisted on returning to see what had happened to his colleagues, but Greeks by force prevented him from doing so. Later he again returned to the Greek officer, and this time a telegram announcing General Tellini's death was handed to him. He then fought through the Greek soldiers, leaped into his car and started to return to Janina. On the way his car broke down and he was told by a peasant who happened to be passing that General Tellini had been murdered.

Repairing his car, Berat attempted to regain the Albanian frontier, but on passing through Katavia again, he was seized by Greek soldiers and imprisoned and not allowed to proceed until late at night. This story has produced a big impression on the people, and it is held by many officials to be proof of the complicity of Greek Army officers, if not of the Greek Government in the assassination of the Italian delegates.

Many newspapers openly accuse Colonel Gotzaris, head of the Greek delegation on the Boundary Commission, of being the instigator and organizer of the slaying of General Tellini with the aid of his accomplice, M. Bagilkas, described as the President and Commander of revolutionary Epirotes, and a war profiteer. They also state that the killing was carried out not by irregulars, or hired assassins, but by a platoon of Greek soldiers.

The whole of the Albanian delegation preceded the Italian motor car on the road from Janina to Katavia, and Professor Viotti of the Geographical Institute of Florence, who accompanied the Albanians, said he saw Greek soldiers cutting down trees close to the scene of the tragedy soon before the Italian car was to pass. Similar evidence, the newspapers say, was given by a Greek woodcutter who happened to be passing.

Point to Vera Cruz Incident.

As an answer to what in Italy are considered the unfair criticisms which are made abroad against Signor Mussolini's energetic action against Greece, the Italian Foreign Ministry is compiling a list of similar measures adopted by other Governments on like occasions in the past. This list, it is known, includes such reprisals as the American occupation of Vera Cruz; British reprisals in the Pacific in 1847 and 1850; British action against Brazil in 1860; two bombardments by French ships of the Chinese arsenal of Fuchin in 1884; the British occupation of a Nicaraguan port in 1896; the French seizure of the Island of Mitylene in 1901, and the French bombardment of Piraeus in 1919.

The action taken by these various powers, it is contended, was just as severe as the action which Italy is taking against Greece today, and the provocation was not any greater. Italy is much concerned over the attitude which a section of the press abroad is taking against the occupation of Corfu.

Picture Greece as Outlaw Nation.

Two things have occurred to lift a heavy weight off Italy's chest. One is the probable settlement of the Fiume question with the Jugoslavs and the other is the report that the British Government will do nothing directly to interfere with Italy's course of action.

The newspaper Messaggero says that the attitude assumed toward Italy by the British press can have only a disastrous effect upon the Italo-British friendship which hitherto bound the two countries so closely.

Both the public and the press, in continuing to protest any attempt to submit the whole matter to the League of Nations, freely use the argument that none of the great European powers has officially recognized the present Greek Government, and the Athens régime is pictured as one which stained itself with blood as its first official act. The powers cannot, therefore, discuss the question directly as affecting Greece, it is said, without implicitly recognizing the Gonatas Cabinet.

Another argument is that the facts which gave rise to the present situation between Italy and Greece are not contemplated by the League of Nations, and that, therefore, the League is incompetent to pass judgment on them. The truth is that Italy realizes that to obtain what it demands it must strike while the iron is hot, and fears that it will lose what it has gained if it waits for the machinery of the League to be set in motion.

GREEK STABBED IN FRANCE.

Killed in Fight With Italian Youths in Movie House.

GRENOBLE, France, Sept. 2.—Groups of Italian and Greek youths attending a local motion picture performance last night engaged in a pitched battle when Italian and Greek scenes were shown.

One of the Greeks fell to the ground, mortally stabbed. The police were hastily summoned, but no arrest was made.

BRITISH SAY LEAGUE MUST ACT IN CRISIS

It Cannot Permit Its Jurisdiction in Greco-Italian Case to Be Ousted.

VIEW SUPPORTED BY CURZON

And Is Upheld by the British Delegation in the League Assembly at Geneva.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A telegram from Athens states that Italy has refused to accept the jurisdiction of the League of Nations in her quarrel with Greece. The announcement is said to have been made to the Hellenic Government by the Italian Minister. But it is thought here to be as well as The London Times observes, to await authentic information from Rome or from Geneva before giving credence to this report.

The Council of the League, it is held, cannot in any circumstances permit the League jurisdiction to be ousted in this case. That is the attitude taken up by the British delegation, and it has received the approval of Lord Curzon, who returned to London tonight from France, where he had a twenty-minute interview with Premier Poincaré on his way through Paris.

The quarrel between Italy and Greece, brought about by the Janina murders, is of a class which the League tribunal was constituted to decide, and the League, it is argued, cannot decline to exercise the authority it possesses without public denial of the principles it was formed to assert and the proclamation of its impotence to mankind. All the States who are members have set their seal to the Covenant, and the Covenant imposes upon them clear and stringent obligations in the circumstances which have arisen.

French Attitude Gratifying.

It is noted with satisfaction that the serious organs of the French press are in favor of leaving the case to the League.

The London Times says:

"The real issue is whether Italy will abide by the Covenant of the League which she has signed or whether by her refusal to keep her word she will compel the League to hear and decide the question submitted to it in her absence.

"It is unpleasant to learn that a paper like the Messaggero, supposed often to reflect the views of Mussolini, bluntly speaks of reference to the League as being unanimously voted to be absurd. It is ominous, too, to hear that public opinion is solid behind the Government.

"There is hope, there is even confidence, both in Geneva and in Paris, that some solution will be found before the League meets again on Tuesday. All good men and good citizens in every land must fervently desire that these hopes may prove well grounded, but the clouds on the horizon are heavy unless Italy modifies her attitude, and she may find this is now difficult to do.

"The only hope of the world rests in firm and courageous action of the League."

Curzon Urges Support of League.

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—Lord Curzon returned to London tonight, brought back prematurely through the threatening international situation. He declined to say anything about the Greco-Italian dispute until he had time to study all official reports. He permitted himself the significant comment, however, that the League of Nations had taken the matter in hand, and that seems to be the inevitable and preliminary step. "Everybody's efforts," he added, "should be devoted to strengthening the League's hand."

It is not known yet whether Premier Baldwin will hasten his return from A grave aspect of the situation is the Italian determination, expressed beforehand, to refuse to recognize the status of the League of Nations in the affair or respect its decision.

The English leader writers have found consolation, in commenting on the dispute, in the consideration that in 1914 no international tribunal, such as the League of Nations or Council of Ambassadors, existed to which the Austro-Serbian dispute might have been submitted with some hope of avoiding war. This hope will, they say, be shattered if Italy refuses to recognize the League.

Both the Greek and Italian Governments are energetically occupying themselves in placing their respective cases before the world. The Italian press does not hesitate to impute criminal motives to Greece. The Greek Government, on its side, is eagerly offering to submit the question of responsibility for the Janina murders to an international tribunal and to abide by any decision and pay the compensation such tribunal decrees.

Italy contends that the Greek Government has not been recognized by the powers and lacks the status or right of appeal to the League, which ought to repudiate its application, and argues that otherwise Greece will secure recognition through assassination.

Meanwhile the Council of the League, which is considering the dispute, is proceeding leisurely and has adjourned until Tuesday, and even then may still further adjourn the case.

Another disquieting feature of the affair is a report from Rome of anti-Italian demonstrations in the island of Crete, which, it is feared, may be a prelude to a descent upon that island, like Corfu.

POWER OF LEAGUE UPHELD BY CECIL

Its Competency in Italo-Greek Dispute Is Questioned by Salandra.

ALL EYES ARE ON FRANCE

Politis, Greek Delegate at Geneva, Creates Favorable Impression by Moderation of Athens's Claims.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 2.—It is with a full sense of the gravity of the situation created by the Italo-Greek incident, both in itself and as affecting the whole future of the League of Nations, that the delegates have come to the Fourth Assembly of the League, which opens here tomorrow.

For two days more the fate of the League will remain in the hands of the Council which yesterday postponed its decision until Signor Salandra, the Italian member, should receive new instructions from Rome. But should the Council fail in what is the general conception of its duty, then it is certain that an appeal will be made to the whole assembly and the worth of this constituted meeting of world opinion will be proved or broken.

Everything, or nearly everything, seems to depend on France. At yesterday's meeting of the Council the French representative was all but silent. He seemed to wish to adhere to the policy of watchful waiting which has characterised the Quai d'Orsay. Not so Lord Robert Cecil of England, or Branting of Sweden.

Cecil Answers Salandra.

Both these were outspoken enough both in and out of the Council chamber. When Signor Salandra tried to raise the question of competency of the League, Council to interfere in such an affair Lord Robert retorted with Premier Poincaré's use of the Versailles Treaty in support of his occupation of the Ruhr.

"It is the covenant, and the covenant is in the treaty," he declared, "and if the treaty is to stand, then these clauses must stand as well as any other."

M. Politis of Greece made on the Council what is described as an admirable impression. He was moderate in his claims. He invoked only Articles 13 and 15 and refrained from citing Article 16, which would, if ruled applicable by the Council, place Italy under the ban of all League members as having committed an act of war and thereby incurred all the penalties of an economic and financial blockade.

M. Politis, it is understood today, will not insist on immediate return to the status quo ante, which would mean evacuation of Corfu and Samos as a condition to a settlement on terms agreeable to Greece, and by that he is believed to have enormously strengthened the prospects of successful arbitrage.

But the question is still unsettled whether Mussolini will accept any such outside interference as that of the League. Signor Salandra's attempt to dispute the Council's authority was so unsuccessful with Branting and Cecil that he at once dispatched the Fascist Deputy Giurati to Rome to tell the dictator the strength of the opposition he must be prepared to meet.

Must Assert Itself or Quit.

Today, in an interview, M. Branting said:

"Either the League must assert its authority or pack up and go home." And that opinion is shared fully by others. But France has not yet spoken. On the Council she can swing the majority one way or the other. She can, if she wishes, settle the question of whether the League Covenant is to be as binding on its signatories as she insists the Treaty of Versailles must be where her interests are concerned. There is no reason yet to believe that she will do otherwise, and it is claimed by the French that there is wisdom in waiting to see what Mussolini is prepared to do before final judgment is passed.

In Rome, it is stated, they are counseling moderation, for the Little Entente they are exerting a restraining influence. Even toward Greece they are prepared to show certain sympathy, and the question at issue in many minds is whether it is France or the League which is going to derive profit as a peacemaker.

But this is certain, if France fails the League, the League Council will almost certainly fail, and this Fourth Assembly will become a passionate wrangle between half a dozen groups of its fifty-two members.

Two Membership Applications.

The importance in every one's mind of this great issue before the League has dwarfed the interest which would otherwise be taken in the Assembly's program. Tomorrow at the first meeting the President will be elected for the session and it is possible that even at that meeting during discussion on the agenda there may be a reference to the Italian affair.

There are two new applicants for admission, Ireland and Abyssinia. Of the election of the Irish Free State by the necessary two-thirds majority there is little doubt, even the strongest opponents of English predominance in the League not claiming that Ireland's vote is certain to be one more for the British Empire.

About the admission of Abyssinia there is, however, likely to be more difficulty as the whole question of the slave trade will be opened by this application. On this question the French have submitted a full and very able report and opinion is divided whether it would not be wiser policy to admit Abyssinia first and control the slave trade later than to exclude her on the ground that sufficient guarantees of her acceptance of the League principles have not been obtained.

Almost the whole first week, it is expected, will be taken up with a debate on the Secretary's report of the work of the Council since the last Assembly and on the measures taken to execute the Assembly's decisions. This report, which fills ninety-six pages, includes such matters as Council action with regard to the Canadian proposals for amendment of Article 10 of Covenant the activities of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague; the financial administration of the League; the action taken on the resolutions of the third Assembly with regard to reduction of armaments; the settlement of the frontier disputes between Poland and Lithuiana, Hungary and all her neighbors, and Bulgaria and Western Thrace; the administration of the Saarre basin and Dansig; the protection of minorities and administration of the mandated territories; the work of technical organizations; action in regard to traffic in opium and in women and children; measures of help to refugees and the work of intellectual co-operation.

All these questions with the work of the Council in carrying out the wishes of the last Assembly will be the subject of debate, and many, such as the plan recently adopted by the Committee on Disarmament, are going to provide discussions which will last the whole time of the Assembly. The Italian reservations to the mixed commission plan for mutual assistance is obtaining a large amount of support among the smaller nations.

ALLIED VETERANS URGE ITALIANS TO AVOID WAR

Brussels Congress Resolves to Ask Ex-Soldiers of Italy to Influence Government.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—Peace was urged upon Italy by the Allied Veterans as one of their first acts at the opening session of the Fourth Congress of the International Federation of War Veterans this afternoon. The Congress adopted a resolution, to be sent to the Italian veteran organizations, asking them to use their influence with the Italian Government to avoid war in the Near East.

The program of the Congress was summed up in the inaugural address of its President, Charles Bertrand of France.

"Take up the work of insuring the peace of the world where the Third Congress left off last year at New Orleans."

The opening of the Congress was marked by a manifestation such as has not been seen since the Armistice was signed. Fifty thousand Belgian veterans, representing 1,024 municipalities, marched through the principal streets to the music of twenty-two civilian bands. There was not a single man in uniform, as it was desired to emphasize the fact that the Congress stands for peace and not war.

There was a contingent of legless veterans in hand-propelled chairs, while another delegation was composed of blind soldiers, who were led by little girls dressed in white.

The delegations made a brief halt at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier. The French and British delegations placed a wreath on the tomb, while Colonel Alvin M. Owsley, National Commander of the American Legion, deposited a bronze plaque upon it.

Speaking in French, Colonel Owsley said: "Heroic soldier of Belgium, we are with you in peace forever."

The failure of Italy to be represented was explained by Joseph Janne, President of the Belgian Veterans, as due to financial reasons. "The Italian Veterans," he said, "are with us in our desire to end all wars forever."

The first public session adjourned early to enable the various delegations to hold caucuses and appoint members of committees which will meet tomorrow to prepare resolutions for the action of the Congress on Tuesday.

ASKS OUR MEDIATION.

Former Greek Premier Cables to Ex-Governor Allen.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—A request for American mediation between Greece and Italy has been made by former Premier Kalogeropulos of Greece.

A cablegram for transmittal to former Governor Allen of Kansas was received today by G. E. Silloway, regional director of the Near East Relief, with headquarters in Philadelphia, signed by Commander Kalogeropulous, now of the Greek Navy, urging Mr. Allen to "enlist the good offices of the American nation for Greece," and that the United States mediate "to prevent further persecution and massacre of an innocent people."

Confirmation of press dispatches that fifteen women and children refugees were killed by the Italian bombardment of Corfu is contained in the cablegram received by Mr. Silloway.

"There are 1,600 refugees on the island," said Mr. Silloway. "There were about 350 of them in the fort at the time of the bombardment. According to cablegrams from our workers in Corfu, when the Italian Admiral came ashore and demanded the surrender of the island the Greek Prefect asked for a delay until he should receive instructions from his Government.

"The cabelgrams say that the Admiral agreed and went back aboard the Italian warship. But within a few hours the guns of the warship fired into the town, killing and injuring sixty-five of the refugees.

"There are about a dozen American relief workers on the island under the leadership of Colonel Stephen Lowe of St. Louis and Henry Kneeland of Hartford, Conn. Among the workers is Miss Grace Blackwell of Montclair, N. J. The cables said that immediately after the bombardment the Near East Relief turned over to the Greek Government all of its medicinal supplies for treatment of the injured."

DEBS PREDICTS WAR.

Thinks Italian-Greek Crisis Will Embroil All Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A prediction that the present crisis between Italy and Greece will again plunge the whole of Europe into warfare and that every attempt will be made to draw in the United States was made by Eugene V. Debs, Socialist leader, speaking today before the Cook County Socialist Party. A crowd of over 2,000 heard him.

He contended that the anthracite strike would never be settled permanently until the mines were owned by the people. "I am going on a speaking tour through California and other Far Western States and if you hear of me being jailed out there don't be surprised," said Debs. "I am going to say just what I think about the injunctions against the I. W. W. in those States.

"But no jail can close my mouth. They tried that when they locked me up at Atlanta for three years but it did not work."

He praised the Soviet régime in Russia as being the quickest experiment in human history.

"The next war will be fought from the air," he said, "and women and children will not be spared. It will be the most frightful, unspeakable catastrophe in history."

FRANCE URGES ITALY TO LET LEAGUE ACT

World Opinion Expected to Look to Paris and London if Mussolini Refuses.

GREECE REPLIES TO POWERS

Asks Inquiry Into Massacre and Offers to Abide by Decision on Reparation.

By EDWIN L. JAMES.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—It is understood that the French Government has counseled the Italian Government to agree to League intervention between Italy and Greece. If Premier Mussolini accepts the advice given him by Paris and London, the League will have an opportunity to show what it can do. If, on the contrary, the Italian Premier rejects this advice, it is felt here that England and France will be called on by world opinion to demonstrate just how they will maintain the prestige of the League.

With the League Assembly of fifty-one nations meeting at Geneva tomorrow, it is taken for granted that much will be said if the other Council members allow Rome to scoff at the League, and in addition it is fully realized here that public opinion in the United States is watching to see what Geneva can do in the present crisis. Of course the ways of the nations have drifted in the last four years far away from the spirit of internationalism in which the League was founded, but nevertheless the present issue forms a situation from which it is argued the League cannot well back away without losing what prestige it retains from the many hard knocks given it by nationalism since the Washington Senate refused to accept the covenant.

Mussolini's Action Regretted.

Despite the declarations of some fire-eaters here that France should keep hands off and let Italy assume a position in the Mediterranean which would lessen English influence there, one finds in almost every responsible quarter of the French capital sincere regret for the heroic tactics of Mussolini, whom some papers go so far as to lambaste with the title "Duke of Castor Oil."

Premier Poincaré left politics out of his speeches today, which were delivered in celebrations of the centenary of Ernest Renan, the famous French writer and philosopher. There are many reports of the result of his talk with Lord Curzon last night. There will be a meeting with Prime Minister Baldwin in the near future, when the Premiers will have an opportunity of discussing, in addition to the Ruhr, two other acute issues in European politics—the Italo-Greek crisis and the Tangier tangle, not to omit Fiume, which looms up again as a trouble-maker.

After discounting League intervention in the Mediterranean crisis yesterday, the semi-official Temps tonight declares that after all this method appears the best of the several paths which lead to Rome. The Temps thinks the League should begin by examining whether Greece can meet the Italian conditions, and if not, what conditions are fair. In the meanwhile obtaining from Italy assurance that she will evacuate Corfu when the conditions decided on is met by Greece.

"The League of Nations," says the Temps, "has a juridical department and a financial commission, both of which are designated especially for such tasks. Italy is represented on the Council and secretariat. Therefore, she would be amply protected."

The Temps thinks British writers would do well to cease berating Italy for occupying Corfu, recalling the English occupation of Corfu against the manifest wish of the inhabitants for a full half century up to 1864. The Temps declares that Italy cannot be permitted to remain in Corfu, but thinks abuse is no way to get her out.

The Journal des Débats regrets the delay voted yesterday by the Council of Geneva and calls on the French Government to declare openly its attitude on the Greek appeal to the League.

Insists League Must Act.

"If Mussolini repulses League intervention," says the Journal des Débats, "the nations members of the Council cannot sit idly by unless they seek to bury the League with their own hands and put an end to all the hopes placed in it."

This paper thinks the reported Italian arguments against League intervention absolutely valueless.

"Some one must intervene between Italy and Greece," it continues, "and the League of Nations obviously should shoulder the task. Regardless of talk of technicalities, the fact remains that Italy has installed herself in a strategic is but one card for us to play, and that is the French card. Our play must be place of great importance. If the occupation is prolonged, all sorts of complications can arise, for there would be general attack on Mediterranean equilibrium.

"We hear talk in Paris of playing the Italian card or the English card. There to defend the right, stability and peace. Let us try to do nothing else."

Greek Reply to Ambassadors.

A message from Athens to the Quai d'Orsay says the Greek reply to the note of the Committee of Ambassadors was handed to the French Chargé at midday.

A summary says the Greek note proposes an international inquiry into responsibilities for the massacre of the Italian Commission near the Albanian frontier, and that Greece binds herself in advance to abide by the findings of the proposed commission and fulfill the conditions of reparations it may lay down. The Quai d'Orsay message does not say whether Athens refers to the League commission or to any international commission the big powers may decide on.

On the other hand, a message from Rome says that in official quarters of the Italian capital stress is laid on the argument that the Greek Government, not being regularly elected and not being recognized by the powers, has no right of appeal to the League of Nations, and that the conclusion given to this argument is that Geneva should refuse the Greek demand to intervene.

Poincaré Speaks Thirteen Times.

TREGUIER, France, Sept. 2.—Premier Poincaré delivered twelve addresses today, here and at near by villages on the way, in celebration of the centenary of Ernest Renan.

He really spoke thirteen times, for when another speaker followed him at luncheon the Premier bethought himself of additional observations and spent a quarter of an hour making "a few remarks."

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A Mr. Hall, of 75 C... ham Street —now Park Row- said to be the first to sell ice ...am in New York. Mrs. Alexa... Hamilton introduced the ra... delicacy to Washington at a d... er given in honor of President ...kson. To- day America is kno... as a nation of ice-cream eaters- ...d the sales of the "favorite" o... th old and Young America ru... nto billions of gallons yearly.

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In August The... ew York Times publishe... 1,580,350 agate lines of ...ivertising, 325,586 lines in ...cess over the second New ...rk news- paper and more t... the com- bined volume of ... two New York morning ...wspapers popularly associa... with The Times as to quali... f circula- tion.

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There still remain a few gr... ...ps of Summer Fashions that ... re dark enough in color and ... d- vance enough in style for i... ...r- mediate Autumn wear.

Smart Costume Suits .. 75
Formerly to $245
Elaborate three-piece effects of twill and ...epe.

Handsome Model Coats ... $75 ...95
Formerly to $295
Richly embroidered, braided effects an... ur- trimmed styles of cloth and silk.

Odd Group of Daytime Coats 38
Formerly to $125
Tailored effects in twill, piquetine and ...elty cloth fabrics—a limited assortment.

Gowns and Dresses, $35- ...55
Formerly to $145
Light and dark shades, suitable for all oc... ...ons —cloth, silk and chiffon, for women and ...ses.

Summer Hats, $5—$10- 15
Formerly to $45
Final clearance of every remaining Sumr... hat —large and small effects of straw and ...ric.

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Garden Apartments that are spacious and arranged with an intelligent understanding of the disirability of privacy in the family quarters; with bathrooms and kitchens that are models of equipment and facility; complete apartment homes designed for easy housekeeping, set down on wide parked streets, and landscaped gardens and open to the healthful air and sunshine.

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A hotel of the highest type catering only to the best patronage
Rooms with hot and cold running water $2 UP
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Special Luncheon, 90c
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As well as service a la carte.
Music During Luncheon, Dinner and Supper.

ITALY WILL REJECT LEAGUE DECISION

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

ians landed detachments at the cape on the southern horn of the Island of Corfu.

The neapaper Eleutheros Vema comments editorially:

"The changing of the Adriatic into a closed Italian sea is undoubtedly the object of the recent Italian actions, and shows clearly the reason for the presentation of the designedly impossible ultimatum to Greece. This is an Italian ambition of long standing, and Rome believes its successful accomplishment is well worth the sacrifice of five Italian officers, who, perhaps, deliberately courted a bandit attack by repeatedly refusing a Greek military escort. Unfortunately the Italian plan clashes with the interests of certain other powers, who will not drop the matter even in the face of the bold coup of a fait accompli. With Yugoslavia the occupation of Corfu is supremely important, while England and France are not unmindful of any shifting of the statu quo in the Mediterranean waters."

Italy Ignores Ambassador's Council.

ATHENS, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—Signor Montagna, the Italian Minister, on behalf of the Italian Government, this afternoon informed Foreign Minister Alexandris that Italy will refuse to recognize the decision of the League of Nations in the present controversy between Italy and Greece.

The Councilor of the Italian Legation informed newspaper representatives yesterday that Italy was acting independently of the Council of Ambassadors; that Italy was interested in the murder of General Tellini and his suite, not from the point of view of their being members of an international mission, but because they were Italian subjects and Italian officers.

The Greek Press Association has addressed a protest to the press of the world against the allegation of Signor Mussolini that the outrage was the outcome of irritation caused by anti-Italian publications in Greece.

A committee of unredeemed Greeks has telegraphed a protest against the Italian bombardment of refugees who had escaped from "Kemalist barbarity," to all the powers members of the League of Nations and the British and French Parliaments.

Reports that the Greek Cabinet had resigned are unfounded. Former Premier Zaimis has definitely accepted the leadership of the reconciliation party. Elections will be held Oct. 28.

Complete order prevails in Athens, although the Greek people are profoundly depressed over the incidents at Corfu. All places of amusement have been closed from Friday as a sign of mourning for the victims of the Italian bombardment.

Acting upon a protest from Signor Montagna, the Government suspended for one day the newspaper Eleutheros Tipos for characterizing the Italians as "the fusities of Caporetto," and has dismissed the censor for allowing the statement to pass.

Telegraphic communication with Corfu has not been restored, but dispatches received by indirect routes indicate that the Italians are acting as if a state of war existed with Greece.

Premier Gonatas has reiterated the Government's intention to await the decision of the League of Nations and of refraining from any hostile or unfriendly acts toward Italy. All Italian vessels in Greek ports are allowed full liberty of movement.

Greek Press United Against Italy.

Internal dissensions have existed here since 1914, but today for the first time the entire press stands in complete accord on the subject of the Italian coup. The Politiki says:

"By the bombardment of Corfu Italy ignored the League of Nations, of which she is a member. Italian shells were fired against misery-stricken human beings rescued from Turkish massacre by Americans. This action indicates a complete absence of morality and erases Italy's signature from an international agreement."

Other newspapers publish editorials in a similar vein.

Fearing anti-Italian demonstrations, the Government has placed a guard of thirty men outside the Italian Legation.

The Metropolitan of Athens has addressed a protest against the occupation of Corfu to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the League of Nations. The Hellenic League of Nations Society has also dispatched a protest to the League of Nations Secretariat at Geneva, and to the Union of Sister Societies of the League in Paris, London, Brussels and New York.

A requiem will be celebrated in the Cathedral tomorrow for the victims of the bombardment. The natives of Corfu resident in Athens held an indignation meeting this afternoon.

The Italian military attaché who was sent to Janina to inquire into the murder of the Italian delegates has been suddenly recalled by the Italian Legation.

The Greek Government's version of the controversy with Italy has been presented by Premier Gonatas to the American delegates leaving Athens for Geneva to attend the International Near East Relief Conference, beginning Sept. 7, as the representatives of the American humanitarian organizations here.

The Premier received the delegates in the War Office, after expressing pleasure that Americans, as well as Greeks, would represent Greece at Geneva, he said:

"The present unfortunate clash with Italy comes just at the close of my first year as Premier, which has been, perhaps, the most difficult and most troubled year in the history of modern Greece, involving the final status of a long war, an unparalleled refugee situation and, finally, labor difficulties, culminating in the recent strike.

"In this new crisis, which our neighbor Italy seems trying to create from the tangled threads of a dastardly border crime, we need the support and assistance of all our old friends, who have been so helpful throughout our varying fortunes of the past year. The Greek Government does not fear an impartial investigation of the Tellini murders. We firmly believe that they were not perpetrated by Greeks; certainly there is no foundation for insinuations that they were committed by Greek hands whose existence was winked at by the Government.

"The British and French delegates on the Tellini Commission are familiar with the border conditions and realize the difficulties of maintaining normal order along a frontier which has not yet been determined, and where the population is sparse and the life of the mountaineers primitive. We find Italy's summary demands unjust, because Italy does not possess any proofs upon which she can, in the slightest way, hold the Greek Government responsible.

"We will gladly render fullest honor to the dead, which as an act of international courtesy we would have performed in any case. We will gladly pay indemnification to a reasonable amount to the families of the dead, recognizing the fact that the murders were committed on Greek soil. We will gladly permit and invite the Italian Military Attaché to accompany, co-operate with and assist in an investigation by our judges at Janina; in fact, this we did spontaneously within a few hours of the murders.

"But beyond these just claims we cannot admit Italy's right to demand acts inconsistent with our sovereignty and humiliating to our national dignity. We cannot humiliate ourselves before the Italian flag when we never had the slightest intention of insulting it; we cannot pay a huge fine, when payment of such a penalty would be admission of guilt; we cannot turn over the authority of our courts and judges to Italian officials.

"We have committed no wrong; our national honor will not permit us to plead guilty of a crime.

"We have suggested through the powers that Italy lay her case before the League of Nations tribunal, of which both Italy and Greece are members. We will gladly accept any reasonable arbitrament, in full confidence and fortified by our consciousness of innocence and honesty. We hope the outside world will support this demand.

"Meanwhile, Greece lodges a strong protest with the civilized world, not only against the unjustifiable occupation of Corfu, where Greek and Armenian refugees were ruthlessly killed, but also against the anti-Greek acts which have been permitted in Italian cities in the last few days, such as the expulsion of Greek journalists, the tearing down of the coat of arms of the Greek Consulate, the burning of the Greek flag and assaults on Greek schools."

The islands of Cephalonia and Samos have been occupied by the Italians according to unconfirmed reports in circulation here.

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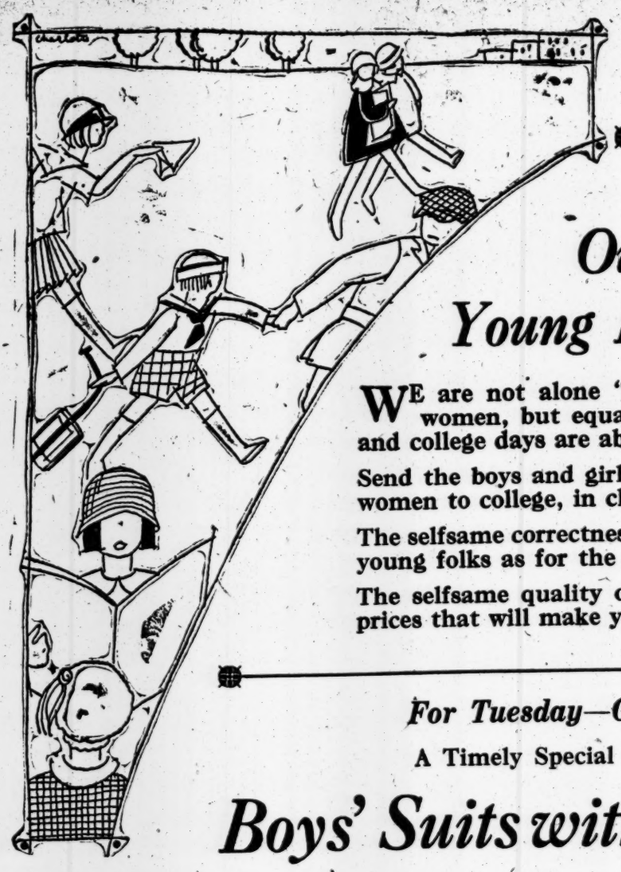

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WE are not alone "specialists in apparel" for men and women, but equally for the young folks whose school and college days are about to begin again.

Send the boys and girls to school, and the young men and women to college, in clothes from Saks & Company.

The selfsame correctness in style characterizes our apparel for young folks as for the grown-ups.

The selfsame quality of material, make, fit and finish, at prices that will make you glad you bought the best.

For Tuesday—Good News for Boys!

A Timely Special Purchase and Sale of

Boys' Suits with Extra Knickers

at the Remarkably Low Price of

8.95

Smartly pleated or single-breasted patch pocket models, well tailored in all wool mixtures for immediate wear, in all the desirable colors. Sizes 6 to 17 years. Exceptional Values!

14.95 8.95

Also—Boys' Autumn Suits with Extra Knickers

***Tuesday at* 14.95**

Plenty of pockets—fine tailoring—long wearing fabrics—combine to make these suits an excellent purchase, from the viewpoints of mother and son. Of all wool mixtures in the newest Fall and Winter colorings. Sizes 7 to 18 years. *Second Floor*

Boys' Warm Sweaters

***Tuesday at* 5.00**

In coat style that boys thoroughly approve of — with rolling collar that may be buttoned close to the neck. Well made of pure worsted in Oxford, navy, maroon, and heather colors. Just right for Autumn out-of-doors. Sizes 28 to 36. *Second Floor*

Juniors' Sweaters

***Tuesday at* 3.00**

Popular coat style, with or without belt, and becoming turned-back collar. Made of pure worsted in tan, navy, Copenhagen, maroon, Oxford, heather and brown. Sizes 24 to 30. *Second Floor*

A Sale of Girls' New Autumn Frocks

of All Wool Jersey and French Serge—Fine for School Wear

4.95 4.95

***Tuesday at* 4.95**

These lovely frocks are so smartly styled, so carefully made, and in such excellent fabrics, that one must marvel at such a low price as 4.95.

Twelve Different Models

afford a wide field for choosing, simple in line, as young girls' frocks should be, but with many delightful forms of trimming to lend them individuality.

Hand Embroidery in Wool or Silk
Vivid Applique *Contrasting Pipings*
Detachable Collars and Cuffs

are some of the interesting features. The French serge comes in navy with contrasting color trimming, and brown is also included. The Jersey in Copenhagen, tan, navy and brown; also Henna. Sizes 6 to 14 years. *Second Floor*

4.95 4.95

Boys' High Shoes & Oxfords

***Sale, Tuesday,* 3.95**

These sturdy shoes thrive on hard service, made of calfskin in black or tan in the high shoes, and in contrasting colors in the sports oxfords. Crepe or rubber soles.

Genuine Calfskin Oxfords in black or tan . 5.50

High Shoes and Oxfords of imported Scotch grain and calfskin leather in black or tan 6.00

Fifth Floor

For School Days—

Cowhide Brief Cases

***Tuesday, at* 4.95**

Formerly sold at 6.95 and 7.95

Large enough to hold the many new blank books for the initial days of school, yet light to carry. Of cowhide leather; finished with straps all around, extension lock, extra wide gussets, three, four or five pockets. *Street Floor*

Misses' and Children's High Shoes and Oxfords

For School Wear—Tuesday at Very Special Prices

Calfskin Brogue Oxfords in tan or black, with regulation wing tips, brass eyelets, and heavy soles.
Sizes 8½ to 11, 5.00 11½ to 2, 5.50
2½ to 7, 6.95

Tan or Black Calfskin High Shoes, made over a broad toe last, with welted soles.
Sizes 8½ to 11, 5.00 11½ to 2, 6.00
2½ to 7, 7.50 *Saks & Company—Second Floor*

Misses' School Coats

that combine with their smart simplicity a welcome capacity for service—

39.50 29.75

***Tuesday at* 29.75**

Whether one's activities include traveling across the campus or to and from the office, one of these coats will prove a wise selection.

The Fabrics Include

double-faced chinchilla, tweeds, all-wool plaids and new bar striped fleeces, in box, flare and wrap-around styles.

Fur-Collared Coats for Misses

***Special Tuesday at* 39.50**

Camel's hair plaids are the fabrics, developed in flare or belted styles. Warmly and smartly topped by a large shawl collar of raccoon, or deep muffler collar of American opossum. Warmly lined and interlined, and in shades of gray, tan and brown combinations.

Sizes 14 to 20 years. *Second Floor*

Children's School

Umbrellas

With Handles "From Paris"

Tuesday

***At* 1.65**

Well Worth 3.00!

The handles of hardwood, are beautifully carved in varied designs adapted to childhood's fancy. Twenty different styles.

As distinctive as they are serviceable! Of fine quality cotton with taped edges on strong Paragon frames.

Street Floor

Tuesday—Sale of

Skirts

for Women & Misses

***At* 9.75**

One-side wrap-around effects designed in cheery plaids, checked worsteds and velvoret; others pleated in fancy crepes.

Fourth Floor

"Plastique"

Corsets and Corset Waists

for Children and Misses

***At* 1.50, 2.50 *and* 3.00**

Models are exclusive with us, and are designed to give the necessary support with comfort. Novelty or plain flesh coutil, with button or clasped front; hose supporters attached.

Saks & Company—Third Floor

Women's Autumn

Cloth Frocks

Display New Tiers and Flounces

39.75

***Tuesday—At* 39.75**

The Coat-Frock of Poiret Twill, so quickly put on, so much favored by Paris, is recommended to your attention at this interesting price. These have the

Long-Tailored Sleeve

indicative of the Autumn mode, and in addition, a heavy zig-zag use of braiding which gives a flounced effect. A hand-made filet lace vestee permits them to be freshened in a moment. *Navy and Brown; sizes 36 to 44.*

ALSO

A Collection of Lovely Cloth Frocks, offering the widest variety of last-minute fashions in which the circular and tiered effects predominate. For street and afternoon wear you will find them adequate in every respect. The fabrics are very handsome—Poiret Twill, Crepella, Pom Pom, and Charmeen. The prices range *from* 39.75 *to* 98.75

Fourth Floor

29.75

New

Tailored Frocks

For Misses

***Special, at* 29.75**

The youthful Poiret twill frock makes its bow for the Autumn—this one with delightful little pleated frills and undersleeves of crepe de Chine in a color that is in perfect harmony with the navy blue frock.

The Lines

just as *sketched*, are straight as a pencil, and the tiny pockets add a finishing touch. *In sizes 14 to 20.*

Misses' Cloth Frocks

Every whim of the mode, developed in charmeen and Poiret twill, with many new and lovely fashions for daytime wear. A remarkably aaried collection of frocks at an accommodating range of prices . . . 35.00 *to* 95.00

Saks & Company—Second Floor

Women's Smart Autumn Wraps and Coats

Will Be Featured Tuesday

Special At

45.00

Top-Coats of soft imported fabrics are made up in smartly tailored styles which display their gay stripes to perfection.

Natural Opossum Collars enhance their look of warmth, and handsome crepe lining match the color of the coat.

Special At

88.00

88.00 88.00

Wraps and Coats—A note of luxury pervades these very beautiful models, due to their deep fur collars, many l[illegible]g cuffs—their fabrics of a velvet-like richness—Orma[illegible]e, Velverette, Arabella, and Velamara, and their last-n[illegible]te lines.

Tube-Like or Flaring—

They present the two extremes of the mode. In [illegible]ry approved shade, and beautifully silk lined. The fu[illegible]n-clude—Beaver, Viatka Squirrel; Black, Platinu[illegible]or Natural Fox. *Fourth [illegible]or*

Tailored Brushed Wo[illegible]

Golf Sweate[illegible]

for Women & M[illegible]s

Tuesday

***At* 5.00**

Very warm and soft t[illegible]e touch, these spl[illegible]d sweaters will prove t[illegible]u-selves adequate for a l[illegible]st of outdoor occasions [illegible]d the price is remarkabl[illegible]v.

Smartly Tailore[illegible]

They present very tri[illegible]d becoming lines. You [illegible]y choose them in the [illegible]st attractive sports sha[illegible]e— such as *buff, gray, [illegible]y blue, brown and beaver* [illegible]r. *Third [illegible]or*

WOMEN'S

Luxurio[illegible] Loungin[illegible] Robes

Sale Tuesda[illegible]

At **3.95—Of Emb[illegible]d Corduroy** in excepti[illegible]ly rich effects, these [illegible]ly models fasten with a [illegible]h tie. In *Copenhagen B[illegible]e,* Rose and Fuchsia, C[illegible]id and Cherry.

At **3.95—Bath Ro[illegible]e**—Of blanket material [illegible]th satin ribbon bindin[illegible]s to echo their floral d[illegible]s. *In Copenhagen Blue, R[illegible]e, Navy Blue.*

At **6.75—Importe[illegible]a-risian Robes of Fl[illegible]el**—Soft, well-cut robe[illegible]ol-lar and edges boun[illegible]th black silk braid. *I[illegible]a, Copenhagen Blue, Ro[illegible]nd Fuchsia. Thir[illegible]or*

ITALIANS CONDEMN ATTACK ON GREECE

Labor Party Here Calls Meeting of Protest and Invites Greeks as Guests of Honor.

ANTI-FASCISTI AROUSED

Luigi Criscuio, However, Defends Mussolini—Messages to Coolidge and the League.

Italy's action against Greece is condemned by 150,000 Italian workingmen in New York, and by three times that number in other cities in America, according to Antonio Presi, editor of Alba Nova, the official organ of the Italian Workers' Party in this country.

Presi announced yesterday that under auspices of the New York branch of the party a meeting will be held next Friday at the Manhattan Lyceum, 66 East Fourth Street, to protest against Mussolini's attitude toward Greece. Members of the Greek Labor Party of New York are invited to attend as guests of honor.

"The sentiment among the Italian workers against Mussolini's highhanded action," said Presi, "is overwhelming. There are 150,000 anti-Fascisti in New York and over 450,000 in other parts of the country. We regard Mussolini as an imperialist of the worst type, and we think he will lead our country into war. The economic condition of Italy is bad enough. To start a war would be fatal."

The other side of the trouble was presented by Luigi Criscuio, founder of the Italy-America Society and during the war Chairman of the Italian division of the Liberty Loan Committee.

Defends Italy's Actions.

"In its action against the Greek outrage," said Criscuio, "all Italy, and not Mussolini alone, warns the small nations of the Balkan Peninsula, including the Greeks, that it is no longer in style to assassinate persons of prominence in order to force a casus belli.

"If Italy does not resort to the League of Nations in this case it is evident that she shares with other European nations a certain amount of skepticism of the League's ability to enforce its provisions, proof being several flagrant violations by Poland, Yugoslavia, and last but not least, France in the Ruhr. All of these cases could have been submitted to the League, but were not.

"This is not a question of the Greeks being cripped and in no position to fight. Being a cripple gives no man the right to place a match to the end of a fuse on a bomb. Such a cripple should be punished to the limit. It is not necessary to be a wizard to realize that the only people who were antagonistic to the Italians in this case were the Greeks.

"As to the Italian demands, Greece could have asked for a concession as to the indemnity, but she had no right to question Italy's demand that the criminals, when apprehended, be given the death penalty. In refusing the latter the Greek Government, composed of men who are adept at assassination, showed its bloody hands. Another incriminating sign is the absence of Colonel Botaris, the Greek attaché, usually on hand with the Italian delegates. How can his absence be explained?

"It is ridiculous for any Greek-American to assert that the murder was welcomed by Italian diplomacy. It is inconceivable that any nation would want to sacrifice a group of valorous officers in order to provoke a casus belli.

Has No Pity for Greece.

"No one who fought with the Allies has any cause to pity Greece for coming out of the war so impoverished and weakened. This is due to her vacillating policy during the war for which her people were just as responsible as her pro-German rulers. Any nation of 5,000,000 that will commit murder, or incite others to do so, as a revenge against a larger nation deserves no sympathy. Greek-Americans have no cause that I know of to be proud of any Government that is so weak that it must incite murder in order to create a diplomatic concession or advantage. In speaking thus I feel that I am echoing the sentiments of millions of Americans of Italian extraction."

Ernest Pulsford of Nutley, N. J., sent a letter to President Coolidge, and R. J. Caldwell, 85 Riverside Drive, cabled the League of Nations yesterday.

Pulsford wrote:

"Dear Mr. President: As a lone citizen of the United States, who is indignant at the impertinent and barbarous attitude of Italy toward the Government of Greece in connection with the recent massacres on Greek territory of Italian officers, I am taking the liberty of addressing this letter to you to express my hope that my Government will immediately file a vigorous protest with the Italian Government for the action it has taken in the matter.

"I am sending a copy of this letter to THE TIMES, hoping that the same will be published and will cause other citizens to address you in regard to the matter."

Caldwell addressed the following cable to the League of Nations, Geneva: "Italian bombardment of Corfu dastardly action."

He said the message represented the views of several civic and business organizations whose names he did not think advisible to make public at this time.

INSULT ITALIAN FLAG IN CRETE, ROME HEARS

People Carried Out Demonstration Under Eyes of the Greek Police.

ROME, Sept. 2.—Stefani's Agency, the semi-official news agency, says demonstrations against Italians have occurred on the Island of Crete.

It is alleged that the populace insulted the Italian flag and that the personnel of the Italian consulate was endangered.

The news agency adds that a message from Canea, capital of the Island of Crete, declares that the people offended the Italian flag and denounced Italy, with the apparent toleration of the Greek police.

The Minister of Marine has instructed all port commandants to continue to allow liners flying the Greek flag to leave freely. The report that some Greek ships had been forbidden to leave Italian ports is emphatically denied.

A Salonika message to the Stefani Agency says that the Greek population there is in a state of great excitement, and there have been numerous demonstrations against Italy. Several Italian subjects were maltreated in the Greek quarter and the Italian Consulate has been menaced.

A boycott against Italian commerce is on and the Harbor Master of the Port refuses to permit vessels flying the Italian flag to discharge their cargoes.

THE LAND OF MYSTERY

The story of Dr. William Montgomery McGovern, an American who became a Buddhist priest, and who penetrated the mysterious recesses of the forbidden city to Tibet, will appear in The New York Times Sunday Magazine of September 9, together with the next successive Sundays.—Adv.

5,000 ITALIAN TROOPS DISEMBARK AT CORFU

Berlin Hears That Italy Has Mined the Waters of Island of Leros.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Five thousand Italian troops have been landed on Corfu, according to an Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph. These soldiers were sent ashore from fifiteen naval vessels.

A Reuter dispatch from Berlin says the Italian Embassy in the German capital has been officially notified that mines have been laid around the island of Leros and that a pilot service has been inaugurated for ships desiring to anchor in the ports of the island.

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Constantinople says the Italian torpedo boats at Smyrna have received orders to join the Italian fleet immediately in the Adriatic Sea.

SECOND BAG YIELDS MORE OF DEAD BODY

Found in Merrimac River Two Miles From Where Woman's Torso Was Discovered.

TYNGSBORO, Mass., Sept. 2.—A second suitcase containing the lower part of the torso and the lower limbs of a woman was found in the Merrimac River today, two miles below the spot where yesterday other parts of the same woman's body were recovered floating in a similar receptacle.

No trace of the head has yet been found, and although the police dragged the river today in search of further clues, they expressed the opinion that the head had been either burned or buried.

Today's discovery shed no new light on the mystery, the police said. The suitcase, of black imitation leather, was new and an exact duplicate of the one found yesterday. It was bare of identification marks.

Apparently the bag had been purchased especially for the use to which it was put, according to the police working on the case. There were no distinguishing marks on the body, which was apparently that of a somewhat heavily built woman of 30.

The suitcase was first seen yesterday by boys playing on the eastern bank of the river near the Lowell city line. No effort was made to recover it until today, when Jason H. Kingsbury, learning of the presence of the suitcase from the boys, had the bag towed ashore by William Hinckley.

Without opening the suitcase, which was locked, they placed it in an automobile and turned it over to Motorcycle Officer Ralph Hamilton.

The police of Lowell, Nashua, N. H. and Manchester, N. H., are also working on the case and are endeavoring to trace an open automobile which crashed through a fence early yesterday after crossing a bridge a short distance above the spot where the first suitcase was found.

CONGRESSMAN IN JAPAN.

Ernest R. Ackerman of Plainfield Is Believed to Have Been In Yokohama

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 2.—Congressman and Mrs. Ernest R. Ackerman of Plainfield, who went abroad early in the Summer, are among the Americans thought to have been in Yokohama at the time of the earthquake.

The last word received from Mr. Ackerman came in a cable received by his brother, Marion S. Ackerman of this city, ten days ago. Postal cards mailed in Yokohama a month ago were received recently by friends here.

His brother said that efforts were made yesterday to get in touch with Mr. Ackerman in Yokohama, but were unsuccessful.

Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman planned to sail for home about Sept. 12. They have been abroad many times, and each time have visited Japan.

Some time ago Mr. Ackerman was prominently mentioned for the post of Ambassador to that country, because of his knowledge of conditions there.

FRENCH AIRPLANES SEIZED IN GERMANY

Aviators Forced to Land There Are Jailed and Protests of Paris Ignored.

TURKEY ALSO CLOSES AIR

But Berlin Allows British Machines to Pass Freely, and French Ire Is Aroused.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 3.—In an article bearing the marks of being inspired, the Matin this morning demands that the French Government take immediate action against Germany because of the seizure of French commercial airplanes forced to land on German soil and the imprisonment of the aviators.

Emphasis is given to this refusal of Germany to permit French airplanes to fly over her soil by the fact that Berlin has just signed with a London company an agreement to allow British planes to fly freely over Germany.

The Matin recalls that since January eleven planes of the Franco-Rumanian Company have been forced to land in Germany and have been confiscated, their crews in several instances being put in jail, and that the protests of the French Government have availed nothing. The paper points out that Paris holds this to be a controvention of the Treaty of Versailles and asks "What would Mussolini do?"

Article 276 of the treaty binds Germany to give France with the other Allies the most favored nation treatment. Germany refused to sign the international air code, drafted in 1919, and finds in the treaty a clause giving her liberty of action as regards airplanes after Jan. 1, this year. This clause was inserted in the belief that Germany would accept the international air regulations, which she failed to do.

The Matin finds a grievance in that Germany has never seized a British plane whereas she seizes all French planes she can lay hands on. It pointed out that England is about to abolish the London-Constantinople line and that Germany readily gave the British permission to pass, which they refuse to the French. It is also brought out that Turkey has just notified the French lines that French planes cannot fly over Turkish territory, the Matin says.

"This situation is intolerable and cannot be prolonged without danger for our prestige in Central Europe. Germany is surely jealous of our commercial air navigation. Hating to see our planes fly over her soil, her invincible pride suffers. She is disturbed to see us building up close ties with our allies of the Little Entente. Each time she sees our planes flying toward our little friends, she knows it is France saying, 'We are always with you.'

"It is because we ought to let nothing disturb the development of our relations with the nations we helped to deliver from the German yoke that our Government must at once do more than protest against the seizure of our planes. If Article 276 is not enough we must act as for other violations of the treaty—seize guarantees and take reprisals. That argument our late enemies understand much better than they do treaty obligations."

SHOT REPAIRING AN AUTO.

Police of the Fifth Street Station are investigating a story told by Charles Reno, 268 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, who was shot in the right shoulder and in the back early yesterday morning while helping a friend, James Derasso, repair the latter's automobile in front of 78 St. Mark's Place.

MEXICAN CONGRESS OPENED BY OBREGON

President Announces Resumption Today of Diplomatic Relations With United States.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 2.—"The resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States is not the result of obligations contracted or treaties negotiated to that end. Neither is it the result of anything which might violate the Mexican laws or the principles of the international code or injure the sovereignty and dignity of the nation."

These were the words of President Obregon in his Presidential message at the opening of the second ordinary session of the Thirtieth Congress last night.

"The recognition," he continued, "is attributable to the progress made by the Mexican Government in the development of its political program, and came because the United States was convinced through its Commissioners that realization of the program would settle the fundamental problems of Mexico and bring about moral and economic betterment of the Mexican people in harmony with the prosperity of foreign interests.

"I am pleased to state that at Monday noon diplomatic relations will be resumed, when respective Chargés will be duly accredited to both Mexico City and Washington in accordance with the unanimous desire of the peoples of both countries."

Explaining the course of events leading to recognition, the Chief Executive stated it was preceded by the execution of measures of extraordinary importance, such as ratification of the Lamont agreement, and the putting down of revolutionary activities.

Several thousand prisoners in the national penitentiary have sent President Obregon a message of felicitation on the resumption of diplomatic relations with the United States.

The resignation of General Plutarco Elias Calles as Secretary of the Interior was presented yesterday to President Obregon. General Calles said his action in resigning had been delayed until recognition of Mexico by the United States had been accorded, since that solved the last of the Government's important problems.

Denial was given this evening by Leon Salinas, Executive President of the private owners of the National Railways that they would refuse to accept the lines, which the Government is expected shortly to turn over to them. Senor Saltinas expressed confidence that the Government would turn over the lines to private management shortly after the stockholders' meeting October 3, because of the desire to comply with all obligations following recognition of Mexico by the United States.

Country Able to Meet Obligations.

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MEXICO CITY, Sept. 1.—President Obregon personally read his message at the opening of Congress tonight. He rode between lines of troops extending from the National Palace to the Chamber of Deputies, where both houses are in session. As he left the palace the artillery fired a national salute.

The Diplomatic Corps, including George T. Summerlin, United States Chargé d'Affaires, was present.

The President in his speech said that Mexico was able to meet all obligations and would carry out its foreign debt agreement with the international bankers. The first payment of $15,000,000, due this year, would be met. There was $13,500,000 now on deposit in the National Bank of Mexico, and the remainder was assured.

President Obregon declared that the arrangements for establishing a bank of issue were about completed, and stated his belief that the international bankers would subscribe the funds requested from them.

Credentials to Be Exchanged.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico will be officially resumed at noon tomorrow. This was announced at the State Department tonight in a statement issued from the office of the Secretary of State. The statement read:

"Mr. George T. Sumerlin will formally present a letter of credence as Chargé d'Affaires to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico at noon Sept. 3, and Señor Manuel C. Tellez will, in like manner, present his credentials as Chargé d'Affaires to the Acting Secretary of State on the same day and hour. The formalities will mark the resumption of formal diplomatic relations between the United States and Mexico."

FOUND CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA BETTER

British Business Investigators Return With a Hopeful Report.

COMMEND CURRENCY POLICY

Members of Mission Say They Wish Germany Would Handle Her Problem as Well.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The party of British business men who went to Russia recently to examine trading prospects there have now returned to England. They represented the Becos Traders, Limited, which is a group of about eight leading firms in the metal and engineering trades in Great Britain. Chairman Baldwin, of the company, in an interview said:

"The thing that struck us, almost without exception, was the extraordinary agility with which the Russians are struggling with the financial situation. Their policy, as explained to us by members of the Government, is to make their budget balance, to stabilize their currency and to preserve a favorable trade balance. They are cutting down their expenditure very heavily and pushing up their taxes; in fact, they fear they have put their taxes up too high, and they may have to bring them down again.

"The income tax ranges from 3½ per cent. to 20 per cent., and they have placed a tax of about 1 per cent. on the turnover of the business community, which seems to be the equivalent of our corporations profits tax. It is Krassin's job to see that they keep a favorable trade balance, and that their imports on no account exceed their exports.

"They are trying to establish their currency on a 'chervonetz' basis. (The chervonetz is the equivalent of the English pound.) They are backing the new currency by gold or gold securities up to 25 per cent. and by other securities, such as short-term bills, for the remainder. The plan is that no more of these chervonets shall be issued than can be backed in this way.

"We were told, and I have no reason to doubt it, that this new currency represents about two-thirds of their total currency. While we were there the value of the ruble was falling all the time as against the chervonetz. It was a constant remark among us that we only wished the Germans were handling their currency problem as well as the Russian Government were, subordinating everything else to the development of their agriculture.

"They would like to import a lot of agricultural machinery, for their processes are still very primitive—we saw people cutting corn with scythes during our journey from Moscow to Petrograd—but even their imports of agricultural machinery would be held down by their policy of maintaining a favorable trade balance. If they had any money to spend abroad—which at the moment they have not—they would spend it first on agricultural machinery, then on the repair of rolling stock and railways, and then on such things as sawmilling plants and mining apparatus.

"It is a mistake to think that Russia wants a great number of locomotives; they tell us that they have ample locomotives for the trade they are doing at present, and for the increased trade which they hope, for they have sufficient locomotives out of repair which they could patch up. Their policy is patching up first, before buying new things, but obviously they would want large numbers of new parts. Their river transport on the Volga is also in a good state."

During their visit in Moscow the party stayed at one of the Government guest houses. Life naturally passed smoothly there, the only disconcerting thing about is being the relay system under which the domestic servants worked, a fresh detachment appearing each morning, so that orders given the night before often proved useless.

Mr. Baldwin said that while the inhabitants of Moscow were all shabbily dressed, he saw no one looking really hungry all the time he was there. Very few looked poverty-stricken, and they all seemed to be working. His information was that they were working for lower wages than before the war and working harder.

The change from State control to private enterprise in Moscow is well advanced. Most of the shops are once more privately owned. One no longer rides in a State cab, driven by a State driver. Here and there Government stores are to be seen, and there are factories which are being run on a half and half basis. The restaurants and cabarets visited were all thronged, and the theatre also was well patronized. At one of the cabarets roulette was being played. The stakes were small, but there were plenty of players, and the sight suggested to Mr. Baldwin that there was still a certain section of the population with money to spare. There seemed to be no scarcity of food. The price of a dinner in one of the restaurants was about the same as the price of a first-class dinner in London, but the food was not so good.

Moscow, with its population swollen from 800,000 to more than 2,000,000, is very much overcrowded, and its general aspect to English eyes was not very bright. It looked as if it wanted nothing so much as new paint.

Russia has had a good harvest, particularly in the south, but crops in the north have been damaged by heavy rains.

Mr. Baldwin said in conclusion:

"Russia is recovering. It is going to be a slow process, but I am very hopeful. A single bad harvest might upset everything, of course; yet there is a good sporting chance. I am infinitely more hopeful than I was when I went there."

AIR CARNIVAL FOR POLICE.

Mail Plane Pilots to Participate in Mitchel Field Exhibitions.

MINEOLA, L. I., Sept. 2.—Mitchel Field Air Station is to stage an aerial carnival in connection with the athletic exercises held at Jamaica by the New York Police Department on Police Field Days, Sept. 3 and 15, it was announced here today by Major William N. Hensley. Exhibitions by air mail pilots of the Eastern division will also be given.

The aerial program will begin at 3 P. M., when fifteen De Havilland planes from Mitchel Field will go through group manoeuvres, followed by flying by Lieutenant E. H. Barksdale, Captain F. M. Brady and Captain R. A. C. Eaker.

Air mail pilots C. Eugene Johnson, W. L. Smith and Brooke H. Pearson will demonstrate the unloading and loading of mail planes and the transfer of cargo from one plane to another.

The Color of Night

Autumn on the Avenue

Brilliant hued embroidery and lustrous silken fringe make this Spanish Shawl a very decorative evening wrap.

The night ... shes with color th... season. *Evening ...wns* show the viv... y of *China* in m... allic brocades th... ded with Lacque... Red, Jade Green, C... nese Blue. *Shawl...* lame with *Spanish* f... inge and flowe... em-broidery wro... t in Rouge, Nas... tium, Purple. *E... ning Wraps* flash i... the *Russian* wa... with touches of brig... Red, Blue, Yellow

These ev... ning modes, arrivi... from *Paris*, are no... being introduced ... *New York* by Gid... g.

Gidding
56th Street FIFTH AVENUE 57th Street

Jay-Thorpe Inc.
24-26 WEST 57th STREET

FALL FASHION

At this particular time the well dressed woman is interested in the selection of her clothes. Paris has now definitely decreed the *Fall Fashions*. Models that were shown but a few weeks ago in the leading Parisian salons will be presented tomorrow at JAY-THORPE.

With our experience of catering to a discerning clientele, we are sure that a view of our imports and adaptations will be most interesting.

DRESSES COATS HATS

To strike a balance between exclusiveness of apparel and moderation in price is the pioneer achievement of JAY-THORPE

LUDENDORFF HAILS PRINCE AS RULER

Continued from Page 1, Column 2.

cried, "are you ready to take a triple oath for Germany?"

"We are ready," answered the aroused people.

"I ask you to swear never to rest until you are free people again."

"We swear it," the people shouted back.

"I ask you to swear never to rest until you have thrown our enemies, the French and Belgians, out of the Ruhr."

"We swear it," came the thundering reply.

"I ask you never to rest until you have restored old Germany again and until the work of the old German army is finished."

"We swear it," came the answer.

"Then lift your hands and take the oath," concluded the priest, whereupon 150,000 raised two fingers of the right hand.

Then followed "I Had a Comrade," a wartime song of sorrow for the fallen, then "Deutschland Ueber Alles," and then the parade began.

Monarchists Goose Step in Parade.

First came 1,000 monarchist students, clad in uniforms of every color of the rainbow, representing a duelling corps, with some freshly slit cuts in which they had rubbed salt to preserve this mark of valor. They dragged tremendous sabres, rattled huge swords and carried great banners.

Enraptured women cried, strewed the road with Autumn flowers and waved white handkerchiefs and monarchist flags. Herr Hitler's gray shirts followed in blue-gray caps, colored armbands, carrying banners.

About 1,000 boys of the so-called "youth movement" followed and then a detachment of the veterans of the war of 1870. As this monarchist movement was based upon celebration of the Sedan victory these were gaily dressed, and the stoop-shouldered ancients, wearing medals, were enthusiastically received. Then came the veterans of 1914.

Scheer Demands New Navy.

In the afternoon I attended the meeting in the Festhalle, which is like Madison Square Garden in New York. It was filled with 25,000 perspiring people. Admiral Scheer spoke first. He deplored Germany's loss of its fleet.

"Germany cannot recover its world position until we create a new fleet and until we have our old colonies restored," said Admiral Scheer. "Germany does not need the navy for protection. We must rely on the good old German sword."

An unidentified Ruhr miner warmly applauded when the French were attacked by Herr Hitler, who made a fire-brand oration, concluding with:

"We must have a new dictatorship. We need no Parliament, no Government like the present. We cannot expect Germany's salvation from the present condition, but only through a dictatorship brought through the sword."

ALL GERMANY TALKS OF CIVIL WAR DANGER

Principal Cities Expect Early Clashes of Reds and Reactionaries.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—All Germany is buzzing today about the "Buergerkrieg," or civil war, in a most matter-of-fact way. My personal reports from the principal parts of Germany indicate that this is the principal topic of conversation and that the war is fatalistically considered as inevitably coming, and the sooner the better.

Chancellor Stresemann in his speech at Stuttgart today threatened severest measures against any parties which dared to attack the present form of government, whether they belonged to the Right or the Left. To attempt anything of that sort was a serious crime in Germany's present condition, he declared.

In quarters close to Chancellor Stresemann it is said that Moscow is now working tooth and nail to precipitate a proletarian revolution in Germany and that the Russians are spending real money to achieve this purpose. The Stresemann Government is particularly disturbed by Zinovieff's latest propaganda outburst featured in the Berlin communist organ, the Rote Fahne, wherein the Bolshevist propaganda chief animadverts on the "impending last act of the German tragedy in the German revolution, which will be the beginning of an European revolution."

Publishes Appeal to Revolt.

Today's Rote Fahne's entire front page features an appeal to proletarians to start civil war. For this it will undoubtedly be suppressed by the Prussian Government tomorrow. Meanwhile the Communist fighting organ concludes: "The time is not far off when Germany's exploited workers, wage-earners, employes, officials, peasants, shopkeepers and the middle-class generally must make up their minds whether they want to fight for what they need, namely:

"First, control of production; second, confiscation of wealth; third, a revolutionary government of workers and peasants."

"Up and at them! Forward to battle, then victory sure!" it concludes.

Whatever bloodshed occurs in today's observance of Sedan Day will rest on a simultaneous attempt of both the Reactionaries and the Communists to demonstrate. The Communists have picked on this occasion for holding the "Annual Day of Communistic Youth." Each side will probably charge the other with criminal provocation in case of trouble.

Greater Berlin's Socialist Police President forbade all Sedan Day demonstrations, celebrations in the open air or indoors. Red Saxony and Thuringia laid down similar bans.

Stresemann Repeats Pledges.

Chancellor Stresemann's speech at Stuttgart today will disappoint those who had hoped that he might come out with a definite plan of reparation and oppose measures which might lead to a solution of the Ruhr question. What he really said was, as he himself admitted, old and not new.

Germany had always been willing to make the heaviest sacrifices, he said, for the return of the Ruhr district to German sovereignty "and now we are ready to adopt the platform of productive pledges which the interallied nations demand as security for German payments. We have offered as such pledges Federal and private property."

Stresemann saw possibilities in the Belgian note to England and even more in public opinion in England and Italy that might aid in the solution of the reparation problem.

"It should not be difficult to overcome political differences between those nations, the industries of which are linked together," he said. "Common industrial interests will finally lead them to find a common formula for the solution of the political problem. Such industrial and political co-operation will be the only means of persuading that great nation (the United States) which now looks disinterestedly upon Europe's agony to drop this attitude of apathy."

Prepared to Save Provinces.

The Chancellor continued to explain that Germany's economic conditions at present only permitted her to pay interest on reparations, and if any nations insisted on larger payments, Germany must be given a chance to raise an international loan. Upon such a loan the world's peace might be reconstructed.

Germany had repeatedly asserted her readiness to give France any political securities she could in fairness demand, he went on, and if France desired that the nations interested in Rhine navigation should guarantee each other territorial possessions for any length of time, Germany was always ready to comply. But a Germany allied economically with France would be the best means of reaching an ideal peace, while Germany's further mutilation must lead to the contrary result.

"France wants to make the opening of official negotiations depend on the restoration of order and labor in the Ruhr district," he said. "Passive resistance will cease when we have assurances that, on the basis of these production pledges, a solution of the problem is possible. We are prepared for the heaviest sacrifices, but we cannot sacrifice the liberty of any of the German provinces."

One of his principal and heaviest tasks, Stresemann said, was the restoration of the healthy currency. There was no quick and radical cure for the diseased mark. Any nation's currency depended mainly on its political and economic situation, and these were somewhat discouraging as far as Germany was concerned. In Germany today the people danced around the dollar as they did in Biblical times around the golden calf. He hoped that the new interior loan would lead to the establishment of a new currency.

Stresemann's Reparation Terms.

STUTTGART, Germany, Sept. 2.—Designating the restoration of German sovereignty and German administrative authority in the Ruhr and the Rhineland as a fundamental condition under which Germany is prepared to resume the payment of reparations, Chancellor Stresemann, addressing a gathering of leaders of industry, finance and labor here today, declared the Government and nation were prepared to assume economic material burdens in order to receive the liberation of the invaded areas.

"Passive resistance will cease," said the Chancellor, "when Germany is given assurance that the present conflict in the Ruhr and in the Rhineland will be solved on the basis of the productive economic pawns pledged by Germany. We are prepared to make heavy material sacrifices, but we are not willing to surrender to any one the freedom of German soil."

RUSSIA DENIES URGING GERMAN REDS TO RISE

Leaders Apparently Expect Present Chaos to Become Worse, Affording a Better Chance.

By WALTER DURANTY.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—What is the Russian attitude toward the European crisis? Do the Bolsheviki think a European revolution possible, and are they trying to provoke it? These are questions which the Greco-Italian imbroglio—let alone the Franco-German reparations struggle—has brought to the fore. The answer involves the distinction between the old Russia as a world power and the new Russia as the centre of world communism.

A year ago one could safely say that the idea of a world revolution—a European revolution, even—had ceased to be an immediate factor in Russian affairs. It was still the goal at which the dominant Communist Party is aiming, but the leaders had begun to think it a distant goal, "far, far away beyond the mountains," as Trotsky said in a speech before a young Communist organization, remote from, if not alien to, the more pressing problems of education and reconstruction.

Then came the French occupation of the Ruhr, and the picture changed, so to speak, over night. Trotsky said to the foreign correspondents last Summer: "They talk of Bolshevist propaganda, but if M. Poincaré invades the Ruhr he will be a revolutionary propagandist a thousandfold more effective than we."

Even without a war in the Balkans, the Russian leaders now believe that the decomposition of the German body politic has so far advanced that the existing system is doomed, and that an attempt at a revolutionary government or a dictatorship either by the Right or Left is inevitable before long. Incidentally, it is worth noting that in the course of five days' inquiry in Berlin among foreign observers, diplomats and different sections of German opinion I have been unable to find any one who disagrees with them.

Logically, then, it might be expected that Moscow would do its utmost to bring about a Left revolution in Germany—a dictatorship of the proletariat and the establishment of a Soviet régime. But Moscow is doing just the opposite—trying to put a brake on the wheels of the German Left revolutionary movement. To appreciate the truth of this, one requires an explanation of the basic principle of the Marxist or revolutionary doctrine, on which the Bolsheviki stand.

This principle is as follows: A Left or Communist revolution is possible only when the decay of the existing social system is so complete that the working masses have no alternative. Today the German masses are already dissatisfied—they suffer from unemployment, a food shortage, low wages and high prices—but most of them still pin their hopes to the Stresemann Government. Others, perhaps, trust the Fascista or Right element to save the situation. But later, the Russians say, when both have failed, as Kerensky and Kornilloff failed, when masses are desperate, then the hour will strike.

Meanwhile Russia can afford to wait. The Stresemann Government, it is thought in Moscow, may last longer than many people here seem to imagine. The Fascisti even may seize power and hold it for a certain period. Moscow does not care, because it is convinced that neither will be able to satisfy the needs of German workers, and because either contingency, in Moscow's eyes, is preferable to a premature and abortive attempt to establish a workers' Government.

Not only are the economic interests of Russia, which wants to sell grain and buy manufactured goods abroad, opposed to an immediate upset in Germany, but throughout Central and Eastern Europe time and circumstances, the Bolsheviki feel, are on their side. Poverty, unemployment, food shortage and cold are the most fertile soil for a Communist revolution. What else the Bolsheviki ask, can result this Winter from the European situation?

CLOSED ALL DAY—Monday, September 3rd.
Business Hours—Commencing September 4th—9 A.M. until 5.30 P.M.

West 42nd Street Stern Brothers Phone Longacre 8000

Misses' School & College Attire
Very Specially Priced

Misses' Sports Coats in the new stripes and plaids. These are just the coats to carry one through the first cool weeks of fall.

Tie-at-the-side effects and belted models. Notch collars. Some are half silk lined, others all silk lined. In tans and greys. Sizes 14, 16, and 18 years.

$25.00 *and* 29.75

Misses' Frocks of jersey and twill. Many of these models show trim collars and cuffs, or a touch of embroidery. Styled with delightful simplicity in slim youthful effects. Greys and browns are included among the jerseys. 14, 16, and 18 years.

$16.75, *and* 19.75

Misses' Frocks in satin, Canton crepe, Charmeen, and Poiret twill. Straight-line models and others with the favored flare bottoms. Some show a touch of white at the neck-line—a new autumn note. Sizes 14, 16, and 18 years.

$25.00

MISSES' APPAREL—THIRD FLOOR

DECLARES 4 KNOW WHO MURDERED BOY

Father Says Lad Was Slain in Bed and the Body Carried to Spot Where It Was Found.

ARREST EXPECTED TODAY

Sheriff, Stirred Over Handling of Mystery at Windham, N. Y., Starts Own Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WINDHAM, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The arrest of one of four suspects in the Rothenberg murder mystery is expected tomorrow, although this development may be postponed until the slain boy's mother, who is still under a physician's care in Newark, can be questioned by the local authorities.

One of the developments in the case today was the statement by a Newark physician that the Rothenberg boy had been poisoned. Another was the theory of Sheriff Albert W. Pierce of Greene County that the boy was strangled in the Branaugh cottage, Cedar Lawn, where he was spending the Summer with his mother, and carried to the spot near Batavia Kill, behind Kelly's saw mill, where his body was found after a search.

Sheriff Pierce criticised the handling of the case by District Attorney Coffin, and declared that he had not been taken into the confidence of the District Attorney. He said that an autopsy should have been held on little Howard Rothenberg's body to determine the exact manner of death. Instead, he said, the cause merely was listed as "suffocation," in spite of the Newark physician's opinion that the boy also had been poisoned. The physician, it was said, based his statement upon the fact that the boy's lips were blue when found, and other indications. The physician, it was explained, did not wish to interfere with Coroner Mulberry's conduct of the case, and did not disclose his theory until today.

Would Question the Mother.

The Sheriff also criticised the manner in which Mrs. Rothenberg had been questioned. He said that she should have been forced to explain what she meant by her hysterical charge implicating "some one at the house" to whom she had been "so good for three years." He pointed out that with Mrs. Rothenberg in Newark, she could be reached readily for questioning. Asked why, instead of criticising the District Attorney, he did not act himself, Sheriff Pierce said:

"I was never officially notified of the murder. The District Attorney has not taken me into his confidence, but has been working with State Troopers."

The Sheriff, aided by Deputy William A. Connelly, has started an independent investigation. At Cedar Lawn, where Mrs. Litt and Anna Sobin, the 16-year-old maid in the employ of the Rothenbergs, have been detained under the surveillance of a local constable, the Sheriff questioned both women at length. He did not announce his conclusions at the end of the interview.

"We have learned that the boy had a violent temper," Sheriff Pierce said. "One day when he and his mother were in a Windham hardware store, Howard stretched himself out on the floor and kicked and screamed when his mother would not buy him a penknife. The boy was very precocious and given to blurting out intimate family secrets in public.

"I cannot understand why no autopsy was performed, and I have heard much criticism among the townspeople about this. The boy, it will be remembered, went to bed with his clothes on the night before the murder, having complained of a headache. One of the boarders at Cedar Lawn has told me that he heard Howard crying during the night.

Convinced Maid Guiltless.

"I am convinced that Anna Sobin is guiltless. Two other persons, in my opinion, hold the key to the solution of the mystery. I will not name them at this time.

Charles Rothenberg, father of the murdered boy, who reached Windham on Saturday night followed by Detectives Sweeney and Kaszcas, assigned by the Newark Police Department, said today that he thought Howard had been strangled in the house and carried to the spot where the body was found. He made this statement in spite of the testimony of Patrick Boyle, who said he heard the boy's voice on the road in the morning, and of the maid, who said she accompanied Howard to a point in the road where she turned off to go to the village post office to mail a letter, and Howard went to Kelly's sawmill to try out a new fishing rod in Batavia Creek.

"I am here to stay until the murderer has been found," the father declared. "I am convinced Howard was murdered in his bed and his body dragged to the lonely spot where it was found. He was strangled without a chance to defend himself. There are four people who know who killed Howard. I will not say who they are, but they will be made to tell the truth in time.

"If he had been crushed by an automobile it would not be so bad. But when I think of the way in which he was murdered, powerless to resist, with a cry for me doubtless on his lips, I am nearly driven out of my mind. I was a poor man when Howard was a baby. I walked the floor with him and took care of him. From the time he left the cradle we had been pals. When I went to a prize fight or a theatre, Howard always accompanied me. I am not a poor man now, but I don't care any more. I have my little daughter June, but she cannot take the place of Howard.

Said Boy Begged to Go Home.

"When I was here last, Howard begged me to take him home with me. There seemed to be something on his mind. He feared somebody—I will not say who. His mother pleaded with him to stay with her here. I promised him that I would take him home when I came up to Windham on Labor Day. He would have returned to school next Thursday. He agreed to stay here with his mother."

Sergeant Garry Sager and Corporal Leslie Dimick of the State Constabulary went over the case with the two Newark detectives today, visited the scene of the murder and examined the record of the Coroner's inquest. District Attorney Coffin did not come to Windham, explaining over the telephone from his home at Catskill, the county seat of Greene County, that pressing business kept him there.

Hundreds of motorists visited Windham today to view the scene of the murder, and many drove by Cedar Lawn, a large white house about 100 feet from the road. Mrs. Litt and Anna Sobin spent most of the day sitting in a swing on the lawn under the eye of a constable.

Percy W. Decker, attorney for the woman and girl, said he had made no effort to obtain a release of his clients from surveillance because, he said, when the facts finally were revealed they would be shown to have been guiltless. He declared that if either of his clients wished to leave Windham, the District Attorney would be powerless to hold them as material witnesses when no arrest for the crime had been made.

The woman's white garter found near the boy's body, and thought to have been a promising clue, has not proved of much value.

Anna Sobin of 77 Thirteenth Street, Newark, whose name is identical with that of the Rothenberg maid whose home also is in Newark, said yesterday that she wished to have it pointed out that she was not in any way connected with the Rothenberg case.

3 HELD FOR KILLING POLICEMAN IN BRONX

Girl Who Says She Saw Shooting Gives the Names of Alleged Slayers.

FEARS FOR HER OWN LIFE

Eyewitness Asks Magistrate to Guard Her From Friends of Accused.

A girl's information brought about the arrest yesterday of three men on charges of killing Policeman John E. Egan, near the Westchester Avenue Police Station, the Bronx, on Saturday night. Isabella White, 19 years old of 135 Westchester Square, told the police that she had seen the shooting of Egan, but feared to reveal the identity of his assailants except upon assurance of protection from friends of the accused.

"They will kill me if I tell who they are," she said to Police Captain Van Diezelski. The girl's presence at the shooting was learned through the investigation of Detective Joseph Reilly, and several hours afterward she was taken to the station house. At dawn yesterday Detectives Reilly, Thomas Thompson and William Rice arrested Charles Helwig, 24 years old, who lives at Eastern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue, as he was about to enter the home of a relative at 2,839 Morris Park Avenue, the Bronx. He was charged with firing the shots that killed Egan.

The other two suspects named by Miss White were later taken in custody. They were William Lagonia, 19 years old, of 3,161 East Tremont Avenue, and Owen Poland, 26 years old, of 2,838 Morris Park Avenue. The police said the prisoners admitted the shooting. They were held by Magistrate mcKiniry in the West Farms Court on charges of homicide.

"My life is not safe now," Miss White told the Magistrate. "I want to be locked up for my own protection." She did not name the persons who, she said, would try to injure her. Detectives, however, said they had certain persons under surveillance. The Magistrate directed that the girl be placed in the women's detention quarters in the Bronx County Jail to be held as a material witness.

According to the statement made by Miss White to the police and repeated with some variations to Assistant District Attorney William Kier, the attack on Egan came when he arrested Lagonia in front of Miss White's home on a charge of disorderly conduct.

"I was with the three men and they were making considerable noise when the policeman came along," said Miss White. "The policeman grabbed Lagonia. He tried to get away and Poland helped him. Then Helwig ran behind the policeman and got his revolver. As the policeman turned the other two men jumped aside and Helwig fired. He kept on firing, and I fled into the house."

The body of Egan was found across the street, in front of 19 Westchester Square. It was thought that the slayers had carried the body across the street, though the detectives said it appeared that Egan had staggered that far before he bled to death from a bullet close to his heart. He had been shot through the back and in both arms. His pistol, which was found in the street, showed that four shots had been fired.

The police said the three accused men had been arrested a year ago on the charge of stealing an auto from a business man in Westchester Square. He refused to prosecute, it was said, for fear of revenge.

Police records revealed that Helwig served a prison term of three years in Philadelphia, and afterward was sentenced to the Bronx County Jail for burglary.

Egan, who was an ex-service man in the World War, was appointed a policeman sixteen months ago. He was promoted recently to precinct detective work, and at the time of his death was on duty in plain clothes. He leaves a wife and baby. Mrs. Egan was near collapse yesterday and was unable to arrange with the police for her husband's funeral, which will take place Wednesday or Thursday from St. John Chrysostom Church, 167th Street and Hoe Avenue, the Bronx.

2 HURT IN LEAP FROM CAR.

Strangers Were Taking Girls to the Country, Instead of Home.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Sept. 2.—Two young women were injured, one severely, in trying to escape today from two men who had taken them into an automobile, ostensibly to take them home, but really to carry them to the country. They are Miss Jeanette Uher, 19, of 395 Neville Street, and Miss Julia Buchay, 20, of 559 Penn Street. Miss Uher is in the City Hospital, where she was taken unconscious after she and Miss Buchay had jumped from the moving automobile. Miss Buchay, cut on the face and hands, went home.

The women were returning from a dance when two strangers offered to drive them home. The license number of the car is known to the police.

DENIES HE ANNOYED HER.

Salesman Gets Case Adjourned to Get Witness to Telephone Talk.

William Jenkins, a drug salesman out of work, who lives at the Hotel Astor, was paroled in custody of his attorney, Leon Levy, 1,540 Broadway, for a hearing next Thursday in Jefferson Market Court, when arraigned before Magistrate Ryttenberg in West Side Court yesterday on ocmplaint of Mrs. Sadie Saks of 1,000 Park Avenue, that he had tried to force her to enter a taxicab.

The complainant, whose husband is a manufacturer, said that Jenkins called her on the telephone at least fifteen times. Jenkins denied the charge and the case was adjourned to permit him to produce a witness who heard his conversation.

Pastor Attacks Sunday Laws.

Sunday closing laws were attacked last evening by the Rev. Dr. Louis K. Dickson in a sermon at the City Temple, Seventh Day Adventists, 120th Street and Lenox Avenue. He declared that no Legislature or City Council has any right to enact a law compelling Sunday rest, since it is a religious matter.

MISSING PERSONS.

The following persons were reported missing at Police Headquarters yesterday:

RALPH CONKLIN, 15 years, 1,357 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, 11 A. M., Sept. 1; 5 feet 8 inches, 110 pounds; brown eyes and hair, dark complexion; sport shirt, gray knee pants, brown shoes, black stockings, brown hat.

ROSE ROSSA, 16 years, 390 Manhattan Avenue, 8 P. M., Sept. 1; 5 feet 1 inch, 105 pounds; blue eyes, black bobbed hair, dark complexion; lavender dress, black pumps, cream silk stockings, black velvet hat.

SAM MAPAHIO, 10 years, 91 Allen Street, 1 P. M., Sept. 1; 3 feet 6 inches, 65 pounds; brown eyes, black hair, fair complexion; white shirt, blue pants, brown rubber shoes, brown stockings.

GRACE CHIFFO, 14 years, 461 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, 7 A. M., Sept. 1; 4 feet 6 inches, 110 pounds; fair complexion; yellow dress, black lace shoes, gray silk stockings.

WILLIAM TENDE, 25 years, 626 President Street, Brooklyn, 8 P. M., Sept. 1; 5 feet 7 inches, 150 pounds; blue eyes, brown hair, fair complexion; blue suit, pink striped shirt, purple-and-black tie, brown low shoes and stockings, straw hat.

Store Hours: 9 to 5:30

Phone PENnsylvania 5100

EIGHTY YEARS OF FAITHFUL SERVICE

GIMBEL BROTHERS

32ND STREET—BROADWAY—33RD STREET—NEW YORK CITY

Housefurnishing Store: Fifth Floo

$3.50 per ton SAVED on

COAL

With the Royal-Kendall Blue-Flame Coal Saver

A device which can be attached to all kinds of heating plants in homes, and to hot water supply heaters and steam plants in apartment houses. It will maintain better heat and more hot water with 25% less coal

September Sale of Housewares Offers a Price Revolution

Direct from the Maker

A Gimbel purchase direct from the manufacturer. No agent, no middleman, no high commissions to be paid—and added to the price. That explains *why this extraordinary reduction* offer can be made. Take advantage of this opportunity during the great September Sale of Housewares!

The September Sale Prices

Complete, not attached

5 or 6 inch smoke pipe diameter..... $10

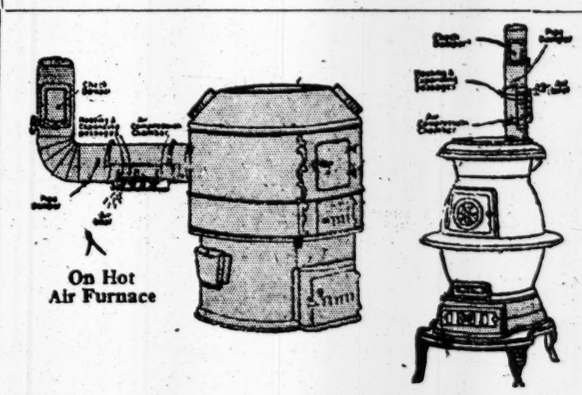
7 or 8 inch smoke pipe diameter..... $11

9 or 10 inch smoke pipe diameter..... $12

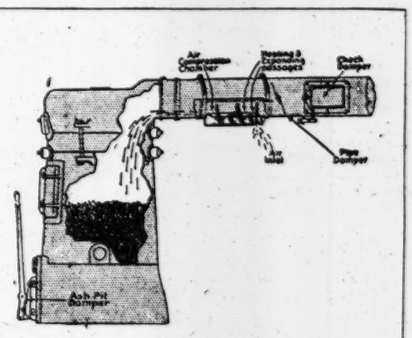
Out-of-Town Agents and distributors wanted for Royal-Kendall Blue-Flame Coal Saver. Apply F.X.H., Housewares Office, Gimbel Brothers.

$10 $11 $12

Formerly Priced $30.00 to $50.00



On Hot Air Furnace



The three models shown above illustrate the simplicity of the Royal-Kendall Coal Saver. No movable parts. It comes mounted on two one-foot sections of smoke pipe. You simply remove a section of your smoke pipe and put the sections we provide in its place, either together or separately, as shown in above illustrations.

Two dampers are so constructed as to automatically inject air, mixing heated oxygen with the coal gas (instead of allowing it to escape up the chimney). This gives a hot blue flame.

Our Guarantee

If after thirty days' practical use of the Blue-Flame Coal Saver you are not entirely satisfied with the saving in coal and labor brought about by the better combustion it causes, you may return the device to us at that time (but not later) and we will refund your money.

How to Install

To install, simply remove a section of your smoke pipe and slip these sections into place. Requires no cleaning, overhauling or attention of any kind. Simple directions accompany each one.

Your Heat Goes Up the Chimney

Do you realize that a large part of your coal is wasted in the heat which goes up the chimney in unburned gases? These gases are as much a part of your fuel as the coal itself. When brought into contact and mixed with heated oxygen, further combustion takes place and more heat is produced. This is what the Royal-Kendall Coal Saver does—a simple, scientific process easily understood.

Why We Handle the Blue-Flame Coal Saver

1. Because it works automatically—the fire requires less attention from the janitor than without it.
2. Because it cannot clog up with or become insulated by soot or dirt (as it is on the *outside* of the smoke pipe), and it is the only one we have seen which will not.
3. Because of this it will work as well years later as the first month.
4. Because it will last as long as the heating plant.
5. Because it is so easy to install—any householder can do it himself.
6. Because it operates on a well established principle used by heating engineers in many large steam plants, and by the United States Government on coal burning ships of the United States Shipping Board.
7. Because we know that it has proven successful in practical every-day use, right in this city, and elsewhere, for three years.
8. Because it is a very profitable investment and not an expense.

As Pictured: Simple, Scientific

As pictured, the Royal-Kendall Coal Saver is a simple metal device, with no movable parts. Injected air automatically mixes heated oxygen with the coal gas (instead of permitting it to escape up the chimney). This gives a hot blue flame (like a kitchen gas range). Adjustable to draft conditions to enable you to use coke or soft coal, if desired. Comes mounted on two one-foot sections of smoke pipe.

Mail This Today

GIMBEL BROTHERS Housewares Store, New York City

Gentlemen: Enclosed find $..... Please send me one of the Blue Flame Coal Savers under above guarantee.

Diameter of Smoke Pipe. ..... inches

Circumference of Smoke Pipe. ..... inches

Distance from furnace to Chimney..... feet

Name .....

Street .....

City .....

State .....

Note—In ordering give the diameter or circumference of smoke pipe and distance to chimney from furnace. Also enclose rough sketch (side view) of the smoke pipe.

See Demonstration. It's Started

What this remarkable device does—

1. Saves a quarter of your coal.
2. Gives more uniform heat.
3. Gives steadier hot water supply.
4. Reduces furnace labor one-third.
5. Reduces ashes one-third.
6. Enables you to use soft coal or coke without altering the present heating plant or enlarging the flue.

Special Summer Prices Now

(complete, not installed)

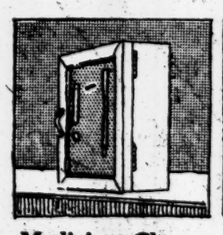
5 or 6 in. smoke pipe diameter $10 — 7 or 8 in. smoke pipe diameter $11 — 9 or 10 in. smoke pipe diameter $12

To the Public

We will send this remarkable coal saver to any part of the United States or Canada on receipt of money order for the size required. Will be shipped in a special corrugated box, which with contents weighs 25 to 35 pounds.

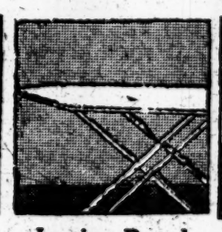
Former prices were $30.00 to $50.00 installed. Installing can now be done by householder or furnace man, without aid of mechanic, as device is all made up, attached to smoke pipe, ready to slip into place.

Star Items From the September Sale of Housewares



Medicine Chests
$2.98
White enameled; with 2 shelves, and 9x12-inch plate glass mirror.

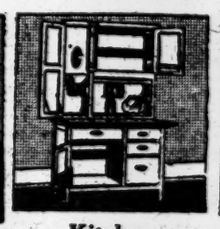
Electric Irons
$2.97
Guaranteed. Six-pound weight. Microme element.



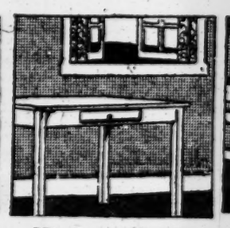
Ironing Board
$1.69
Built on a firm stand, quickly folded up and put away.

Wash Boiler
$1.97
1000 wash boilers, copper bottomed, at a low September price. No. 7.

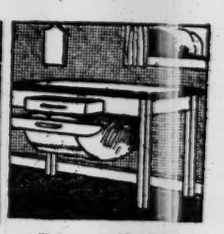
Step Ladder
$1.94
5-foot ladders, strongly built. With pail rest. Priced very low.



Kitchen Cabinets
$49.75
White enameled cabinets, with every modern convenience.



Kitchen Table
$2.97
Oak finished frame, with white wood top. 22x36 inches.



Pastry Table
$7.94
White enameled; with white top, slightly marred. Sugar drawer and flour bin.

Brooklyn, Long Island and New Jersey Customers Direct to Gimbels via Tubes and Subways

REVENUE RECEIPTS DROP $575,705,855

Total Government Collections in Fiscal Year 1923 Reported at $2,621,745,227.

4 STATES PAY OVER HALF

New York Heads the List With Payments of $492,144,093 for the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The preliminary statement of internal revenue collections for the fiscal year 1923, made public today, shows that the total of such revenue from all sources was $2,621,745,227.57, as compared with $3,197,451,083 in the previous year. The Government collected $4,595,357,061.95 in 1921, when the war revenue laws were in full effect.

The decrease in revenue from 1921, when high rates and prosperity prevailed, as compared with 1923, when the law had been amended and a slight business depression existed, amounted to $1,973,611,833.98. The decrease in 1923 from the previous year was $575,706,855.43.

While the decrease in revenues has been caused slightly by less prosperous times, the greatest cause is due to the changed laws, which were in full effect in the fiscal year 1923, but had not been fully carried into effect in the fiscal year 1922, since some of the taxes, such as transportation, insurance and excise, were collected in part of the fiscal year 1922.

Four States—New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Michigan—paid more than half of the Federal taxes in 1923—$1,315,469,011—just as they had done in 1921, when their payments amounted to $2,363,321,057 of the total taxation receipts of $4,595,357,061.

Apparently the reduction in the higher surtaxes from 65 to 50 per cent. had the effect of putting more money into productive and taxable ventures and taking it out of non-taxable securities. These reports show that income tax payments for March, 1923, were $464,686,211.31, as compared with $395,808,480.75 for March, 1922. For June, 1923, the receipts were $352,968,763.74, as compared with $300,194,987.86 in June, 1922.

Would Reduce Surtaxes.

The returns, Treasury experts say, will more than justify the arguments advanced by Secretary Mellon, who urged Congress to reduce the higher surtaxes from 63 per cent. to 32 per cent. The House followed his advice. The Senate, dictated to by the farm bloc, reduced the surtaxes to 50 per cent. and finally the House, under the same influence, concurred in the Senate action. Secretary Mellon is in favor of a further reduction in these taxes, and will urge that his original recommendation be adopted by the next Congress.

This table gives the receipts by general sources corresponding to titles in the revenue acts for the fiscal years 1922 and 1923:

	1922.	1923.
Income and profits	$2,086,904,069.54	$1,689,180,917.25
Estates	139,418,846.64	126,704,979.04
Transportation	169,518,727.20	.....
Telegraph & telephone	29,271,521.79	30,265,854.87
Insurance	10,835,403.81	.....
Beverages	79,113,720.48	40,484,661.71
Cigars and tobacco	269,771,109.63	308,010,533.82
Admissions & dues	80,000,589.53	77,316,520.10
Excise taxes	174,327,832.62	185,042,234.32
Special taxes	91,532,314.40	91,526,753.97
Stamp taxes	58,706,964.52	64,875,113.81
Child labor	15,224.99	.....
Miscellaneous	8,014,758.35	8,358,558.68
Total	$3,197,451,083.00	$2,621,745,227.57

The income and profits taxes represent approximately 64 per cent. and miscellaneous taxes 36 per cent. of the total receipts for the fiscal year 1923, as compared with 65 per cent. for income and profits taxes and 35 per cent. for miscellaneous taxes in the fiscal year 1922.

Beverages Decline, Tobacco Increases.

The taxes on beverages, permitted under the Volstead act for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, fell off in 1923, when they amounted to $40,484,661.71, as against $79,113,720.48. On the other hand, the tax collections on cigars, cigarettes and tobacco increased. In 1923 these taxes were $308,010,533.82 and in 1922 $269,771,109.63.

In 1923 there were 7,123,020,859 cigars consumed in the United States, as against 6,621,184,339 in the previous year, or an increase of 8 per cent. The increased smoking of cigarettes was 33 per cent. The cigarettes consumed, on which taxes were paid in 1923, were 60,878,295,907, while the consumption in the previous year was 50,058,250,353, and in 1913 the cigarettes consumed aggregated 14,294,895,471.

The use of snuff increased 3 per cent. in 1923 over the previous year, while the use of chewing and smoking tobacco increased 4 per cent.

Apparently the American people are playing more cards than in recent years, as the increased sale of cards was 21 per cent. in 1923 over the previous year. In 1923, 42,312,821 packs were sold, as against 34,838,428 in 1922.

The Second District of New York, which was divided in the latter half of 1922 and the Third District created, paid the largest taxes, as it has for years—$492,144,093.82, compared with $587,442,366.07 in the previous year, or a decrease of 16 per cent.

The First Illinois District was next in rank, with $198,162,228.51 in 1923, compared with $246,880,134.57, a decrease of 19 per cent. The First Michigan District was third, with receipts of $175,142,468.97, a decrease of 4 per cent. over 1922, when the receipts were $182,102,205.01. The First Pennsylvania was fourth, with $152,402,618.20.

Cost of Collecting Taxes.

In his report Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair, commenting on the cost of collecting the taxes, said:

"The expenditures in administering the Internal Revenue laws for the fiscal year 1923 were approximately $45,475,000, not including expenditures from appropriations for refunding Internal Revenue collections and taxes illegally collected, which is in no sense an administrative expense. The cost of operation for the year on this basis is $1.73 for each $100 collected, compared with $1.80 for the preceding year.

"Expenditures include, however, approximately $5,200,000 for the enforcement of the prohibition law, and $675,000 for the enforcement of the narcotic law. Deducting these amounts from the total leaves $36,600,000 as the expenditure for collecting the Internal Revenue [illegible] for the fiscal year 1923, which is equivalent to a cost of $1.40 for each $100 collected. The cost of collection on a similar basis for the fiscal year 1922 was $1.67.

"The increase in cost of collection for the past fiscal year is due to a reduction in revenue of $576,705,855.43, and also to the fact that approximately $2,000,000 was expended in auditing income tax returns for the years 1917 to 1921, inclusive."

Youth Inconsolable When Twin Is Put in Jail, So He is Freed

Because she did not wish longer to separate John Lynch, 17 years old, of 415 Saw Mill River Road, Yonkers, from his twin brother, William Lynch, who pined for him, Mrs. Delia Cosgrove, their aunt, yesterday withdrew the complaint upon which the former had been locked up in Yonkers City Jail, and he was released. The aunt had John Lynch arrested and put in jail on a charge of being disorderly because she said he stayed out late of nights and she was afraid he would get into mischief. She relented and pleaded with Judge Morris L. Rosenwasser until he consented to let John go free because, she said, his brother was inconsolably unhappy without him.

BASEBALL MEN WISH STONEHAM TO SELL

League May Induce Indicted Owner of the Giants to Retire of His Own Accord.

LANDIS TO LOOK INTO CASE

Commissioner, Who Will Be Here This Week, Has Been Following Bucket Shop Revelations.

While Charles A. Stoneham, owner of the New York Giants in the National League, cannot be ousted from his control of that club, it was learned yesterday that steps may be taken this week to induce his voluntary retirement from the baseball organization because of his indictment by a Federal Grand Jury on a charge of perjury.

Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis will be in New York and is expected to consider the Stoneham situation. It is known that the baseball commissioner has been watching developments concerning Stoneham in the exposures which followed the bucket-shop crash of E. M. Fuller & Co.

Recurrent rumors that he had sold the Giants, for which club he paid $1,900,000, have all been denied by Stoneham. Though it was pointed out Saturday by a league official that the other seven owners were powerless to remove Stoneham because of his good standing in the league, it became evident yesterday that because the league felt itself embarrassed by the Federal charges against Stoneham efforts would be made to induce his voluntary sale of the Giants.

Commissioner Landis showed an interest in Stoneham's financial career when the failure of E. D. Dier & Co., which carried some former Stoneham accounts, developed rumors against Stoneham. Subsequent failures of brokerage houses to which Stoneham's firm had transferred accounts and charges that these had been bucket shops intensified the Commissioner's interest and multiplied the rumors that Stoneham would be asked to eliminate himself from baseball.

DAVIS SCORES STRIKES IN LABOR DAY MESSAGE

Labor Secretary Points to Department's Settling Over 500 Disputes in Year.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Secretary Davis of the Labor Department expressed the hope in a Labor Day message issued tonight that he would "live to see that Labor Day of the future when no American industry will allow any dispute between worker and employer to reach the strike stage with its misery, sorrow and despair."

"Year by year," he said, "experience is demonstrating both to labor and management the fact that the best time to settle an industrial dispute is before it has come to the point of an appeal to force. A suspension of production in any industry today means loss to both employer and worker, as well as to the public which the industry serves, and the prosperity of the whole country, which is ultimately based upon continuous production."

The department's Commissioners of Conciliation, he added, have been called upon in 534 strikes and industrial disputes in the last year and have adjusted or settled more than 500 of these, in addition to eighty-seven pending at the beginning of the year.

"Probably no year in our national history," the Secretary declared, "has been marked by greater strides toward prosperity. We have come far during the last year in those things which make for the betterment of the man and woman who work."

Commenting on his recent trip to Europe, he said the "American workingmen and women have much to be thankful for," since this nation today "stands at the forefront of labor."

He found hundreds of thousands of workers abroad jobless or glad to get meagre employment, he asserted, and "as I entered New York and viewed the Statue of Liberty the meaning of America and its institutions overwhelmed me, and I had to go quietly to my stateroom and on bended knee give thanks that my father had foresight enough to emigrate to America."

The Secretary described the death of President Harding as the "one regret, one sorrow which we face on this Labor Day." Citing the late President's efforts in behalf of the eight-hour day, he declared "the spirit of President Harding will continue to fight for the cause of American labor, and the time is not far distant when no workman in the country will be forced to work more than eight hours a day, six days a week."

HANGS KLAN WARNING ON KATONAH HALL

"Beware! Shall Return Tuesday," Is Message Hooded Rider Affixes to Town Bulletin Board.

KATONAH, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Residents here tonight were upset, following the posting on the town bulletin board yesterday of a Ku Klux Klan warning, which read: "Beware! Shall return Tuesday night."

The words were painted by a robed and hooded knight who rode a masked horse adorned with all the trappings of the order. Above the message a scarlet skull and crossbones were painted. The klansman who inscribed the warning rode slowly out of town after placing a dagger through the words he had written.

The streets were crowded last night when the rider on the horse came through Bedford Road, along the valley road to Katonah Avenue, the main street. No one spoke to or interfered with him.

He left the dagger in the placard and rode up Katonah Avenue, and disappeared. Hundreds watched him but made no attempt to detain him.

BISHOP APPEALS FOR PINCHOT PLAN

Mgr. Hoban, in Scranton, Warns Miners They May Lose Market.

SEES COMMUNITY MENACED

Anthracite Region Is in Holiday Spirits—No Coal in Yards of Collieries.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 2.—The Right Rev. Michael J. Hoban, Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Scranton, in a sermon today at St. Peter's Cathedral, declared that the proposal of Governor Pinchot for settling the anthracite dispute was a fair one. Speaking before a congregation consisting largely of miners, the Bishop discussed the effect of a protracted struggle on the fortunes of the community, pointing out the possibility of the loss of markets for the sale of anthracite and asserting that the situation affected every member of the community.

The words of Bishop Hoban were received with satisfaction by State officials, particularly because he has for many years been in close touch with the miners and played a prominent part in the settlement of the 1902 strike by Theodore Roosevelt. Bishop Hoban was consulted last week by Governor Pinchot before he drew up his peace proposal.

"The strike of the miners is on," said Bishop Hoban in his sermon delivered at high mass today. "How long the mines will remain closed, I do not know. Sometimes such matters depend on the slightest changes. Personally I think the proposal made by Governor Pinchot a fair one that leaves only the details remaining to be worked out by both sides. There is a possibility that we may lose a market for much of our coal. Anthracite is not altogether a necessity.

"When I was in New England last week, a meeting of the mayors of the New England cities was held and they decided to use bituminous and boycott anthracite. Already coal is being shipped from Wales. The governors of the New England States met in New York last week and I am inclined to think their discussion was along the same lines. I have it on good authority that the market for the smaller sizes of anthracite is already lost to bituminous coal. In some places they are mixing anthracite and bituminous.

"I urge and ask you to pray this morning and every morning until the strike is settled that God may direct those in whose hands this problem rests for solution. It is one in which we are all interested, whether we own property or not, whether we work in the mines or not. When the mines are idle it means that engineers, firemen, switchmen and others are idle. Above all, it means a lessened demand for the fruits of the industry of this region, so that a strike, consequently, affects every person here, affecting all who depend on continuous industry. It touches every mother in this region and I ask that you pray to God that He direct those in whose hands this problem rests so that peace may come."

The words of Bishop Hoban and similar statements in sermons by other clergymen were the only indication today that a suspension affecting 155,000 miners is in effect. A long automobile tour of this region which included Taylor, Old Forge, Duryea, Pittston, West Pittston and Hillsdale showed that a Sabbath calm prevailed over the hard coal sector. The mine properties were deserted by all but maintenance men whose duty it is to keep the pumps going and the properties in repair. Not an extra guard, watchman or policeman was found in the entire territory covered.

A holiday spirit prevailed. Miners sat on the porches of their neat cottages, smoked and played with their children. Everybody was in holiday attire and the roads were filled with automobilists. A survey of the section showed practically no coal stored in the yards of the mining companies. Officials say that all of the coal mined has been distributed and is now largely in the bins of consumers or in the yards of retailers. The last consignments are now in the cars.

The miners were unworried and expressed confidence in President Lewis. They felt sure he would be successful in his negotiations for a new contract. The holiday spirit will continue tomorrow, for many Labor Day celebrations are scheduled and mass meetings of miners in various towns will be held. Philip Murray, Vice President of the United Mine Workers, is expected to address a large meeting at Wilkes-Barre.

The miners asserted they were ready for eventualities. Some of them have automobiles and keep down expenses by cultivating truck gardens. Others said that if the suspension lasted for any appreciable time they would take jobs as farm hands or would work on the roads.

Local merchants and bankers hope the suspension will be a short one. They extended the credit to the miners during the five and a half months' strike of last year and say they bore their share of the common sacrifice. They hope they will not be asked to bear the loss entailed by another strike. There is much grumbling among storekeepers, some of whom say they will not be able to afford to do business for a long time on credit. They report a falling off in business.

The consensus of opinion is that the strike is 100 per cent. effective, affecting all the mine employes in the union with the exception of the 4,000 maintenance men. The suspension affects sixty large companies with 310 collieries. The estimated daily loss in wages to the men is $750,000 and in productions 300,000 tons.

The anthracite region is practically "dry" and Scranton today is practically without saloons, cereals and canned and package goods being found on the bars which were formerly "wet." Department of Justice agents and State troopers have mopped the surrounding territory "dry."

Saloons in Shamokin, Shenandoah, Hazleton and other mining towns have been ordered closed. It is reported that Pennsylvania officials are behind a move to eradicate all saloons in the mining regions.

LEWIS HOPES FOR PEACE.

Miners' Chief Sends Out Labor Day Message.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—Enemies have learned in the last year that organized labor cannot be destroyed, John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, declares in a Labor Day message.

Mr. Lewis asserts that the last year has been filled with trials and vicissitudes for organized labor, due to a constant and steady attack "by powerful interests and influences, but they have learned that the trade union is a legitimate American institution and that the American public has given its full approval to the idea.

"Organized labor stands in favor of peace in industry," he continues. "Labor desires that peace which comes with honor and through the application of the principles of fairness and justice. Labor will do its part to establish and maintain that kind of peace. Let us all express here and now the hope that this wish may be fulfilled, and that next year may see the most cordial relations established and maintained between employer and employe, so that next Labor Day may come with a cloudless industrial sky.

"Let us remember that without organization labor would be helpless to express itself or to take its own part in the struggle against the forces that would destroy labor's liberty.

"Every conceivable weapon and means of industrial warfare has been utilized by the attacking forces, but the flag of trade unionism still floats at the top of the mast, unsullied and unafraid. Labor has lost skirmishes in the last year, but it has won the great battle for the maintenance of labor's rights, until today it is stronger and more efficient than ever before in the history of the labor movement."

BOTH SIDES WELCOME RECESS.

Operators Expected to Consult Other Mine Owners.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The recess until next Wednesday in the anthracite wage negotiations came as a welcome respite to the miners and operators. It was believed that the recess, to which each side readily agreed, prevented an immediate break.

Governor Pinchot is still optimistic of a settlement. No important developments are looked for before the middle of the week. President Lewis of the miners devoted the day to rest, and the district Presidents were at their homes. The members of the operators' group also scattered, but it is believed they will have an exchange of views with coal company representatives not members of their committee.

Labor Day in the coal fields will be observed in the usual way, as though no struggle between the operators and the mine workers were in progress. Mass meetings will be held in many places, while many miners will spend the day at picnics or on excursions to other places.

Mr. Lewis is scheduled to make a Labor Day address in this city.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 2.—Governor Pinchot and State officials and agencies directly interested today awaited developments in the anthracite coal controversy while maintaining silence as to the prospects. Governor Pinchot remained in Harrisburg and planned to spend Labor Day here instead of attending a meeting at Patton, Pa., where he had been scheduled as a speaker.

AGED WOMAN MISSING.

Mrs. Bouton of East Hunting Ridge Vanishes on Walk.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 2.—What has become of Mrs. Margaret Bouton, said by relatives to be more than 90 years old, is a mystery that is puzzling her relatives and the local police.

Mrs. Bouton lives with the widow of her step-son, Mrs. Carrie Brown, on Dan Road, East Hunting Ridge. She went for her daily walk about 10 A. M. on Aug. 25. She was seen walking in a northerly direction not far from her home. Then she vanished. For a whole week, the woods in East Hunting Ridge have been searched by volunteers assisted by Boy Scouts and the local police.

She was in good health and strong for her age, but unless she found shelter would have perished long ago, her relatives think. Holly's Pond, about two miles from her home, will be searched as a last resort.

1,165,290 IN UKRAINE VERGE ON SAVAGERY

Jewish Relief Committee Here Appeals for $3,000,000 to Aid Homeless Children.

MONEY PLEDGED BUT UNPAID

Henry J. Rosenfelt Sees Tens of Thousands Doomed Unless Immediate Relief Is Forthcoming.

That a return to a condition of savagery for those remaining, according to the law of the survival of the fittest, is inevitable in certain sections of demoralized Europe unless some practical program can be immediately put into effect for giving parental or institutional supervision to 1,165,290 stray children now wandering in the Ukraine, is the conclusion reached in a series of cablegrams received from Moscow by the American Jewish Relief Committee, 103 Park Avenue.

The committee, which for seven years has been engaged in gathering funds in America for the Joint Distribution Committee of New York to expend for post-war victims in Poland and Russia, has just completed a survey revealing the number of homeless children who are today without the slightest protection.

It is reported that there are, in addition, 115,000 "Bedouin" children astray without definite shelter in and about the cities of Odessa and Nikolaiev. That the early Winter will take toll of these children, and that many will succumb to pneumonia, influenza and other diseases, leaving only those who are hardy enough to withstand the ordeal, and who by that time will be reduced to a state of savagery in the hills and fields near the big centres, is the fear expressed by those who have taken inventory of the vast throngs of waifs and roaming minors, but who lack the $3,000,000 needed for their swift and adequate relief.

"If prosperous and peaceful America," said Henry J. Rosenfelt, national director of the American Jewish Relief Committee, "it is almost impossible to make people realize that any such crisis can exist across the sea, where it is generally reported that soup kitchens and bread lines are being closed and bumper crops are enabling the people to get back to normal.

"It is true that conditions generally have vastly improved and that the time is near when our charges may be considered to be upon their feet again and well along the road to rehabilitation and future security. But a new problem now intrudes itself as a by-product of the old, and the spectacle of more than a million motherless and fatherless children out of bounds and beyond our reach for the moment, roaming the fields, eating herbs or refuse or anything they can masticate, presents itself to shock the sensibilities of the world.

"The Joint Distribution Committee could have even handled this new emergency with dispatch, but the subscribers of the final $3,000,000, pledged in writing, have not paid up. The generally optimistic news from Europe concerning the progress made in rehabilitation work, all of which is justified by facts, seemed to slow down these subscribers, and, as matters stand today, the money that they assured us we could depend upon and which they are now withholding is the money that is needed to save these children.

"Unless that money is instantly paid there seems to be no escape from the fact that tens of thousands of little wanderers will die when Winter settles down, and the survivors will be potential savages in the near future, burrowing at the foundations of civilization.

"There are no words to describe what a 'Bedouin child' in and about a great city really is. And no words can portray what suffering and mental anguish is going on today among the countless hordes of homeless children who are grubbing for an existence like wild goats in a desert. They could all be saved and transferred on civilization's ledger from the liability to the asset column if only the Americans who in good faith signed pledges and told us to rely upon their paying the same, would keep their word and live up to their obligation. It is the lack of this final $3,000,000 that is responsible today for two unspeakable woes of these poor children.

"There is still time to round up these 1,165,290 homeless children and reclaim them from the fate of savages. There is time to snatch them back from the first onslaughts of Winter in Russia, even now creeping over the hills, but it will require every dollar of the cash pledged to the program of relief and now withheld. Unless the money can be had at once it will be too late."

Maid Held on Grand Larceny Charge

Catherine O'Neil, employed as a maid by Mrs. Charlotte Breitung, 16 East Seventy-sixth Street, was held in $1,000 bail for a hearing next Thursday when arraigned in Harlem Court yesterday before Magistrate Cobb on a charge of grand larceny. It is alleged that the young woman stole liquor, a jacket and $165 in cash.

THIS CITY'S BABIES BEST IN THE STATE

Child Association Statistics Show Health Above Average Populations of 10,000.

THE BRONX LEADS HERE

Oregon Leads in National Figures, With New York in Eleventh Place.

Babies born in congested New York City were above the average in health for cities of more than 10,000 in the State, according to infant mortality statistics made public yesterday by the American Child Health Association of 370 Fifth Avenue, of which Herbert Hoover is President.

The rate for the five city boroughs was 75 deaths for babies under one year out of every thousand born in 1922. The general average for fifty-eight cities of more than 10,000 population in New York was 77.8, indicating that New York City had a better rate than all of the other cities grouped together as a unit.

Within the city the best rate was in the Bronx with 66. Brooklyn was second with 72, Queens and Richmond third with 76, and Manhattan last with 79. Outside of the city the best record was made by New Rochelle, where the rate was 48. The nine next best were Saratoga Springs, 49; Ossining, 52; White Plains, 53; Glens Falls, 54; Peekskill, 55; Corning, 56; Tonawanda, 56; Hornell, 57, and Jamestown, 59. The highest rate was in Lackawanna, which had 222 deaths for every thousand, but this high rate is partly explained by the presence there of large State institutions for infants.

The report was compiled from figures sent in from 583 cities in thirty States and the District of Columbia, all of which are included in the United States birth registration area. New York's fifty-eight cities, grouped as a State, stood eleventh among the thirty States. The ten States with better records were Oregon, with four cities, 58.6; the State of Washington, with nine cities, 58.9; Minnesota, with eleven cities, 60.3; California, with twenty-five cities, 64.6; Nebraska, with five cities, 65.3; Utah, with two cities, 71; Indiana, with thirty-one cities, 73.1; Wisconsin, with twenty-one cities, 73.7; Ohio, with fifty cities, 77.3, and Connecticut, with twenty-eight cities, 77.7.

The American Child Health Association's report has become a compilation published to stimulate interest in measures that will aid in the reduction of infant mortality over the country. The association is conducting a campaign to arouse parents and teachers to a child health consciousness. Among its efforts are the distribution of scholarships for teachers in health work and instruction, through teaching and literature, for the mother and for the care of children from birth through the school age.

FOOD PAYS PARSONS IN GERMAN WEDDINGS

Pigs and Potatoes Also Buy Rings as Marriages Increase.

BERLIN, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—Cupid's game has not been hampered in Germany by the Government crisis, the occupation of the Ruhr or the shortage of food. Wedding bells still are to be heard above the clashes of the politicians, the crashing of the falling mark and the clamorings of the poor for bread.

The matrimonial agencies say business is particularly brisk now, and newspapers back up their statements by carrying columns of advertisements setting forth some of the longings and anticipations of individuals who take the means of advertising to realize their fondest hopes.

Ministers in the rural districts and the peasant villages have benefited particularly by the increase in weddings, profiting even in cases where the contracting parties suffered from lack of cash.

Among the peasants the practice has become popular for the bride and bridegroom to present the minister with a young pig, a few chickens or geese or ducks or lard or potatoes instead of the prosaic mark. Country jewelers, keeping with the times, are gladly accepting goat, sheep or calf, or butter, eggs or fats in return for a wedding ring. Much preferable almost everywhere to the constantly falling mark.

In Berlin and other cities, as well as in the country districts the percentage of marriages, based upon population, is somewhat larger than normal times. The latest engagement to cause a stir in society circles of the announcement of the betrothal of the young Duke Philip Albrecht of Württemberg to the Archduchess Selene of Austria, daughter of Archduke Peter Ferdinand. Philip is son of the Duke Albrecht of Württemberg, Field Marshal on the western front in the World War. The wedding will take place soon in Vienna.

NEW AUTUMN GOWNS

Brooklyn
Pittsburgh
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OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & CO

Cleveland
Buffalo
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34th Street — New York

Notable Gowns for Women and Misses

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PARIS FASHIONS ARE HERE. THE RARE ART OF THE FRENCH DESIGNER, COUPLED WITH OUR OWN CLASSIC AMERICAN INTERPRETATIONS, ACHIEVE FOR THIS INITIAL AUTUMN SHOWING A BEAUTY AND GRACE OF LINE COMPARABLE ONLY BY THE HARMONY OF THE EXQUISITE FABRICS THE MODELS ARE DEVELOPED FROM.

Alluring Fashions—Conservatively Priced

58.00

Street Frocks of satin surface Canton Crepe and other soft silks. Tailored Dresses of Charmeen and Poiret Twill. Lace and Georgette combinations, for formal wear.

Special 39.75

Embroidered One-piece Coat Frocks of "Charmeen," with side fastening in the favored surplice fashion. Long fitted sleeves, fine lace collar, fringed bottom.

Special 45.00

45.00

Afternoon Gowns of Satin Crepe, enriched by all-over self color embroidery. Slim wrap-around coat effect models, showing a godet front, buckled at side.

Special 58.00

78.00

Afternoon Frocks of Satin, Canton Crepe and satin faced silks, showing a host of new touches to skirt and sleeve. Skillfully tailored Coat Dresses of Tricofine.

Special 78.00

Dresses of lustrous Satin, Paulette Crepe and Beaded Georgette with pleated, panelled and fan flounce skirts. Two-piece tailored street frocks of Tricotine.

Special 68.00

Afternoon Frocks in Black Satin with the favored touch of white. Cloth Coat effects, flounced, draped or tiered. Evening Dresses in beautiful light tones.

Special 89.50

Other Individual Models.....29.75 to 250.00

Women's Dept.—2nd Floor

Misses' Dept.—3rd Floor

FREE STATE ELECTS 63 DEPUTIES IN DAIL

Final Results Give de Valera 44, Labor 15, Independents 16, Farmers 15.

1,003,955 VOTES WERE CAST

Of These the Government Got 415,143 and the Republicans 286, 161.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2.—The Government announced tonight the final result for the Irish elections. The figures follow:

Government	63
Republican	44
Independents	16
Labor	15
Farmers	15
Total	153

Speaking of Labor's defeat in Cork Postmaster General Walsh says the people voted on the Government ticket of four, and everybody outside that went down. The people of Cork voted for "safety first," he declared, knowing what loot, murder and destruction meant to them. He takes no count of the success of Mary MacSwiney, but says if the remainder of the country failed to give the same high level of support for the new Government it was because its opponents had a machine and they had not, and because of the invariable accuracy of belief that in politics minorities above the greatest virility.

He hits labor hard when he said labor has got to revolutionize its Government, that a policy of empty platitudes won't hold the support of the working men. It has too many bosses and too much bossism, he declares. He hopes the trades unions of Cork will remodel their machinery, reducing it to a few progressive enlightened men imbued with the spirit of the country.

As witness to the purity of the elections he points to the fact out of 42,000 votes in Cork only two were personated, adding that that speaks volumes for the brain that conceived the Electoral Abuses act.

The current issue of Sinn Fein, the official organ of De Valera, gives the people a conundrum when it says that the "country having definitely placed the Government by murder in a minority every representative of the people must give effect to the will of the people by opposing a minority ministry on all questions." And further, "murder must be opposed in full strength on every line of policy on every occasion and in every division.

De Valera's headquarters says "the meaning is plain to all who can read."

In some places the impression seems to be that the De Valeraite deputies will enter the Dail and take part in the proceedings, but they can only do so by taking the oath.

If Mrs. Gonnie MacBride is to have her way the Free State is in for a bad time again. Speaking as usual from a pitch on the ruins in O'Connell Street today she said that while prisoners are kept in jail she for one shall see that there will be no peacee, no rest and no happiness for anybody in the country. There was no applause.

DUBLIN, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—Final figures in the balloting last week for members of the Dail Eireann were made public today. These show that the polling, by parties, was as follows:

Government 415,143, republicans 286,-161, labor 142,388, farmers 135,972 and independents 24,291. The aggregate vote cast was 1,003,955.

The Government Statistical Department, in a statement, says the results show that 73 per cent. of the voters supported the treaty and are prepared to work in Parliament under the Constitution.

TEN HURT IN CRASH OF BUS AND AUTO

Three of Converted Truck Seriously Injured—Other Car Speeds Away.

Automobile accidents in and near the city yesterday resulted in injuries to more than a score.

Three persons were seriously injured and seven others received minor injuries in a collision between two automobiles at Bushwick Avenue and Moffat Street, Brooklyn, last night. Vittoria Greco of 38 Osborne Street, Brooklyn, was driving a truck converted into a bus and containing ten passengers along Moffat Street when, at the intersection of Bushwick Avenue, another car, turning in, struck it and overturned it. The driver of the second car speeded away after the accident.

Greco received broken ribs, his wife, Rose, cuts and bruises and probably internal injuries, and Anna Bentivenga, 10, of 24 Osborne Street, internal injuries. All of the seven other occupants of the car received minor injuries.

Four sailors attached to the U. S. S. Wyoming were seriously injured last night when a bus in which they were riding with forty other sailors, struck a telegraph pole on Jericho Turnpike at Glen Cove Road, after a collision with a touring car. The bus was on its way from Brooklyn to a church service to be held for the sailors in Hicksville, and was carrying forty sailors.

MUSICIANS' STRIKE REPORTED ABANDONED

Leaders of Recalcitrant Protective Union Unable to Combat Federation's Agreement.

Indications early this morning were that there would be no strike of musicians in the New York theatres today. Members of the Musical Mutual Protective Association, which has been threatening to strike, met at midnight in their hall at 210 East Eighty-sixth Street, but it was generally felt this would be only a formal meeting, at which the non-strike decision of the leaders would be ratified.

Less than 300 of the 8,000 members of the association attended the meeting and no vote was taken, but Anthony Mulleri said after the meeting that there would be no strike.

The Musical Mutual is the smaller of two unions in the orchestra field in New York. The other, a branch of the American Federation of Musicians, signed a wage scale with the managers several weeks ago. In the last few days the Federation has been taking steps to bring musicians to New York to take the place of possible strikers, and leaders of the recalcitrant organization are said to have called off their strike after realizing that they could not possibly win.

Another factor in the union's capitulation was the fact that the stage hands, at a meeting yesterday at which their own strike troubles were adjusted, voted unanimously to support the Federation as against the strikers.

Coolidge's Sons Visit White House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The two sons of President and Mrs. Coolidge, John and Calvin Jr., arrived in Washington tonight for the first visit with their parents in the White House. Neither had seen his father since he became President, John having been in attendance at the citizens' training camp at Camp Devens, Mass., and Calvin at work on a New England farm.

Simon Chases Speeding Car; Nabs 4 Suspected of Its Theft

Special Deputy Commissioner Carleton Simon, in charge of the Narcotic Division, motoring with detectives to a suspected house in West Eightieth Street, noticed a high-powered automobile with three negroes and three white men going rapidly up Tenth Avenue early yesterday.

Dr. Simon trailed the speeding automobile to Sixty-sixth Street, where one white passenger and one negro got out and went into a café. The other four men were arrested on suspicion of having stolen the car. Two license plates corresponded with those issued to Mrs. Doris Shapper of 837 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn, but she said her automobile was safe.

The four arrested are Clarence Viel, 24, negro mechanic, of 81 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn; John Howell, 24, chauffeur, of 177 West Sixty-fourth Street; Hugh Bishop, 26, mechanic, of 245 West Thirty-sixth Street, and Joseph Kemp, 24, negro mechanic, of 329 West Sixty-ninth Street.

GEN. HART OUSTED BY CIVILIAN GROUP

Army Faction Loses Fight to Keep Quartermaster Association Control.

SAYS MANY WILL RESIGN

Vice President Dalton Asserts Controversy Means Regulars Will Quit Organization.

The controversy in the National Quartermasters' Association between the regular army faction and the civilian element over the question of control ended yesterday morning in a victory for the latter, when, after an all-night session at the Hotel Astor of the National Executive Board's biennial meeting, Maj. Gen. William H. Hart, Quartermaster General of the Army, President of the Association, was defeated for re-election.

The civilian candidate, Brig. Gen. R. C. Marshall, head of the Construction Department during the war and President of Marshall & Maddox Company of New York, was elected by a large majority. As a result of the civilian faction's victory, the first Vice-President, Brig. Gen. A. C. Dalton, said that many of the regular army officers would withdraw from the association.

The controversy began last December at a meeting of the Washington board, where General Hart was censured for his arbitrary actions as President. Subsequently at a meeting of the New York Chapter in January three Brigadier Generals, regular army officers, put through a resolution rescinding the Washington motion.

It was said by the civilian faction in the New York and other chapters that the New York Chapter was out of order in taking the action it did, and that the regular army officers, who supported General Hart, did so because they were "under orders."

Twenty of the twenty-six chapters were represented at the meeting Saturday night. The regulars taunted the opposition with cries of disloyalty to national defense, but the civilians adhered to their position.

Hart Offers to Resign.

When the question of election came up General Hart offered his resignation, saying there had been so much ill-natured discussion, so much ill-feeling and unpleasant controversy that he felt it would be wise to resign and let some well-known reserve officer be elected as President.

Captain George Birdseye, President of the Paris Chapter and a regular officer in the Quartermaster General's Department at Washington, immediately jumped to his feet and said he believed it was the wish of the regular officers present that the Quartermaster General of the Army should always be President of the National Quartermasters' Association.

He was supported by Brig. Gen. Dalton, one of the three who last January went on record against the censure of his chief.

"I believe," said General Dalton, "that it would be disloyal to the purpose for which we were formed and disloyal to the Quartermaster General if he is not re-elected."

Against General Dalton and Captain Birdseye were arrayed Brig. Gen. H. S. Sternberger, first Vice President; Colonel F. L. Devereux, third Vice President, and a prominent official in the New York Telephone Company; Colonel James A. Moss, editor of the Quartermasters' Review; Colonel Franklin J. Burnham, President of the New York Chapter and national Treasurer of the Reserve Officers' Association, and Colonel Vernon Charleney, President of the Detroit Chapter.

Civilians Deny Disloyalty.

The civilian element resented the accusations of disloyalty.

"I have in mind," said Colonel Burnham, "the constitution of various military societies, such as the American Legion. I should like to point out that their constitution was based on the fact that all members of these societies, regulars, reserve, National Guard, and ex-emergency officers, banded together for the purpose of showing their interest in national defense.

"The Quartermasters' National Association is founded on the same basis. I call attention to the fact, for example, that when the American Legion disapproved of a large air service, the Chief of the Air Service, General Patrick, did not consider it a disloyal act against the department of which he is the head. I utterly fail to see how the Quartermaster General or any regular army officer could consider it a disloyal act on the part of the Quartermasters' National Association to nominate for President a reserve officer."

The other officers elected were:

First Vice President, Brig. Gen. A. C. Dalton; Second Vice President, Brig. Gen. H. S. Sternberger; Third Vice President, Colonel James A. Moss; Fourth Vice President, Colonel F. L. Devereux; Fifth Vice President, Colonel W. L. Conrad.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Deep, Tangled Wildwood," by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connelly, will be produced in Indianapolis on Sept. 24 by George C. Tyler and Hugh Ford, and will then go to Chicago. The cast will include James Gleason, Robert McWade, Ralph Sipperly, Gertrude Hits and Mildred Booth.

The fifth edition of "The Greenwich Village Follies" will open in Atlantic City tonight.

The Chauve-Souris benefit for the Veterans' Mountain Camp, originally scheduled for the outdoor theatre in Huntington, will take place at the Jolson Theatre on Sunday night, Sept. 23.

Phil Baker has been engaged for the new "Music Box Revue."

Subscriptions are now being received for the entire ten weeks of the engagement of the Grand Guignol company at the Frolic Theatre, scheduled to begin Oct. 15.

There will be holiday matinees in practically all theatres today.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Czechoslovakian Band of thirty-seven musicians in their native dress, all veterans of the war, will appear for the first times in public here this afternoon at 2:30 and tonight at 8:30 at the Stuyvesant Casino, Ninth Street and Second Avenue.

The Police Band will play tomorrow evening in Central Park, under the direction of Captain Paul Hasneberg. On Thursday night the band will be heard at Richmond Hill High School, Borough of Queens.

Franz Kaltenborn's Orchestra will give a concert at 4 o'clock this afternoon on the Mall in Central Park.

THE SCREEN

The Hideous Bell-Ringer.

THE HUNCHBACK OF NOTRE DAME, with Lon Chaney, Ernest Torrence, Tully Marshall, Patsy Ruth Miller, Norman Kerry, Nigel de Bruller, Raymond Hatton, John Cossar, Harry Von Meter, Roy Laidlaw, Albert McQuarrie, Jay Hunt, Harry Devere, Eulalie Jensen, Gladys Brockwell, Winifred Bryson, Pearl Tupper, Eva Lewis, Jane Sherman, Helen Brunneau, Gladys Johnston and others. At the Astor Theatre.

As the central figure in the film conception of Victor Hugo's "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," Lon Chaney portrays Quasimodo, the ape-like bell-ringer of the famed cathedral, as a fearsome, frightful, crooked creature, one eye bulging but blind, knees that interfere, sharp, saw-edged protruding teeth, high, swollen cheek bones and a dented and twisted nose—a "monstrous joke of nature." He gives an unrestrained but remarkable performance in this production, which opened last night at the Astor Theatre, where there gathered familiar faces of the stage and screen, literary lights and men-about-town.

Naturally there is much in this picture which is not pleasant any more than the works of Poe, some of Eugene O'Neill's strokes of genius, the stories of Thomas Burke, Stacey Aumonier and many of the masters of the pen in the olden days. It is, however, a strong production, on which no pains or money have been spared to depict the seamy side of old Paris. The "set" of the cathedral is really marvelous, having the appearance of stolidity and massiveness, and in sequences looking down from it to the streets below give one a dizzy idea of height. If there were nothing else to see in this film it would be worth while to gaze upon the faithful copy of Notre Dame.

The streets of Paris of yesteryear are also well constructed, but if they were not so mudless and dustless they would be more real and less like stage settings.

Chaney throws his whole soul into making Quasimodo as repugnant as anything human could very well be, even to decorating his breast and back with hair. He is remarkably agile and impressive when showing his fearlessness for a great height, and the strength of his awful hands by climbing down the façade of the cathedral, and on one occasion down a rope, looking like a mammoth monkey on a stick. And yet in this distorted body there was gratitude, for Esmeralda is carried to sanctuary from the gibbet by this muscular ogre.

Undoubtedly the most picturesque person in this photodrama is Clopin, the king of beggars and assassins, a character that Ernest Torrence plays and appears to enjoy. He is introduced several times in the so-called court of miracles, where the halt become nimble and the blind see. Torrence is a commanding figure, seated on a block-like throne, handing down his laws to his hordes.

The highest dramatic sequence in this film is where Clopin calls upon his filthy crew to storm the cathedral, and the director, Wallace Worsley, has made this a most telling, inspiring incident. The ragged, half-starved mob comes forth at Clopin's behest from the sewers, the alleys, the underground muckpots and the hovels in which many of them dwell, and, with gathered numbers as they rush along, they charge upon the church with torches, sticks and knives. Quasimodo strains himself lifting heavy granite blocks, which he drops over on the advancing mendicants and murderers, finally hurling a heavy teak beam on the frenzied lot. It pinions four under it when it falls, but unfortunately they seem to be too neat in their fall to be realistic.

Eventually this beam is used as a battering ram, and one sees, as if from the cathedral towers, the diligent antlike mortals banging the ram on the oaken portals of the cathedral.

Patsy Ruth Miller has the part of Esmeralda, a truly pretty, chubby girl, whose only fault is the over-decorating of her upper lip, which was too perfectly "bowed." However, her acting is unusually good in the many difficult scenes in which she has to appear. Her paramour, Captain Phoebus, is capably portrayed by Norman Kerry.

Louis XI. is played by the careful Tully Marshall, who makes every scene in which he appears count for something.

Throughout this drama there is one humorous sequence—one which is pictured in an interesting manner. It is where Quasimodo appears before the court for kidnapping Esmeralda. The Judge is deaf, but is too proud to admit it. The hunchback doesn't care a rap about his similar affliction and admits it. The prisoner says one thing, and the Judge, not understanding a single word, pretends to have heard, forthwith ordering Quasimodo to be flogged with twenty lashes.

There are a number of changes, obviously necessary, which have been made in this adaptation. The story is subservient to the atmosphere and the acting. It is merely that a girl befriended Quasimodo when he was arrested for a nocturnal attack, inspired by the wicked brother of the Archdeacon. She is arrested finally herself, accused of having stabbed Captain Phoebus, with whom she was in love, and is saved by the hideous bell-ringer. However, the film holds the interest because of the excellent acting and "sets" and the splendid atmosphere throughout the drama. True, the cast has certain weaknesses, but they are not obtrusive. It is a drama which will appeal to all those who are interested in fine screen acting, artistic settings and a remarkable handling of crowds who don't mind a grotesque figure and a grim atmosphere.

Lloyd's Giant.

WHY WORRY? with Harold Lloyd, Jobyna Ralston, Johan Aasen, Lee White, James Mason, Wallace Howe and others, directed by Hal Roach; Strand Magazine and Orchestra. At the Strand.

The new Harold Lloyd production, which is holding forth this week at the Strand, contains a number of new and absurdly farcical bits of "business." The film is called "Why Worry?" In it Lloyd has enlisted the support of a formidable giant, whose height and beam is in itself a huge laugh, seeing that he is contrasted in every scene with Lloyd, who appears like one of the Lilliputians with a great Gulliver for a pal.

To give the spectators an idea of the size of this man—Johan Aasen—Jobyna Ralston, who officiates as Lloyd's faithful and loving nurse, ties her wrist watch around his stalwart thumb.

Lloyd is Harold Van Pelham, a wealthy hypochondriac who goes to Paradise, somewhere in Mexico, in search of quiet. The place is pictured as a spot where the inhabitants would look upon Rip Van Winkle's slumbering period as a nap, and where the moths had gathered in the rifles of the insurrectionists because they have been peaceful so long.

Van Pelham is mistaken for a spy from an American business concern, so that when he asks the way to his hotel he is told to follow the squad of soldiers in the street, to whom the Captain explains that Van Pelham is to be thrown into prison. Lloyd is very amusing as he walks along in the midst of the corporal's guard, shaking hands with one soldier after another, thanking them, then mischievously pulling the trigger of a gun. He is locked up, to his utter dismay, and in the same cell he discovers Colosse, whom the soldiers have only managed to get into prison because he is suffering from tooth ache.

Van Pelham escapes through the window, with the assistance of Colosse, and Colosse, after crumbling the walls of the structure, emerges himself, ready to attack all the troops. A cannon is tied to his back and the soldiers are driven back, and those who have not been swift enough Colosse bangs on the ground until they are unconscious. The ammunition gives out, when the hotel is stormed by the Paradise reserves, and thereupon Colosse puffs smoke through the empty barrel and blows huge cocoanuts on the uniformed men with amusing effect.

Van Pelham gains the gratitude of the giant by managing to extricate the painful molar. The sequences dealing with this dentistry are brimful of fun, especially when Van Pelham weights himself down with ballast to make a final heave at the tooth, only to discover when he falls that it has already been pulled.

This is a swift-moving production, just as good as any in which Harold Lloyd has ever appeared.

The French Peddler.

BILL, OR CRAINQUEBILLE, adapted from Anatole France's story. A French production in which Maurice de Feraude plays the title rôle. The principal feature is "Salomy Jane," with Jacqueline Logan. At the Rialto.

"Bill," which is Anatole France's "Crainquebille," was shown privately the other day, and now is enjoying the honor of sharing the Rivoli screen with "Salomy Jane," in which Jacqueline Logan has the principal rôle. But in this review we will deal only with the wonderful character sketch delivered by Maurice de Feraude. The film, only three reels, was bought in Paris by Hugo Riesenfeld, and he deserves much credit for his enthusiasm about this poetic little story, which reminds one a good deal of O. Henry's "The Cop and the Anthem."

One sees the old pushcart man, Crainquebille, going happily through the streets, selling his vegetables, bought at Les Halles. He encounters a fiery policeman, who orders him to move on. Crainquebille explains that he is waiting for payment from a woman in a shoe shop. Crainquebille mumbles something to the effect that he is not a fathead. Whereupon the policeman accuses him of calling an officer of the law a fathead.

"I said 'fathead' because you said 'fathead.' That's why I said 'fathead,'" he says to the man in blue.

He is shown in prison and in court, where the lawyer assigned to him is pondering over the racing sheet, and he is convicted. Examined by the prison doctor, he receives medicine, and laughs at the idea. When he finally takes a spoonful and then drinks half the bottle, de Feraude's acting is excellent. He finds his customers have forsaken him on coming out of prison, and finally one rainy night he seeks his end in the Seine, but is stopped from jumping into the dark, swirling waters by a little boy to whom he had given a pear before he had seen the inside of a prison. He had resolved that jail was more comfortable than wet streets, and deliberately went up and called an agent de police a "fathead." This policeman refuses to arrest him, declaring that he would have his hands full if he took into custody all those who insulted him.

Given comforts by the little boy, and sharing his cigarette, old Crainquebille says:

"Young man, it may mean nothing to the French Republic, but you have saved an old man's life."

This is a beautiful, simple production, with an inspiring actor in the title rôle.

Other Photoplays.

"The French Doll," with Mae Murray, is the feature this week at the Capitol.

Pola Negri in "The Cheat" has been held over at the Rivoli for a second week.

"The Silent Command," a story of the United States Navy, opened last night at the Central Theatre.

"If Winter Comes" will be presented tonight at the Times Square Theatre.

"Rosita," with Mary Pickford, will open this evening at the Lyric Theatre.

STAGE HANDS WIN MORE WAGES FIGHT

Get 25% Increase From Legitimate Managers in New Agreement to Run a Year.

REJECT VAUDEVILLE OFFER

Strike Fund Arranged For, but Men Are to Remain at Work Pending Negotiations.

After a noisy meeting behind closed doors at Bryant Hall, Local No. 1 of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes, agreed yesterday afternoon to accept the offer of the International Theatrical Association, Inc., representing the legitimate managers, but rejected the offer of the vaudeville, moving pictures and burlesque managers in New York exclusive of Brooklyn, and arranged for the creation of a strike fund, pending negotiations.

The agreement with the legitimate managers provides for substantially a 25 per cent. increase in wages, effective from today, and is almost a complete victory for the union. The new scale will be: Property men and electricians, $65 a week; assistant propertymen and electricians, $55 a week; portable board operators, $50 a week; boss flymen, curtainmen, front, bridge and spotlight operators, $5.25 a performance, $5.75 Sundays and holidays; all other stage help $4.75 a performance, $5.25 Sundays and holidays. This agreement was signed by R. W. Long, Alfred E. Aarons and Abraham Levy for the managers, and members of the Labor Committee of the International Theatrical Association, and was underwritten by Charles C. Shay, President of the International Alliance. It will run for a year.

After the rejection of the offer from the vaudeville, motion picture and burlesque managers it was decided that the men should remain at work subject to further negotiations between the Wage Scale Committee and representatives of the managers interested, with the understanding that any agreement reached shall be retroactive from Labor Day.

It is expected that negotiations will last a week, and another meeting of the local will be held next Sunday to discuss the outcome. It is considered likely, however, that a strike will take place, and it was voted to assess every member one week's salary as an emergency local strike fund. Mr. Shay, as International President, has further assessed every member in the 710 locals in the United States and Canada, representing a total membership of 135,000, a $5 flat assessment per member to cover this and other emergencies. He has also ordered every local to appoint a local strike committee, prepared to handle any contingency that might arise through the strike spreading to other centres.

Yesterday's meeting was called for noon, and lasted until 2:30 o'clock, being attended by 1,500 out of the local's membership of 2,200. Local and association officials had a difficult time keeping order, and it was only after a stiff fight that the motions were passed,

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS—DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT

WINTER GARDEN — 100 Per Cent. Cooler Than Any Other Place in Town. Evs. 8:10 — LAST 2 WEEKS — MATINEE TODAY (Pop.) TOMORROW Thurs. & Sat. — PASSING SHOW

39th ST. THEATRE, NEAR B'WAY — MATINEE TO-DAY — Now That Vacation Days Are O'er Everyone Should Gather 'Round — HOME FIRES — OWEN DAVIS' NEWEST COMEDY TRIUMPH! — Fun for every member of the human family! — "A true comedy." —Alexander Woollcott, Herald. — "Delightful, amusing comedy." —James Craig, Mail.

Beginning TONIGHT — Apollo Theatre — WEST 42D STREET — EVENINGS AT 8:20. WED. & SAT. MATS. AT 2:20. — Seats 8 Weeks in Advance — Philip Goodman Presents — MADGE KENNEDY — in the new musical comedy — "POPPY" — With W. C. FIELDS — JIMMY BARRY—ROBERT WOOLSEY — Luella Gear—Alan Edwards—Emma Janvier.

49th ST. THEATRE Begin W. of B'way Ining THURS. EVE. — CONNIE GOES HOME — A New Comedy by EDWARD CHILDS CARPENTER — COMEDY Thes., 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat. — Children of the Moon — WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST.

SELWYN—EXTRA MAT. TODAY — HELEN OF TROY, N. Y.

LITTLE 44th St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. WED. and SAT. at 2:30 — F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present — "POLLY PREFERRED" — with GENEVIEVE TOBIN

A. H. WOODS presents — BIJOU THEATRE | Evs. 8:30 W. 45th St. | Mats. TODAY & Sat., 2:30 — GRANT MITCHELL in 'The Whole Town's Talking'

ELTINGE THEATRE, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Matinees Today & Sat., 2:30 — The WOMAN ON THE JURY

BROADHURST Thes., W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Today & Sat. at 2:30 — THE GOOD OLD DAYS

MOROSCO Theatre, W. 45th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat., 2:30 — MARY RYAN in "RED LIGHT ANNIE"

LONGACRE Theatre, W. 48 St. Evs. at 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:30 — "LITTLE JESSIE JAMES" — with NAN HALPERIN & THE JAMES BOYS—A PAUL WHITEMAN BAND

Maxine Elliott's 39th St., E. of B'y. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30 — SAM H. HARRIS presents — Jeanne Eagels in "Rain" — 334th TIME — Staged by D. Williams.

EXTRA MATINEE TODAY — Success!! — "Theatre goers who were wild about 'Treasure Island' will get a kick out of this pirate comedy." —Sun & Globe. — "Clear, clean, frank, old time romance. Pedro de Cordoba plays with poetry, imaginations and vigor." —Daily News. — "Miss McComas is enchanting—a lovely vision, playing with winning coquetry." —Herald. — "Immediate triumph for Walter Hampden as a producer." —Telegram. — This about— A. E. Thomas' romantic comedy — The JOLLY ROGER — with Pedro de Cordoba and Carroll McComas — AT THE NATIONAL THEATRE 41 W. of B'y — Mats. Today, Thurs. and Sat.

Success!! — PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat. — We've Got to have Money — with ROBERT AMES, Leo Donnelly, Vivian Tobin, Robert McWade, Flora Finch, Cast of 30.

8th BIG MONTH — CASINO B'way & 39 St. Evs. 8:30 Mts. Today, Wed & Sat. — THE SEASON'S TRIUMPH — Arthur Hammerstein's Musical Hit, WILDFLOWER — with EDITH DAY — The show that made "BAMBALINA"

REPUBLIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat., 2:30 — EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:30 — ANNE NICHOLS' LAUGHING SUCCESS — Abie's Irish Rose — THE PLAY THAT PUTS U IN HUMOR

GARRICK Thes., 65 W. 35th St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. Today, Thurs. & Sat., 2:30 — BERNARD SHAW'S THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES

NEW AMSTERDAM — POPULAR PRICE MATS. WED. & SAT. — LAST 2 WEEKS — NEW SUMMER EDITION — ZIEGFELD FOLLIES — A NATIONAL INSTITUTION GLORIFYING THE AMERICAN GIRL — SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR ALL REMAINING PERFORMANCES

THE SUPREME TREAT — IRENE BORDONI — "IS DAZZLING IN LITTLE MISS BLUEBEARD" —Darnton, Eve. World. — LYCEUM THEATRE 45th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:30 MATINEES THURS. & SAT., 2:30

LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEES WED. AND SAT., 2:30. — "MAGNOLIA' IS FULL OF CHARM, DELIGHTS AUDIENCE."—Eve. Post. — LEO CARRILLO in BOOTH TARKINGTON'S MAGNOLIA — New Comedy

48TH ST. THEATRE — "ZENO" — LAUGHS THRILLS AND CHILLS — Bryant 0178. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Sat., 2:30. — By JOHN F. RINN — "An exciting melodrama with thrills aplenty."—Playgoer, Sun-Globe.

"MERTON OF THE MOVIES," with Glenn Hunter and Florence Nash—342nd and 343d times—Cort Theatre, TODAY, 2:30 and 8:30 P. M. Extra Mat. TODAY.

PROVINCETOWN Theatre. Evs. 8:45. Tel. 8363 Spring. Macdougal St. at Washington Sq. South. — SUN UP — 5th Subscription Bill—"A KNOCKOUT."

FROLIC THEATRE, W. 42D ST. ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE. Evs. 8:45. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:45. — THE Marionette Players — FIRST TIME IN AMERICA — NEXT MON. — SEAT SALE THURSDAY

GEO. M. COHAN Thes., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30 Pop. Mat. Today, Wed. & Sat. — ADRIENNE — A MUSICAL FUN SHOW

tweedles — Frazee W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat., 2:30 — "We had a fine time."—R. C. Benchley, Life. — A Comedy by Tarkington.

GAIETY B'way at 46th Street. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat., 2:30. — EXTRA MATINEE TODAY AT 2:30. — CYRIL MAUDE "AREN'T WE ALL" — Frederick Lonsdale's Brilliant Comedy.

COSMOPOLITAN THEA. Columbus Circle. — 2:30, 8:30. Reserved Seats. — MARION DAVIES — IN HER GREATEST TRIUMPH — "LITTLE OLD NEW YORK" — VICTOR HERBERT AND HIS ORCHESTRA — SPECIAL MATINEE TODAY — Extra Attractions by request. Popular concert of Victor Herbert favorites, cond. by Mr. Herbert.

KLAW THEATRE — WEST 45th STREET — Tel. Chickering 7869 — Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. — "THE BREAKING POINT" — Mary Roberts Rinehart's Great Love Story — MATINEE TODAY with McKAY MORRIS and GAIL KANE — "Audience Gripped from Climax to Climax"—Times

GLOBE—5TH ANNUAL PRODUCTION—EDITION DE LUXE — GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS — POP. PRICE MATINEES TODAY, THURS. & SAT., 2:30

EARL CARROLL Thes., 7th Av., 50th St. Phone Circle 0060. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. — EARL CARROLL'S VANITIES — An Unusual Revue, Surpassing All Others in Splendor and Novelty. — PEGGY JOYCE, JOE COOK, Bernard Granville, Harry Burns, Jimmy Duffy.

THE REAL HIT OF NEW YORK! — GEORGE M. COHAN'S PRODUCTION OF THE VINCENT LAWRENCE SWEETHEART PLAY. — "TWO FELLOWS AND A GIRL" — 8TH CAPACITY WEEK! EXTRA MATINEE TODAY AT 2:20 — VANDERBILT THEATRE West 48 St. Sweetheart Mats. Today, Wed. & Sat.

GEORGE ARLISS — in "The GREEN GODDESS" — with ALICE JOYCE — Directed by SIDNEY OLCOTT — BIGGEST PICTURE HIT NEW YORK HAS EVER KNOWN! — SAM H. HARRIS THEATRE 42D ST., WEST OF B'WAY. Twice Daily. Daily Matinees at 2:30. Evenings at 8:30.

LABOR DAY ATTRACTIONS — AT AMERICA'S MOST COMPLETE RACECOURSE — BELMONT PARK — 6 THRILLING CONTESTS INCLUDING — The Broadhollow Steeplechase — The Jerome Handicap — FIRST RACE AT 2:30 P. M. SPECIAL RACE TRAINS — Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., and also from Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, 12:15, 12:30, 12:45, 1:00, 1:15, 1:30 and 1:50 P. M. From Nostrand Ave., 5 minutes later. East New York 8 minutes later. Also reached by Trolley. — SPECIAL CARS RESERVED FOR LADIES ON ALL RACE TRAINS. — GRAND STAND AND PADDOCK, $3.85, Including Tax.

MOTION PICTURES.

The Greater Movie Season Is On! Let's Go Today!

RIVOLI B'way 49 St. — POLA NEGRI in "THE CHEAT" with JACK HOLT — Rivoli Concert Orchestra.

RIALTO B'way 42 St. — Melford Prod. with JACQUELINE LOGAN "BILL" From A. FRANCE'S "CRAINQUILLE"

Criterion B'y & 44 St. — Twice Daily | SUN. MATS. at 3. 2:30—4:30 | All Seats Reserved Mts. Exc. Sat. & Sun. 55c to $1.10. Ev. $1.10 to $1.65 — 341ST AND 342ND SHOWINGS — "The COVERED WAGON" — It's Paramount Week, Too.

STRAND MARK — Broadway at 47 St. — HAROLD LLOYD — in "WHY WORRY?" — Strand Symphony Orchestra.

CAMEO B.S. Moss' 42d St. & B'way. — "THE ELEVENTH HOUR" with SHIRLEY MASON & CHARLES JONES.

PLAZA Mad. Ave. & 58th St. — THOMAS MEIGHAN in "Homeward Bound"

CAPITOL B'way & 51st — MAE MURRAY in "The FRENCH DOLL" — Capitol Grand Orchestra

B. S. MOSS' B. F. KEITH VAUDEVILLE Bway. Thurs. — BROADWAY AT 41ST ST. — HOOT GIBSON in "The Rambling Kid" — Leonard-Dundee — Fight Pictures

LOEW'S STATE B'way at 45th Street Cont. 11:30 to 11:30 — TO THE LAST MAN with LOIS WILSON — Yerkes' Flotilla Orch. AND OTHER ACTS

B.F.Keith's PALACE B'y & 47 St. Bryant 4300. — 10th Anniversary. VINCENT LOPEZ & ORCHESTRA, KEANE & WHITNEY, HACKETT & DELMAR, Helen Stover, Billy Glason, Lytell & Fant.

B.F.Keith's 81 STREET B'way & 81 St. Schuyler 9980 — HOLT & LEONARD, "ECHOES FROM DANCELAND," Raymond Bond & Co., Lane & O'Neal, Photoplay, Elaine Hammerstein in "Broadway Gold."

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Premiere Tonight at 8:30. — The Greatest Photoplay Event of The Year — MARY PICKFORD — in a Spanish Romance — "ROSITA" — with HOLBROOK BLINN — Adapted by Edward Knoblock — Photography by Charles Bosher. — An Ernst Lubitsch Production — LYRIC THEATRE, 42nd St., Near B'way. — TWICE DAILY—2:30-8:30.

TO-NIGHT — GALA OPE — F. Ray Comstock & Morris Triumphant Re — BALIEFF'S CHAU — Direct from the Femina — FOR 4 WEEK — FIRST TIME AT POP — JOLSON'S 59th ST — Matinees Tuesday & — 1st Popular Mat

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BOOTH West 45th St. Evs. at 8:30 — Mats. TODAY, Wed., Sat., 2:30 — 7th H

EVERYBODY'S IN — IN LOVE WIT — Lyna Fontana, Ralph Ma — RITZ Theatre, West 48th S — Mats. TODAY, WE — EXTRA MATINEE TO

THOMASHEFSKY'S — (Formerly Bayes) 44th, W. of — OPENING TONIG — BORES THOMASHEFSKY — RUD SCHILD — in "3 LITTLE BUS — A Comedy With

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W

GIANTS VANQUISHED BY BRAVES IN TENTH

Nixon's Hit Scores Winning Run in 3-2 Victory After Boston Ties Game in Ninth.

NEHF WEAKENS AT FINISH

Pitches Brilliantly for Eight Innings, Allowing Only Five Hits.

GENEWICH HURT IN CRASH

Is Spiked in Collision With Bentley in Final Frame After Twirling Fine Ball.

After losing two successive games to the Robins at Ebbets Field, the Giants returned to the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and were beaten in the opening contest of their series with the Braves. Going into the ninth inning, the world's champions were leading by one run, but the Braves broke through and tied the score in that inning and then shoved the winning tally across in the tenth. The final score was 3 to 2. Despite their third consecutive defeat, the Giants are still leading by three full games in the pennant race, thanks to the victory of the Cardinals over the Reds.

Southpaw Arthur Nehf, who pitched for the Giants until he was taken out with two down in the tenth, gave a splendid exhibition in the first eight innings. He allowed only five hits during that period and three of these came in the second, during which the Braves scored their first run. He was apparently on his way to a well-earned victory when the tide turned against him in the ninth.

Although the Braves made four hits during their ninth-inning rally, it was hardly Nehf's fault that the Boston clan tied up the score. Nixon opened the inning by beating out an infield roller to Nehf. Southworth followed with a smash to Frisch which, through generous scoring, was recorded as a hit. If Frisch had fielded the ball cleanly, a double play could have been made without any great difficulty. Instead, there were two men on and none out. McInnis then bunted along the third base line and Groh let the ball roll in the expectation that it would go foul. It finally hit the bag, however, and the bases were filled with none down.

Boeckel hit a sharp grounder to Groh and the Giants' third baseman temporarily averted disaster by stepping on third base and then completing a double play by cutting down Nixon at the plate. This put McInnis on second and Boeckel on first, with two out. The weak-hitting Ford came through with a short single to left and Meusel had plenty of time to nail the slow-moving McInnis at the plate, but the throw was poor and Stuffy came home with the tying run. Boeckel reached third on the throw but was left stranded when Bob Smith went out on a fly to Stengel.

Base on Balls Costly.

Then came the tenth and the run that broke up the game. Nehf paved the way for his own downfall by passing Mickey O'Neil, the first batter. After Genewich filed out to Young, Felix moved O'Neil along to second with a sacrifice bunt to Kelly. Nixon's sharp grounder hit third base and rolled past Groh. O'Neil continued on to the plate and beat Groh's throw. After Southworth drew a pass, Virgil Barnes was sent in to replace Nehf, and McInnis forced Nixon at third on a grounder to Groh.

Joe Genewich, who started on the mound for the Braves, also was forced to quit the game in the tenth inning, but in this case it was an injury which brought about his retirement. Jack Bentley was sent in to bat for Barnes at the start of the tenth, and he poked a grounder between first base and the box. Genewich pounced on the ball and ran over to first base to make the play himself. He stumbled and fell just behind the bag as Bentley was crossing it. Bentley jumped in an effort to avoid a collision, but one of his spiked shoes struck Genewich just below the right ear and caused an ugly wound. The Boston pitcher fell in a heap and had to be assisted from the field. In the clubhouse after the game it was said that the injury was not serious and that Genewich probably would be able to get back in harness within two or three days.

Up to the time that Genewich was injured he held the Giants pretty well in check. He was bumped for three hits and two runs in the opening inning, but he tightened up thereafter and held the champions scoreless. After the first inning he allowed only six scattered hits, and no two of these came in any one inning. Joe Oeschger finished the game and kept the Giants off the bases.

Bancroft opened the Giants' first-inning attack by beating out a neat bunt to McInnis. Frisch followed with a single to centre, sending Bancroft to third. Young shot a hard hit to right and turned it into a double with a great burst of speed. Bancroft scored on the hit, and Frisch pulled up at third. Meusel was called out on strikes, but Stengel lifted a fly to Nixon in centre field and Frisch scored after the catch. Kelly brought the uprising to a close with a grounder to Ford.

Braves Score in Second.

The Braves came right back in the second and shoved a run across after the first two batters had been retired. Ford started the excitement with a single to centre and Bob Smith shot another to right, putting Ford on second. O'Neil continued the bombardment with a single to left and Ford raced while Smith sprinted to third. On Meusel's vain throw to the plate O'Neil moved down to second, but both runners were stranded when Genewich went out on a grounder to Groh.

Nehf then settled down and for the next six innings only one of the Braves reached first base. In the meantime the Giants passed up several opportunities to increase their lead, and the best of these came in the seventh. Stengel, the first batter, drew a base on balls and Kelly singled to short. Groh attempted to sacrifice, but bunted straight at Genewich and Stengel was an easy victim at third. Both runners moved along on Snyder's grounder to Smith, but Nehf left them on the bases by hitting to the box.

After the Braves had tied the score in the ninth the Giants made a desperate bid to shove the winning run across, but a double play spoiled their chances. Stengel opened the inning with a single to right and took second on Kelly's sacrifice. Groh was hit by a pitched ball, but he was killed off along with Snyder when the latter grounded to Boeckel.

The score:

BOSTON (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Felix,lf	4	0	0	0	0	Bancroft,ss	5	1	1	4	5
Nixon,cf	5	0	2	2	0	Frisch,2b	5	1	2	4	1
South'th,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Young,rf	4	0	3	2	0
McInnis,1b	5	1	1	17	0	Meusel,lf	4	0	0	1	1
Boeckel,3b	4	0	0	3	4	Stengel,cf	2	0	1	2	0
Ford,2b	4	1	2	1	4	Kelly,1b	2	0	1	10	0
R. Smith,ss	4	0	1	4	4	Groh,3b	3	0	1	2	3
O'Neill,c	3	1	1	1	3	Snyder,c	4	0	0	5	0
Genewich,p	4	0	0	1	8	Nehf,p	3	0	0	0	0
Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	1	Barnes,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aBentley	1	0	0	0	0
Total	37	3	10	30	19	Total	32	2	9	30	10

a Batted for Barnes in tenth.

Errors—None.

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Young. Sacrifices—Stengel, Kelly, Felix. Double plays—Groh and Snyder; Boeckel, Ford and McInnis. Left on bases—New York 6, Boston 7. Bases on balls—Off Genewich 2, Nehf 2. Struck out—By Genewich 1, Nehf 2. Hits—Off Nehf 10 in 9 2-3 innings, Barnes 0 in 1-3, Genewich 9 in 9 1-3, Oeschger 0 in 2-3. Hit by pitcher—By Genewich (Groh). Winning pitcher—Genewich. Losing pitcher—Nehf. Umpires—McCormick, O'Day and Pinneran. Time of game—2:16.

CARDS DEFEAT REDS, 4-1.

St. Louis Bunches Hits, While Haines Pitches Effectively.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Haines pitched effectively today, while Donohue was hit freely and the St. Louis Cardinals defeated Cincinnati by the score of 4 to 1. The Cards bunched three hits for one run in the fourth and four hits for two more runs in the sixth, when Donohue was relieved by Harris. The Reds escaped a shutout in the sixth when Burns scored on a walk, an out and a single by Harper.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CINCINNATI (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Flack,rf	5	0	2	1	0	Burns,rf	3	1	1	1	0
Smith,lf	5	0	0	1	0	Daubert,1b	3	0	1	12	1
Hornsby,2b	5	0	0	2	4	Bohne,2b	4	0	1	1	5
Bottomley,1b	5	1	2	12	0	Harper,cf	4	0	1	3	0
Mueller,cf	4	2	2	4	0	Duncan,lf	4	0	2	0	0
Stock,3b	4	0	0	0	2	Hargrave,c	4	0	2	3	0
McGurdy,c	4	1	1	5	0	Pinelli,3b	4	0	0	2	3
Freigau,ss	4	0	2	1	3	Cavency,ss	3	0	0	1	4
Haines,p	4	0	0	0	4	Donohue,p	2	0	0	1	1
						Harris,p	0	0	0	0	0
						Bressler	0	0	0	0	0
						McQuaid,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	39	4	11	27	14	Total	32	1	6	27	15

a Batted for Harris in eighth.

Errors—St. Louis 1 (Hornsby); Cincinnati 1 (Burns).

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Two-base hits—Daubert, Hargrave 2, Stock. Three-base hit—McGurdy. Stolen bases—Duncan, Pinelli, Smith. Left on bases—St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 6. Bases on balls—Off Donohue 1, Haines 1. Struck out—By Donohue 1, Harris 1, McQuaid 1, Haines 2. Hits—Off Donohue, 9 in 5 1-3 innings; Harris 2 in 2 2-3; McQuaid, 0 in 1. Losing pitcher—Donohue. Umpires—Klem and Wilson. Time of game—1:47.

HOMER WINS FOR BROWNS.

Williams's 26th With Two Men on Bases Beats Tigers, 4-3.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Ken Williams's twenty-sixth home run of the season with two men on the bases in the third inning enabled the St. Louis Browns to win their third straight game from Detroit by a score of 4 to 3, today. The contest was a pitching duel between Van Gilder and Johnson. Van Gilder weakened in the ninth inning and was relieved by Shocker who out short a Tiger rally.

The score:

ST. LOUIS (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	DETROIT (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Gerber,ss	3	1	0	1	6	Blue,1b	3	0	0	7	0
Tobin,rf	4	1	1	2	0	Jones,2b	4	1	0	0	2
Williams,lf	4	1	1	3	0	Cobb,cf	5	1	1	4	0
Jacobson,cf	4	0	1	3	0	Manush,lf	4	0	1	1	0
McManus,2b	4	1	2	2	7	Heilmann,rf	3	0	0	3	2
Collins,c	3	0	0	1	0	Rigney,ss	3	0	1	3	2
Sizzell,3b	2	0	1	1	0	Haney,2b	4	0	0	1	0
Ellerbe,3b	1	0	0	0	0	Bassler,c	4	0	1	5	0
Sch'bner,1b	3	0	1	14	1	Johnson,p	3	0	1	0	0
Van Gilder,p	3	0	1	0	1	aVeach	0	0	0	0	0
Shocker,p	0	0	0	0	0	bPratt	0	1	0	0	0
Total	31	4	6	27	15	Total	33	3	6	24	6

a Batted for Johnson in ninth.
b Ran for Bassler in ninth.
Errors—St. Louis 0; Detroit 1 (Jones).

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Bassler, Cobb, Jacobson, Johnson. Three-base hit—McManus. Home run—Williams. Double play—Heilmann and Rigney. Left on bases—Detroit 8, St. Louis 5. Bases on balls—Off Johnson 2, Van Gilder 5. Struck out—By Johnson 5, Van Gilder 1. Hits—Off Van Gilder, 6 in 8 1-3 innings; Shocker, 0 in 2-3. Wild pitch—Van Gilder. Winning pitcher—Van Gilder. Umpires—Nallin, Owens and Rowland. Time of game—1:58.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

Indianapolis 9, Louisville 0 (1st game).
Louisville 8, Indianapolis 4 (2d game).
Milwaukee 5, Kansas City 0.
St. Paul 15, Minneapolis 8.
Columbus 9, Toledo 6.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
St. Paul	88	42	.677
Kansas City	83	43	.659
Louisville	68	62	.598
Columbus	69	67	.472
Indianapolis	68	68	.452
Milwaukee	67	69	.452
Minneapolis	54	78	.725
Toledo	48	83	.344

EASTERN LEAGUE.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New Haven 9, Springfield 7.
Albany 14, Pittsfield 4.
Bridgeport 5, Worcester 2.
Hartford 7, Waterbury 6.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Hartford	85	47	.644
New Haven	80	51	.611
Worcester	67	63	.510
Springfield	66	64	.508
Bridgeport	60	73	.451
Albany	58	72	.446
Pittsfield	58	76	.435
Waterbury	55	79	.410

Caught at the Plate.

The lively Mickey O'Neil made the Giants look foolish on the bases. On several occasions when the hit and run play failed to go through the Boston catcher threw out the runner at second base with yards and yards to spare.

The fans cheered madly for the Braves at various times during the game. They put on a wild throw demonstration in the ninth when the Boston players tied the score.

Hetsie Groh was at his regular post at third base for the first time since he was hurt in a game with the Robins on Aug. 14.

Nehf retired Felix, Nixon and Southworth on three pitched balls in the third inning.

The attendance was remarkably poor. Only about 15,000 persons were on hand for the game.

McInnis made a great stop of Young's hard grounder over toward second base in the third and nailed Frisch at the midway.

The Braves displayed a lot of pep and plainly showed that they were out to win the game. Bats, gloves and caps were thrown into the air in front of the Boston dugout when Ford drove in the tying run in the ninth.

The teams will meet in a doubleheader today instead of the usual morning and afternoon games. The first contest is scheduled to start at 1:30.

Five Leading Batsmen In Each Major League

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Player and Club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	PC.
Hornsby, St. Louis	99	394	84	154	.391
Wheat, Brooklyn	82	294	57	112	.381
Bottomley, St. Louis	118	470	68	174	.370
Traynor, Pittsburgh	124	500	86	177	.354
Roush, Cincinnati	121	465	77	164	.353

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Ruth, New York	122	417	121	166	.398
Heilmann, Detroit	111	407	85	159	.391
Sewell, Cleveland	122	436	81	165	.378
Speaker, Cleveland	119	467	96	170	.364
Jamieson, Cleveland	121	516	104	185	.359

YANKS ARE STOPPED BY SENATORS, 7-2

Mogridge Yields Only Seven Hits, While Senators Make Ten Off Bush.

BABE RUTH HELD IN CHECK

Fails to Connect Safely in Four Times at Bat—Champions Move to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—After losing seven straight games to the Yankees the Senators finally turned on Huggins's team today and scored their fifth victory in twenty-one starts against the American League champions this season. The score was 7 to 2, with the Bushmen out in front all the way. George Mogridge pitched the entire game for the Senators and yielded only seven hits, two of which came together in the ninth inning for the Yanks second run. He was especially good against Babe Ruth and Pipp, neither of whom hit a ball out of the infield in four official times at bat. Three of the Yankees' hits were made by Scott, whose single to left in the ninth accounted for one of the champions' two runs.

Joe Bush pitched for the Yankees and was found for a total of ten hits, most of which were bunched in the first and eighth innings. The Senators batted all the way around in the first and scored three runs on three hits, two passes and a hit batsman. In the eighth they scored three more on four hits and a double steal.

Early this evening the Yankees left for Philadelphia, where they are scheduled to open a four-game series with Connie Mack's Athletics tomorrow.

Senators Scored in First.

The Senators used a lot of ammunition in scoring three runs in the opening inning. Leibold, leading off, bunted safely and Peckinpaugh drew a pass, both runners scoring on Goslin's triple to right. Rice also sent a threatening liner into Ruth's territory, but the Babe grabbed this one and a fast and accurate throw to the plate kept Goslin at third.

Judge was hit in the leg with a pitched ball, but Gharrity fanned. Bush appeared to be out of the woods. He laid one over for Harris, however, and the resultant single to left brought Goslin home with the Senators' third run. A pass to Evans filled the bases, but Ward prevented further scoring in this inning by making a sparkling assist on Mogridge's slow roller.

Not until the third did the Yanks break through, and then they were stopped after scoring only one run. With Bush out of the way Witt singled to left centre and took an extra base on Goslin's fumble, advancing to third on Dugan's single to centre. Ruth grounded to Harris and Dugan was forced at second, but the Babe outfooted Peck's attempt to double him at first and Witt crossed the plate with the Yankee's first run. Pipp's tap to Harris ended the half.

Evans's diving capture of a hard hit grounder robbed Bush of a hit in the fourth and left Yankee runners on first and third.

Hofmann Proves Slow.

Meusel singled to centre after Pipp had been retired in the sixth and, following Ward's fly to Rice, Hofmann hit a grounder to the box which struck the rubber and bounded higher than the grandstand. It looked like a certain hit, but Hofmann was so slow getting to first that Peck's throw beat him a full stride. Scott singled to left at the start of the seventh and was left on first when the next three men flied out.

A pass to Leibold and singles by Rice and Goslin gave the Senators one in the seventh, and in the eighth they scored three on infield hits by Gharrity and Harris, Evans's double to right, a double steal and Leibold's single to centre.

The Yankees scored their second run of the game in the ninth on Hofmann's double to left and Scott's single past Peck.

The score:

WASHINGTON (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK (A.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leibold,cf	3	2	2	1	0	Witt,cf	5	1	1	2	0
Peckin'h,ss	3	1	1	2	2	Dugan,3b	4	0	1	1	1
Goslin,lf	5	1	2	3	0	Ruth,rf	4	0	0	3	1
Rice,rf	3	0	1	3	0	Pipp,1b	4	0	0	7	2
Judge,1b	3	0	0	11	1	Meusel,lf	4	0	1	3	0
Gharrity,c	4	1	1	2	0	Ward,2b	3	0	0	4	4
Harris,2b	4	1	2	3	5	Hofmann,c	4	1	1	3	0
Evans,3b	3	1	1	1	3	Scott,ss	4	0	3	0	3
Mogridge,p	4	0	1	1	2	Bush,p	3	0	0	1	1
						aHaines	1	0	0	0	0
Total	32	7	10	27	13	Total	36	2	7	24	12

Errors—Washington 4 (Peckinpaugh, Goslin (2), Harris); New York 0.

Washington	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	—7
New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Rice, Hofmann, Evans. Three-base hit—Goslin. Stolen bases—Leibold, Harris, Evans. Sacrifice—Peckinpaugh. Left on base—New York 9; Washington 8. Bases on balls—Off Bush 5; Mogridge 2. Struck out—By Bush 2; Mogridge 2. Hit by pitcher—By Bush (Judge). Wild pitches—Bush (2). Umpires—Dinneen and Ormsby. Time of game—1:55.

SKEETERS BOW TO READING.

Judd Yields Seven Hits and Shuts Out Jersey City, 8-0.

READING, Pa., Sept. 2.—Ralph Judd held Jersey City to seven scattered hits and shut out the Skeeters, 8 to 0, today. He also starred at bat with two doubles and a triple. It was the Miners' first Sunday victory at home this season. The Skeeters only reached third base twice.

The score:

READING (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	JERSEY CITY (L.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Connolly,cf	4	1	1	3	0	Lucey,cf	5	0	0	4	0
W'shburn,2b	5	0	0	0	2	Donelson,rf	4	0	0	3	2
Lightner,rf	4	0	2	2	0	Greenae,c	4	1	1	5	1
Miller,ss	5	0	1	3	6	Farrell,ss	5	0	1	1	0
Ormand,1f	5	2	1	2	0	Walsh,1b	5	0	2	5	0
Bates,1b	3	1	1	9	0	Boley,ss	4	1	1	1	3
Thomas,3b	3	2	1	2	0	Bishop,2b	3	1	0	1	2
Clarke,c	4	2	3	6	0	Rapp,c	4	2	2	4	0
Judd,p	4	1	3	0	1	Parnham,p	3	0	2	0	0
Total	34	8	13	27	9	Total	38	8	13	27	6

a Batted for Mustante in ninth.

Errors—Reading 0, Jersey City 1 (Ray).

Reading	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4—8
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Freitag, Clarke 2, Judd 2, Holt, Connelly. Three-base hit—Judd. Stolen base—Connolly. Double play—Washburn, Miller and Bates. Left on bases—Jersey City 10, Reading 10. Bases on balls—Off Judge 2, Mustante 6. Struck out—By Judd 5. Hit by pitcher—By Judd (Holt). Umpires—McDavitt and McBride. Time of game—1:40.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL GAMES

At Syracuse.

				R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	2	0—	8	7	0
Syracuse	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	1—6	10	4	

Batteries—Keenan, Karp and McAvoy; Pierotti, Parks and Niebergall.

At Buffalo.

									R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0—	6	11	5
Buffalo	1	0	3	5	0	2	1	1	—13	19	2	

Batteries—Mahart, Lepard and Urban; Glazer, Fullerton and Hill.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	92	56	.622
Rochester	89	56	.614
Buffalo	74	70	.514
Reading	71	71	.500
Toronto	70	73	.490
Syracuse	68	73	.485
Newark	63	83	.399
Jersey City	54	90	.375

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Jersey City (2 games).
Rochester at Toronto (2 games).
Buffalo at Syracuse (2 games).
Baltimore at Reading (2 games).

New York-Pennsylvania League.

Trijle Cities 8, Scranton 1.
(First game.)
Scranton 1, Triple Cities 2.
(Second game.)
Wilkes-Barre 7, York 6.
(First game.)
Wilkes-Barre 5, York 3.
(Second game.)

Baseball Today.—Ebbets Field, 2 Games, Bklyn. vs. Phila., 1:30 P. M.—Adv.

BASEBALL

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston 3, New York 2.
(Ten innings).
Philadelphia 12, Brooklyn 3.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 1.
Pittsburgh 8, Chicago 6.
(Eleven innings).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington 7, New York 2.
St. Louis 4, Detroit 3.
Cleveland at Chicago, postponed, rain.
Other clubs not scheduled.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	80	49	.620
Cincinnati	75	50	.600
Pittsburgh	73	52	.584
Chicago	69	58	.539
St. Louis	64	63	.504
Brooklyn	59	65	.476
Boston	42	82	.336
Philadelphia	41	83	.331

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	79	43	.648
Cleveland	66	56	.541
St. Louis	63	57	.525
Detroit	61	58	.513
Washington	58	65	.472
Chicago	56	64	.467
Philadelphia	52	68	.433
Boston	47	71	.398

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York (two games).
(First game starts at 1:30 P. M.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn (2 games).
(First game starts at 1:30 P. M.)
St. Louis at Chicago.
(Two games).
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh.
(Two games).

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
(Two games).
Washington at Boston.
(Two games.
St. Louis at Cleveland.
(Two games).
Chicago at Detroit.
(Two games).

PIRATES BEAT CUBS IN ELEVENTH, 8 TO 6

Rawlings Breaks Up Game With Double That Sends Two Runs Across the Plate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Johnny Rawlings broke up an eleven-inning game today with a two-base hit which sent two runs across the plate and gave Pittsburgh an 8 to 6 victory over the Cubs.

The locals played an uphill game, and, after taking the lead, Toney Kaufmann was unable to hold it. the Pirates bunching hits when the Chicago twirler became unsteady.

The score:

PITTSBURGH (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO (N.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
S. Adams,ss	5	0	1	2	1	Stats,cf	4	2	2	2	0
Carey,cf	4	2	2	3	0	Adams,ss	5	2	2	2	2
Traynor,3b	6	1	2	1	2	Grantham,2b	5	0	2	2	5
Barnhart,rf	4	3	3	2	1	Grimes,1b	4	0	0	16	0
Bigbee,lf	4	0	1	2	0	Friberg,3b	5	0	2	2	1
Mueller,lf	1	0	1	0	0	Grisby,lf	5	0	0	0	0
Russell,lf	0	0	0	1	0	Hollahan,rf	4	0	0	1	0
Rawlings,2b	6	0	1	1	4	O'Farrell,c	5	1	2	5	0
Grimm,1b	6	0	1	9	1	Kaufmann,p	4	1	1	0	6
Gooch,c	4	1	2	7	1	aMiller	1	0	1	0	0
Hamilton,p	2	0	1	0	0	bVogel	1	0	0	0	0
Meadows,p	1	0	0	0	0	cCallaghan	0	0	0	0	0
Total	45	8	15	33	10	Total	46	6	13	33	15

a Batted for Kaufmann in eleventh.
b Ran for Miller in eleventh.
c Ran for O'Farrell in eleventh.
Errors—Pittsburgh, 3 (S. Adams, Traynor, Rawlings); Chicago, 2 (Stats, Grantham).

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	0	—6

Two-Base Hits—Gooch, E. Adams, Barnhart (2), Carey, Rawlings. Stolen Bases—Friberg, E. Adams, Sacrifices—Barnhart, Grimes. Double Play—Barnhart and Grimm. Left on Bases—Pittsburgh 11, Chicago 8. Base on Balls—Off Kaufmann 6. Struck Out—By Kaufmann 1, Hamilton 4, Meadows 2. Hits—Off Hamilton 4 in four innings (none out in fifth); Meadows, 9 in seven. Wild Pitches—Kaufmann, Hamilton. Winning Pitcher—Meadows. Umpires—Quigley and P. Firman. Time of Game—2:39.

BEARS BOW TO ORIOLES.

Play "Home" Game at Baltimore and Are Beaten by 8 to 6.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Newark, finding it necessary to finish the schedule on its opponents' fields as the result of the recent destruction by fire of Harrison Field, was the "home" club here this afternoon and took an 8 to 6 beating from Baltimore's Orioles.

Rube Parnham, holding the Bears to two hits until they jumped on him for six runs in the ninth, scored his fourteenth consecutive victory.

Cobb, Porter, Greenae and Devine, the last named acting as a pinch hitter, made homers.

The score:

BALTIMORE (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEWARK (I.)	AB	R	H	PO	A
Pitt,cf	3	0	0	3	0	Whitman,rf	5	0	1	1	1
Maisel,3b	4	2	1	0	1	Wig'les'th,cf	4	1	2	7	1
Jacobsen,rf	5	1	2	5	0	Greenae,c	4	1	1	5	1
Porter,lf	5	1	2	5	0	Brand,ss	4	0	1	2	3
Walsh,1b	5	0	2	5	0	Anderson,2b	3	1	1	3	5
Boley,ss	4	1	1	1	3	Fillebrown,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Bishop,2b	3	1	0	1	2	Miller,1b	4	1	1	7	1
Cobb,c	4	2	2	6	0	Sherdel,3b	4	0	0	1	2
Parnham,p	3	0	2	0	0	Nossett,p	1	0	0	0	0
						Ellis,p	2	0	0	1	0
						aDevine	1	1	1	0	0
Total	38	8	13	27	6	Total	36	6	7	27	13

a Batted for Ellis in ninth.

Errors—Baltimore 2 (Boley, Cobb); Newark 2 (Brainard 2).

Baltimore	0	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	2	—8
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Wigglesworth (2), Parnham, Walsh, Cobb. Three-base hits—Walsh, Cobb. Home runs—Greenae, Devine, Porter. Stolen base—Jacobsen, Pitt. Double play—Brainard, Anderson and Miller. Left on bases—Baltimore 10, Newark 4. Bases on balls—Off Parnham 1, Nossett 3, Ellis 4. Struck out—By Parnham 4, Nossett 1, Ellis 1. Hit—Off Nossett in 5 innings, Ellis 3 in 5. Wild pitch—Parnham. Losing pitcher—Nossett. Umpires—Geisel and Van Grafilin.

MAY BE OUT FOR SEASON.

Rodrigues, Bridgeport Infielder, Suffering From Brain Concussion.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Sept. 2.—Second Baseman Joe Rodrigues of the Bridgeport Eastern League Club will probably not be seen in uniform again this season. Rodrigues is suffering from a slight concussion of the brain, as the result of being hit on the head by one of Jess Winters's pitched balls in Hartford on Saturday. Infielder Orme and Catcher Smith also are on the injured list.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

New Orleans 4, Birmingham 3.
(First game.)
New Orleans 0, Birmingham 0.
(12 innings, darkness; second game.)
Chattanooga 8, Nashville 1.
Mobile 9, Atlanta 8.
Little Rock-Memphis, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New Orleans	82	62	.569
Mobile	76	67	.548
Birmingham	69	69	.500
Nashville	69	69	.500
Atlanta	69	70	.496
Memphis	68	72	.486
Chattanoo

KINSEY BROTHERS GET CLEAN SWEEP

Beat Leighton-Crawford and Griffin for Southern New York State Doubles Title.

HOWARD VICTOR IN SINGLES

Triumphs Over Brother at Rye by 6-3 and 6-4—Robert Wins Mixed Doubles With Miss Potter.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The Kinsey brothers of California made a clean sweep of the three Southern New York State tennis titles, which were played for today on the courts of the Westchester Biltmore Country Club. Howard Kinsey won the singles final and, with his brother, Robert, captured the doubles title. Besides gaining the men's doubles championship, Robert also went in to win the mixed doubles, having Miss Marie L. Potter as his partner.

Howard's victory in the singles was accomplished against his brother, who was ranked two places ahead of him on the national list for 1922. The scores were 6—3, 6—4. The California pair captured the doubles crown by defeating Clarence Griffin of the same State, three times holder of the national doubles title with William M. Johnston, and F. R. Leighton-Crawford of England, 8—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—3. Robert Kinsey and Miss Potter won at the expense of Mrs. Bronson Batchelor and Fred C. Baggs, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

The meeting of the two brothers in the singles final caused a great deal of interest among the followers of the game as the struggle between the two will probably decide their relative ranking on the 1923 national list. Last year Robert was placed at No. 6 while Howard was eighth. By his victory at Newport and the defeat of his brother today it is practically certain that the brothers' relative positions this year will be reversed.

Robert Is Aggressor.

It was Robert who was the aggressor most of the way today, but Howard's steadiness was the deciding factor. As Robert attempted to force matters from close quarters, making his way to the net as often as possible in the face of his brother's drives to deep court, Howard contented himself with playing from the baseline and returning his opponent's strokes with a steadiness that was an exhibition of nearly perfect control. The ability of Howard to anticipate his brother's intentions also played a great part in the victory. With uncanny foresight the winner would make his way to the spot where Robert placed the ball and it was seldom indeed that he was caught moving in the wrong direction.

Robert, too, was splendid in his manoeuvring, his knowledge of the tactics which his brother employs standing him in good stead. The result of this ability on the part of both players to anticipate the other's movements resulted in some long rallies that brought out excellent tennis on the part of both players. However, it was generally Robert who, in his efforts to gain his points by kills or placements, finally ended the rallies by hitting out of the court or into the net. Howard stroking steadily and with accuracy through the two sets which it took him to accomplish the victory. In the first set the two brothers played even tennis until the score had reached 3-all, and then Howard started on a string of games that did not terminate until he had won at 6—3. In the second frame Howard took the first three games in a row without allowing his brother a single point. Robert staged a pull-up in the next two and brought the score to 3—2, but Howard took the sixth after it had reached deuce twice and then captured the seventh for his fourth love game of the set. Robert made an effort to stave off defeat and by winning the next two games brought the score to 5—3 against him, but that was the last, for Howard took the set and the match, allowing his opponent only one point in the final game.

Kinseys' Attack Weakens.

The brothers paired together in the next match, which was the doubles final, and found unexpected opposition from Griffin and Leighton-Crawford. The Californians were carried to fourteen games before they could take the opening set and the effort cost them the second, for the continuous play seemed to weaken their attack and the international combination traveled at a fast pace and won 6—4. However, the Kinseys were set on making a clean sweep of the three championships and ran out the next two for the match.

RICHARDS DEFEATS HUNTER

Captures Exhibition Match at Briarcliff Lodge, 6-4, 6-8, 6-3.

Vincent Richards of the American Davis Cup team and Francis Hunter, runner-up to William M. Johnston for the world's championship at Wimbledon, provided a thrilling exhibition tennis match at the Briarcliff Lodge, Briarcliff Manor, yesterday afternoon, Richards winning at 6—4, 6—8, 6—3. In the second set the point score showed the loser to have scored many more points than the winner.

In the first set Richards ran out the first three games to establish what seemed to be a substantial lead, but Hunter came back with a rush and took the next four. Richards then started on another string of three and ran out the set. The second set proved to be the hardest fought affair of the day, Hunter starting off with three games in a row, only to have Richards take the next three and come up on even terms. Game followed service until they were at 6-all and then Hunter came through to win the set.

In the deciding frame Hunter won the first, but Richards, with sweeping drives down the side lines, established a lead of 3—1. Hunter took the next game, but again Richards forged ahead and led at 5—2 by winning the sixth and seventh. Hunter won the eighth, but finally yielded the set in the ninth game, which went to 13—11 before the Yonkers star was able to gain the victory.

On Near-by Links.

Miss Babette Kohn yesterday won the women's golf championship of the Inwood Country Club when she defeated Mrs. J. A. Arnold in the final round, 4 up and 3 to play. As a result of play in the preliminary rounds of the Labor Day tournament, the following members will compete today in the semi-final rounds: Class A—Leonard Fried vs. Jay Stillman; Dr. M. Fried vs. Morton Wild. Class B—S. Emanuel vs. M. Froelich; L. M. Butvell vs. R. J. Levy. Class C—H. Josias vs. D. Baum; Edward Stern vs. J. A. Baer. Frank Martilotto won the Class A prize in a caddies' tournament, and the Class B prize went to Rocco Mazzo.

C. Russell Lea led the Class A field yesterday in the ball sweepstakes at the Siwanoy Country Club. He returned the low net score of 71. A. L. Cook and J. B. Findlay, each with 75, deadlocked for second prize. In Class B, M. B. Fowler was the winner with 71. Dr. H. M. Hays was second with 74 and a 75 gained third prize for F. B. Arrowood. E. R. Hattrick won the play-off of the tie in the Kickers' Handicap of last Saturday, defeating C. R. Stevens and R. Whiteley.

R. B. Farquhar was the winner of the sweepstakes yesterday at the Pelham Country Club. He had a card of 102, 27—75. J. H. Redding was second with 100, 28—81. J. C. Scoble, 108, 26—82 and R. J. Walsh, 93, 11—82, tide for third. In another sweepstakes competition W. D. Strack was victorious with a card of 78, 8—70; C. Gore was second with 97, 23—74 and H. Stevenson was third with 110, 34—76.

Standing in Davis Cup Play And the Schedule for Today

Davis Cup Standing.

Team.	W.	L.
United States	2	1
Australia	1	2

Today's Schedule.

2:30 P. M.—Johnston vs. Hawkes.
3:30 P. M.—Tilden vs. Anderson.

The stadium box offices will open at 9 A. M. Seats at $3.30 may be purchased after that hour. Eight thousand seats will be sold.

Trains for Forest Hills will leave Pennsylvania Station as follows, allowing approximately sixteen minutes for running time: 11:25 A. M., 11:59 A. M., 12:29 P. M., 12:51 P. M., 1:11 P. M., 1:29 P. M., 2:05 P. M., 2:29 P. M., 3 P. M. and 3:17 P. M.

DAVIS CUP SINGLES TO END PLAY TODAY

Johnston Faces Hawkes in First Match, Followed by Tilden Against Anderson.

Although the Davis Cup seems safe, with the American team leading the Australians by two matches to one and needing only one more victory to establish the supremacy of the United States in the tennis world for the fourth successive year, the brilliancy of the play in the first two days of the challenge round at Forest Hills, L. I., will probably cause the final meetings to be followed with as much interest as any tennis play in the history of the trophy.

James O. Anderson's victory over William M. Johnston in the first match on Friday and the long-drawn-out struggle of the doubles match Saturday proved that the challenging team is a formidable opponent for the best players of this country. Today Anderson plays William T. Tilden 2d in the final match, and, although the meeting between Johnston and Hawkes, the first on the program, will probably decide the series in favor of the American representatives, the meeting between the big Australian captain and the national champion promises to produce a great struggle. Anderson is one of the few players with a victory over the Philadelphian to their credit, he having defeated Tilden in the East-West matches of 1921.

Last year it took Tilden five sets to accomplish the defeat of Anderson, and at that time the Australian was not fully recovering from a long illness, which had left him weak and not up to his standard of play. In his play in this country this year, Anderson has proved himself to be one of the foremost singles players in the world, and his victory over Johnston on Friday promises a close match with Tilden today.

The national champion has not been seen in the East very often this season, having confined a great deal of his play during the early tournaments to the Middle West and the Coast. Although he was far superior to Hawkes on the first day of the Forest Hills classic, he did not show the power which has marked his game for seasons past.

Hawkes Lacks Experience.

Hawkes is a youngster, and gives promise of becoming as fine a player as Anderson in time, but at present he is nowhere near as strong a singles performer as is the Australian captain.

It is to be regretted that the Tilden-Anderson match is not the first on today's program, as the destination of the Davis Cup would be, in that case, still in doubt, and the interest of the spectators would be increased. As it is, the result of the challenge round probably will have been determined when the two greatest stars of the two greatest tennis nations meet, for it will be one of the greatest upsets of the game if Hawkes defeats Johnston.

Despite his defeat by Anderson on Friday, the little Californian rules a prohibitive favorite over the young Australian. Hawkes will meet with the same condition which caused his defeat by Tilden—a good youngster against a great veteran. The experience of Johnston, his finished strokes and his confidence will probably be too much for the foreign youngster to overcome.

That the new concrete stadium at the West Side Tennis Club has not been filled to capacity on the two days of play which have already taken place is a great surprise to followers of the game. The structure will seat 13,000 spectators, but there have been close to 3,000 vacant seats on both days of the meeting. However, many of those who did not witness the Anderson-Johnston match on Friday or the doubles engagement on Saturday are expected to be out this afternoon, and the holiday throng should set a record.

Visitors Show Surprising Form.

When the Australian team first came to this country to play the early round matches, it was believed to be a very much weaker combination than that which represented the Antipodes last season in the challenge round. The great Gerald Patterson was missing, and so was Pat O'Hara-Wood, the doubles team that defeated Tilden and Vincent Richards in the only match which the American team of 1922 lost. In the place of these two veterans were Hawkes, who played on the team of 1921, and two practically unknown youngsters, Ian McInnis and Richard Schlesinger. Anderson was the only real veteran.

However, as the Australian combination won its way through the field in the American zone and then conquered the team from France, winners in the European zone, the respect for the ability of the makeshift combination increased until, as the matches in the challenge round started, it was generally believed that the Australians were capable of giving the American representatives formidable opposition for the international trophy.

When Anderson defeated Johnston in the first match of the series there were many who feared that the invaders might even take the Davis Cup back to Australia, from where Norman Johnston and Tilden carried it four years ago. The throngs that gathered at the West Side Club on Friday awaited the appearance of the second member of the Antipodean team with interest. Would Hawkes, too, prove stronger than had been realized?

But Hawkes proved no match for the great Tilden, and his game on the opening day did not warrant the belief that he would prove a very great obstacle for Johnston, either. In the doubles, however, the Australians again showed a surprising amount of power, and it was not until after the fifth set on Saturday that the Americans felt satisfied that the trophy, for which seventeen nations challenged, will remain safe in the keeping of the United States for another year at least.

TROTS AT HARTFORD TODAY.

Lee Worthy and Others to Engage In Free-for-All Event.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 2. — The free-for-all trot, with Lee Worthy, Czar Worthy and The Great Volo among the starters, will be the feature of the first day's card of the Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park tomorrow. The 2:12 pace, with six starters, and the 2:20 trot for three-year-olds, with fifteen entries, are also on the card.

Indications for the week are that the fields will be small but that the racing will be high class. Only eighty-eight trotters and pacers have arrived at the track from Readville where the circuit staged its meeting last week.

Comment on Current Events in Sports.

TENNIS

The past week has witnessed a change in the Davis Cup world. The United States, supreme since 1920 in the international classics, apparently has passed the peak of its invincibility. No longer do Johnston and Tilden tower above the rest of the world. The defeat of the Wimbledon champion by Anderson on Friday came as a shock to tennis followers. Johnston had been regarded as a super-player, in a class alone with Tilden, and unbeatable by any other player. There had been little inkling of what was to come, though it was known that Anderson this year was a foe to be respected. When Johnston walked off the courts defeated, tennis experts sensed that the end of an era had come. A new period of hope had dawned for the rest of the Davis Cup playing nations, whose reaction will be to take new interest in the international matches and to emulate the example of the Australians.

When Anderson and his teammates set out from the Antipodes in the Spring it was not with any idea of setting the world afire. The loss of Patterson and O'Hara-Wood, the mainstays of the 1922 team, might have deterred any other nation from traveling thousands of miles to compete in the matches, but the sentiment in the Antipodes was so strongly in favor of representation that the Australian tennis body saw it through and sent Anderson at the head of a young team to America. What might have seemed at the time to have been a wild goose chase has turned out to be one of the most successful tennis invasions ever launched from the Antipodes. Great prestige comes to Australia as a result of the victory of Anderson and his fine showing. What Hawkes against Tilden and Williams in the doubles.

Dwight F. Davis, President of the U. S. L. T. A. and donor of the cup bearing his name, stated at a dinner on Friday to the visiting players in this country that he was more concerned about the promotion of international good feeling in the matches than he was about who won the cup. That this good feeling is being promoted was testified to when Captain Anderson, speaking for his team, expressed his thanks for the reception accorded him at Forest Hills and declared that he felt he was half an American. Anderson was but repeating again in substance what has been said before him by Patterson, captain of last year's team, who declared that in no other country had he been accorded so fine a welcome or found the sportsmanship so genuine.

TURF

Saratoga Springs bade good-bye to the thoroughbreds last week and the shift to Belmont Park marked the opening of the Fall season on the Metropolitan tracks. Saratoga enjoyed a remarkable season. The weather was unusual, there being only one thoroughly disagreeable day, while the attendance kept up surprisingly to the very end and the beautiful plant on Union Avenue was crowded to capacity on every Saturday. The racing all through was of a high order, although the absence of Zev and some of the other three-year-olds and representatives of the older division was greatly felt and robbed a number of the features of considerable of their interest.

The twenty-six days of racing at the Spa were marked by the decided eclipse of the Rancocas Stables, which had swept all before it in the Spring and early Summer racing. Instead of leading the list the Rancocas Stable dropped to ninth place in the record for the Spa meet of money-winning owners. Saratoga's list, in actual money won, is headed by Mrs. W. H. Jeffords, although the Philadelphia sportswoman won only one race. The success of her Ballot colt Diogenes in the Hopeful on the final day of the meeting brought her a total of $46,800. George D. Widener came to the front at Saratoga Springs and was second on the list with $37,500. His winnings represented eight firsts, three seconds, and a third. More than half of this was accounted for by St. James in two races—the United States Hotel Stakes and the Saratoga Special. S. S. Coeden finished third for the Saratoga season, with $34,580. After St. James, the biggest bread-winner was R. T. Wilson's Wildnerness, the Campfire colt bringing to his owner $13,550 through his victory in the Travers Stakes, and placing his owner fifth in the winning list behind the Greentree Stable. McAtee led the winning jockeys, with twenty-one winners out of eighty-two mounts, while Sande piloted fifteen winners. William Garth topped the trainers, having saddled thirteen winning mounts. Saratoga did not solve the two-year-old problem decisively, although St. James and Sun Flag now appear to be the class of that division.

The return of racing to Belmont Park was marked by the reappearance of the mighty and popular Zev. The star of the three-year-old division might well have raced at Saratoga, as far as condition was concerned, as shown by his workouts. But Hildreth has had the Lawrence Realization of next Saturday in mind as the first objective for the brown son of The Finn, so the star was rested all through last month. That Zev is in perfect form again was demonstrated by the ease with which he won the six-furlong opener at Belmont Park, in which event Hildreth elected Zev to make his reappearance. In winning, Zev was only three-fifths of a second slower than the track record for the distance, and finished galloping.

Undoubtedly Zev will be a starter in the National Trial Sweepstakes, from among the placed horses in which will be chosen the American representative to meet the English Derby winner, Papyrus, at Belmont Park on Oct. 20. The elimination race will come just a week after the Lawrence Realization. The latter is at a mile and five furlongs, while the international race will be at the Derby distance of a mile and a half. Plans for this big event are coming along. A representative of the Jockey Club is now on the water with a contract for the owner of Papyrus to sign. The terms have been changed somewhat, as Irish will receive $20,000 and his expenses if his colt is defeated by the American representative. Papyrus will be shipped from England on the Leviathian, sailing on Sept. 15, and will be accompanied by Jarvis, his trainer; Ben Irish, his owner, and Steve Donohue, who will ride the colt in his big race here, will follow on a later steamer. This arrangement will give the British colt about three weeks to become acclimatized and complete his training for the big race.

BOXING.

A stimulus is expected in the ranks of middleweights, now that Harry Greb holds the title. Greb himself is a tireless ring worker—tireless in action in individual bouts and tireless, too, in the number of bouts in which it has been his custom to engage. It is hoped that Greb will continue his habit of boxing often. If he does he will be a different champion from Wilson. The title he has just won has been practically non-existent for two years. Like the featherweight championship which Johnny Kilbane preserved until the fatal meeting with Criqui, the middleweight title has been, to all intents and purposes, out of competition.

Possibly with Greb as champion and defending his title against all comers who qualify, this particular division of boxing will experience a stimulus which will lift it from the semi-obscurity to which it has fallen. Explaining the present sad plight of the middleweight class is difficult, but there is no gainsaying that lack of incentive has been one of the primary causes for the condition of mediocrity which surrounds this division of pugilism today. It rests with Greb to revive interest in this class and make it what it has been in the past and what it should be—one of the most popular of boxing's eight classes. Greb can be instrumental in bringing about this desirable end through being "a fighting champion."

The bout in which Greb won his title was of itself the greatest indication of the sad condition of the middleweight ranks. Greb won the title from a mediocre boxer who held the championship for so long only because he was under suspension and could not defend the honor. Wilson was not even remotely comparable to others who have been leaders in this ring division. As a matter of cold fact, Greb is not much of an improvement, when it is remembered that among the middleweight champions of the past were Bob Fitzsimmons, Tommy Ryan and Stanley Ketchel. Nevertheless Greb is an improvement and that is encouraging. He must improve his style of boxing, however, if he is to gain that distinction and popularity associated with middleweight champions of the past. This improvement in Greb must amount practically to a complete change of his style, too. His only attributes just now are speed and tireless energy. There is little to recommend the new champion. He violates accepted rules of boxing in every bout, unintentionally, if the charitable view is taken, but he commits the violations nevertheless. Greb repeatedly was warned for violations last Friday night. He held and hit, hit on the breakaway and was interrupted several times in the act of using the thumb of his left hand much after the manner of a man gouging an adversary. These are defects in boxing form which, hardly become a champion and which, if they are not repaired without delay, undoubtedly will detract from the popularity which Greb now enjoys.

YACHTING

The great success of the recently concluded series of races for the international Star class championships is an indication of what a wide and growing interest there is in the racing of small yachts. This is a natural development, as the racing of the small type yacht comes within the range of almost any man's pocketbook and the sport of the thing contains as great a thrill to the participant as if the yacht was a forty-footer, and sometimes more of a thrill. This was the case in the first race of the Star championships, when the little yachts raced in a heavy blow at the western end of the Sound and all but one weathered it in fine shape. It blew as hard that day as it did on the day the America's Cup yachts turned back to harbor behind Sandy Hook in the last series in 1920, but, of course, the Stars were not racing in the open sea.

There were eight different Star fleets represented in the championship races and they came from a wide area of the world, the yacht from the most distant port being the New South Wales boat, Kangaroo, which with Astres, flying the flag of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club was the British representative. Astrea came within a race of winning the trophy, which finally went to the titleholder, Taurus, of the Western Long Island Sound fleet.

There are ten Star fleets already organized in different parts of the world, including a fleet on the Great Lakes, and queries are continually being received from clubs at faraway points which are considering building in this class. The original Star boats, numbering twenty-seven, were built in 1912 from designs by William Gardner and cost at the time about $4,250 complete. Construction costs have risen in recent years and a Star boat now, from the original plans, costs about $600 complete. But the class has grown by leaps and bounds recently and there are 167 of these yachts now racing, with the chances in favor of there soon being 200. The Stars are 15 feet 6 inches long on the waterline and about 22 feet long over all.

Because the Stars are small it must not be imagined that mere youths sail all of these keen racers. George A. Corry, known as the "father of the Star class," and one of its greatest enthusiasts, never misses sailing his Little Dipper in a race if he can help it, and he is typical of all the older men in the class. In the championship races Ara, the Narragansett Bay boat, was sailed by W. D. Wood of Providence, who had his father with him as crew. The Stars are a real sporting class.

TRACK AND FIELD

The margin by which the team was defeated, more than the actual defeat itself, is the surprising feature in the downfall of the New York A. C. squad in the Amateur Athletic Union's national track and field championships. The defeat was more or less expected. The Illinois A. C. team in advance appeared stronger, man for man, than the band of hardly Mercury Footers which made the trip to Chicago. But few expected that the Illinois A. C. team would emerge victorious by eighteen points in a program of nineteen events. It was expected that the struggle would be decidedly closer than that.

This was but one of several surprises which the championship meet produced. Oddly enough, the surprises all affected local athletes. An upset which carried a shock equal to that produced by the team score was the failure of Pat McDonald, veteran weight man, to annex a title in his specialty—the exhibition of strength which has held him in the public eye as an amateur athlete of prominence for about fifteen years. Defending his claim to distinction as America's champion shot-put athlete, McDonald not only suffered defeat but failed to place among the four point winners. In the 56-pound weight throwing test, too, McDonald failed of victory. The complete eclipse of McDonald carries with it an indication that the veteran policeman-athlete at last is slipping, that youth is being served in this strenuous sport as it invariably is in other competitive athletic tests.

While one veteran failed, however, another shared in the triumphant glory of the day. The successful veteran was Jole Ray, little Illinois A. C. middle-distance runner, who maintained his supremacy as America's foremost miler. In winning at Chicago last Saturday, Ray scored his eighth victory in this annual national championship, a record unequalled by any other runner in athletic history. Only once since 1915 has Ray failed to hold this title, and in that instance the failure was due to the fact that he sought another title. Back in 1916 Ray sought and won the five-mile championship. It is a signal distinction for Ray that, after nine years of strenuous competition, he still retains enough energy, vitality and racing ability to outrun some of the best middle-distance men the country ever knew. Assuredly Ray has established his claim to a niche in the mythical Hall of Fame where the immortals of athletic history have been installed.

GOLF

Working out a system of qualifying for the annual P. G. A. championship that will render complete satisfaction to every one concerned will perhaps never be done, but it would appear that it would not take very much to improve on the system that is now in vogue, namely, dividing the country into geographical groups and playing qualifying rounds in each, the number of qualifiers for the national event being in proportion to the number of P. G. A. members in that section.

The margin for error in the present system is seen in the case of New York, where the number to qualify is only twelve. This is a fair allotment so far as the numerical phase of the system is concerned. But it does not take into consideration the fact that for reasons which are self-evident the metropolitan district contains more high-class tournament players than does perhaps all the rest of the United States.

Take the case of the recent qualifying event at the Garden City Country Club. Here there gathered approximately one hundred professionals and among them were at least twenty who so far as their tournament records go are far above most of their brother pros in other sections of the country. There are several who rank at the very top of the list, such players as Barnes, Cruickshank, Farrell, Sarazen, Forrester, Hockney, Walker. There are others who are just a shade under them in ability, Harmon, Sanderson, Reed, McLean, Kerrigan, O'Loughlin, Forester, Dowling, Gallett, Ednie and MacFarland.

There are only a few players in other sections of the United States who outrank and rank near them, yet under the system now in use only twelve of the metropolitan players could qualify. The result was that at least three of these who finished well up at Inwood where the test was far more exacting both from the standpoint of course and distance, failed to qualify. One of these was Bobby Cruickshank, who finished in a tie with Jones in the national open and then lost in the play-off by one stroke. Another was Jack Forester of Hollywood, who was fourth in the open. Still another was Gallett. The absence of such players as these will detract from the P. G. A. event, and it is extremely unfortunate that they will be absent just because of their failure in a 36-hole test.

Of course no test will ever be puncture-proof. But it would seem as if the national open should be the event to determine who is to play in the P. G. A. event. In the open are gathered practically all who are anybody at all in golf. Practically every pro who regards himself as having even an outside chance plays in it and if the order of finish in the open was the basis of selection for the P. G. A. then the likelihood of a star's failing to get in would be diminished perceptibly. The P. G. A. event should be an event in which are gathered the leading players, regardless of section.

GOLD MASHIE PLAY FINISHES IN A TIE

Sweetser and Guilford Score 291 Each on Ocean Links—Former Sets Course Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Jesse Guilford of Woodlawn and Jesse Sweetser of Siwanoy are tied after seventy-two holes of medal play on T. Suffern Tailer's Ocean Links here for the Gold Mashie with 291 strokes each. The Silver Mashie, second place prize, will go to the one who is defeated tomorrow.

Guilford led in the play yesterday afternoon when he turned in his second successive 38 card. Sweetser started the play today with three strokes more than Guilford. After the first morning round, which Guilford and Sweetser halved, the Siwanoy youth cut down Guilford's lead one stroke for each of the following three nines and forced a tie.

In the second morning round Guilford tied the new course record of 34, set by Sweetser Saturday, but Sweetser went one better, breaking the record with a card of 33. In the final round both players had difficulty. Sweetser was weak in his putting and Guilford drove out of bounds on the eighth, losing two strokes.

Francis Ouimet won the gold golf ball for the best successive thirty-six holes and Karl Mosser the silver ball for the best score for eighteen successive holes.

Meet for Soccer Cup Today.

Among the Labor Day sporting fixtures will be the final between the Galicia Football Club and the Calpe Americans for the Everlast Soccer Trophy at New York Oval. In a preliminary game the Costa Rica and Barcelona teams will play for the Central American Cup.

W. AND L. TURNS TO TRACK.

Centres Interest in Developing Another Star Cross-Country Team.

Washington and Lee University, located at Lexington, Va., already has started to turn its attention to Fall sports and now is making preparations to turn out another star cross-country team under the direction of Coach Forrest Fletcher, one time star hurdler and sprinter at Notre Dame. Coach Fletcher will have seven of the eight members of the 1922 championship cross-country team back this Fall. With Howard, Smith, Swope, Hawkins, Heiskell, Guerrant and Gannaway returning and with several promising athletes among the freshmen, Coach Fletcher feels certain that he has an excellent chance of repeating the 1922 victory.

During the eight years in which cross-country running has been on the list of events in the South Atlantic division and in which South Atlantic championships have been decided, Washington and Lee is credited with five victories and three second places. Washington and Lee also has been a winner in all dual meets. Last year Washington and Lee won the South Atlantic championships for the fifth time and gained permanent possession of the Mulligan Cup, emblematic of the title. Washington and Lee defeated V. P. I. in a dual meet and also won the Evening Dispatch race in Richmond, in which seven Washington and Lee runners finished among the first ten.

It was through the efforts of Coach Fletcher that cross-country running was introduced into the South Atlantic division in 1914, and all Washington and Lee men give Coach Fletcher full credit for the victorious teams he has turned out.

White Sox Buy Quebec Pitcher.

MONTREAL, Sept. 2.—The Quebec City Club of the Eastern Canada Baseball League announced today that it had sold its star pitcher, Martin, to the Chicago White Sox for $2,500.

GOLFERS may use Briarcliff Lodge Course, Briarcliff Manor, New York; Greens fee Daily, $2.50; Saturday, Sunday, $3.00.—Advt.

PROUT TO REFEREE WILCO A. A. GAMES

A. A. U. President to View Prospective Olympic Talent in Meet Here Saturday.

William C. Prout of Boston, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, and Chairman of the Olympic Committee's Team Selection Committee, has accepted an invitation to act as referee of the athletic carnival of the Wilco A. A. to be conducted next Saturday afternoon at the Yankee Stadium.

The decision of President Prout to referee the meet emphasizes the importance of the carnival in which some of the foremost athletes of the country are scheduled to participate. In the forthcoming games the A. A. U. leader will have an opportunity of seeing in action a number of the likely candidates for next year's Olympic team.

William A. Cuneo of Yale, intercollegiate broad jump champion, is the latest star to enter the meet. The Yale star has just returned from abroad where he competed in the international college track meet between the Yale-Harvard and Oxford-Cambridge teams, and is confident he will give a good account of himself against the formidable array of jumpers entered for the pit test.

Hago Again Wins at Chess.

Martin D. Hago once more annexed first prize in the weekly rapid transit tournament at the Marshall Chess Club, in which ten competed. Hago made a score of 8—1, losing only one game to Rudolph Smirka, the new State champion, who finished second with 7—2. The latter lost to the third and fourth prize winners, Bruno Forsberg, 6½—3½, and E. Thoilsen, 4—5.

DEMPSEY WARNED TO RESERVE BLOWS

Champion Obeys His Manager and Merely Mauls Four Sparring Partners.

2,500 WITNESS WORKOUT

Half of Crowd at Training Camp on Saratoga Lake Is Composed of Women.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—In the presence of more than 2,500 spectators, half of them gayly dressed women, Jack Dempsey went through a light eight-round workout today on the shores of Saratoga Lake, boxing six rounds with a trio of heavyweight sparring partners, in addition to tugging at the weights for three minutes and stepping through a round of shadow boxing. The champion mauled his sparring partners in the covered outdoor ring, with a blazing sun beating down on the corrugated iron roof.

Dempsey contented himself with defensive work for the most part, devoting his attention to frustrating the offensive efforts of George Godfrey, Farmer Lodge and Jack McAuliffe, whom he faced for two rounds each in the order named.

The title holder was fast on his feet, and ducked with the agility of a cat, allowing the blows of his sparring partners to fall harmlessly on his shoulders and back. Jack Kearns, the champion's manager, cautioned Dempsey to hold his punches in reserve and merely maul his mates around the ring.

Godfrey, the 225-pound negro, who faced Dempsey first, kept shooting a long left into the champion's face, while Dempsey continually carried the attack to him, hooking short lefts to the body as they came in close.

Lodge, weighing 235 pounds, pulled and wrestled Dempsey all over the ring, pushing him into the ropes a half dozen times. Dempsey used an inside left hook to the body and head effectively against the giant Minnesota farmer. Lodge refused to allow Dempsey to back him into a corner and deliberately ran half way around the ring once to escape this trap.

While boxing McAuliffe, Dempsey took care to hold his punches in check. The big Detroit heavyweight, elusive and possessing a fast left, kept jabbing, while the champion contented himself by attempting to counter with short rights.

Mike Trant, a Chicago detective sergeant, who has acted as bodyguard and pal to the champion in all his training camps, arrived today to remain until the finish of training.

RICKARD SEES FIRPO WORK OUT AT CAMP

Promoter Declares Challenger Fit for Coming Bout With Dempsey.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 2.—Luis Angel Firpo worked out today for the benefit of Tex Rickard. At the conclusion of the exhibition Rickard stated that the challenger seemed in condition. Answering a general criticism as to Firpo's style, he said:

"Firpo will never change his methods of fighting. His present form has brought him victories and he has developed his own ideas of attack and defense. What may seem awkward to the ordinary observer is really a finished style of fighting adopted by the Argentinian."

Firpo did his usual stunts of bag punching, shadow boxing and rope skipping before taking on his sparring partners. Although 400,000 visitors are here for the Labor Day week-end, only 400 were enthusiastic enough to pay $1.10 to see Firpo in action.

Firpo went two rounds with Joe McCann, whom he punished severely. The Newark fighter was groggy at the finish and Firpo could probably have knocked him out if he had so desired. The South American dealt out a lot of punishment to Jeff Clark. In one round he put over some terrific rights to the head.

Firpo was easy with Frankie Koebele, who sustained a fractured left rib two days ago while sparring with the heavyweight aspirant. This set-to went one round. Natilio Pera danced around for another round with the challenger.

The South American's showing was considered satisfactory all around. In fact, his stock has been soaring right along, and a general air of optimism permeates the camp.

BIG SQUAD WILL REPORT.

Fifty Men to Start Football Practice at Virginia Sept. 10.

A squad of more than fifty men has been notified to report to Coach Earle Neale at Lambeth Field on Monday, Sept. 10, for the opening practice session of the University of Virginia's football eleven. Twelve of this number will be veterans of last year's team and, with this group for a nucleus, Coach Neale and his assistants expect to produce a formidable machine for the Orange and Blue this Fall.

Only four of last season's regulars will be missing when the men report. They are John Staige Davis, end, and Charlie Fenwick, tackle, who have played their full time; Eldridge Campbell, end, who goes to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar, and Herbert Deane, halfback, who was graduated in June.

Captain Staige Blackford will captain the team in his old position at tackle, and the other veterans in the line with him will be Tom Hall, 1922 captain; Sam Ward, Fred Thesmar, Charlie Lewis and Bill Dietrick. Behind the line Virginia will have almost a full team of veterans, with Tom McCoy and Henry Foster, quarterbacks, and Benny Arnold, Mait Wilson, Sam Maphis and Paul Walp as running backs.

In addition, Coach Neale looks for considerable material to come to him from the freshman team of last year, the substitutes and scrub players. Of this group Jim Winston, Buck Weaver, George Rainey, Jim Weaver, Cake and Wallenstein will be tried out for the line, while added backfield material is expected from Walter Cameron, Hal Little, Bobby Jones, Matthew Gibson, varsity substitutes last year; Waller Ingram, Jack Meek and Guy Paschal from the scrubs, and Joe Baldwin, Carter Diffey, John Bruce, Harold Carney, Willis Jones and Charlie Groseclose from last year's freshman eleven.

The Virginia schedule this year appears Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which has not played the Orange and Blue since 1905. Tech will come to Lambeth Field Nov. 17. Virginia will begin the season with five home games in a row, starting Sept. 19, Furnam University, University of Richmond, St. John's College, V. M. I. and Trinity College, coming in the order named. Other games include engagements with Washington and Lee, Georgia and North Carolina.

Wants to Join Chess League.

The newly organized Stuyvesant Chess Club has sent its application for membership to the Metropolitan Chess League in the championship series in which it expects to compete during the Winter. The club has elected the following officers: Dr. H. Siff, President; J. Holzeger, Vice President; J. Bernstein, Treasurer; L. Evel, Secretary; William Becker, Max Devrie, Charles Geist, P. S. Giles and Frank Roth, Directors.

Inwood Golfer Joins Ranks Of the Hole-in-One Club

Another name was added yesterday to the list of golfers who have negotiated a hole in one. The latest recruit is Morton Wild of the Inwood Country Club, who made the twelfth hole on the club's links in a single shot from tee. He accomplished his feat in a match against Harry Fried in the second round of the club's holiday tournament. Fried previously had dropped a shot from the tee to a spot within four feet of the pin on the same hole.

U. S.-HOLLAND TEAM WINS CYCLE RACE

Spencer and Van Kempen Are Victors in Feature Event at New York Velodrome.

Willie Spencer, American bicycle champion, paired with Pete Van Kempen, brilliant Hollander, defeated Orlando Piani of Italy, who rode with Cecil Walker of Australia, and Alfred Goullet, the American all-around champion, riding with Alfred Grenda, lanky Tasmanian, in two out of three heats of a one-mile three-cornered team match race before a big crowd at the New York Velodrome last night. Piani and Walker won the initial heat, but Spencer and Van Kempen came back and won the next two.

Piani in the first heat pulled Walker, but not satisfied to do the pulling, continued right on to the tape and won with Walker right on his wheel. Goullet finished in second place for his team, while Willie Spencer was third. Piani set out two laps from home and took Walker around at a merry clip. Spencer, not satisfied to stick behind Van Kempen, went out and tacked on to Walker, but Goullet sprinted around him on the last turn and beat him out for the second team place. Piani rode the race in 2:13 5-5. He sprinted the last eighth mile in 12 2-5 seconds.

Van Kempen and Spencer won the second heat, with Walker and Piani second and Goullet and Grenda third. Grenda was out in front two laps from home, with Goullet on his wheel. Spencer pulled Van Kempen, while Piani took Walker. Van Kempen rode around Grenda and Goullet a half lap from home, after getting a good pull from Spencer, and streaked for the tape. Walker then dug out after him, but, although he raced hard, Van Kempen beat him over the line by a foot. The time for the last eighth mile was 12 seconds flat.

Spencer Wins Third Heat.

Willie Spencer won the third heat, outsprinting Walker and Grenda. He rode the last eighth mile in 11 4-5 seconds. Van Kempen showed good judgment in this heat by taking a flier three laps from home. Piani chased hard with Grenda, Spencer, Walker and Goullet following. Grenda finally caught Van Kempen and kept right on going into the last lap in the lead, with Spencer and Walker following him. Spencer raced around Grenda in the last turn, and Walker also came around Grenda to battle Spencer down the stretch, but Willie won.

Franz Krupkat of Germany scored his second victory of the day when he won the 50-kilometer (31¼ miles) motor-paced race. Krupkat, in Newark yesterday afternoon won the twenty-mile paced race. Last night, paced by Jimmy Hunter of Newark, Krupkat defeated George Wiley of the Bronx, paced by Willie Zipf of Newark; Clarence Carman of Jamaica, L. I., paced by Otto Miller of Brooklyn; Emil Aerts of Belgium, paced by Eddie Root of Boston, and Vincent Madonna of Italy, paced by Jean Villepontaux of France. The time of the race was 45:42 4-5.

Krupkat led from the very start, taking the lead when the pair was fired and heading Wiley over the tape by ten yards. Carman was only twenty yards behind in third place. Madonna cracked at twelve miles and was lapped twice before he regained his pace.

McNamara Decisive Victor.

Reggie McNamara, former Australian but now an American citizen, defeated Bobby Walthour Jr. of Newark in two straight heats of a match race, decided in heats of two-thirds of a mile. McNamara won the race in a decisive manner, taking the first heat by riding from in front, and coming from the rear to beat Walthour in the second. McNamara won the initial heat by a length, traveling at speedily on the last lap that Walthour never had a chance. Bobby put everything he had into the

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 3, 1923.

THE DISASTER IN JAPAN.

The almost complete cutting off at first of direct communication with Japan added a touch of horror to the evidently immense disaster which has overwhelmed Yokohama, Tokio and other Japanese cities. The survivors have been unable, except by fragmentary wireless messages, to let the outside world know the extent of the calamity and to call for the help needed, while those in other countries, anxious about friends in Japan and eager to do everything possible for the victims of earthquake and fire, are left for the time being in ignorance of the full scope of the calamity. Yet we do not need to wait to be sure that one of the most dreadful catastrophes in history has befallen Japan. President COOLIDGE was prompt to express the sympathy of the United States and to offer every relief which it is within our power to extend. American warships in Eastern waters have already been ordered to speed to give such aid as they can to the stricken Japanese. Meanwhile, the whole world waits for the reopening of the channels of news in fear that the actual details, when they come, will prove to be more appalling than our imaginings, full of dreadful forebodings as the latter must be.

LAWYERS FOR THE WORLD COURT.

Only a few scattering noes were heard when the convention of the American Bar Association passed this resolution offered by former Attorney General WICKERSHAM:

> The American Bar Association joins in what it believes to be the wise judgment of the American people, that the United States ought to become one of the supporters of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, and that our Government should adhere to the protocol and concur in the manner set forth by the President of the United States in his message to the Senate on Feb. 24, 1923.

An attempt was made to hamstring the resolution by urging American entry into the Court under such conditions as the President and Senate shall determine. That means abstention from the Court, if it means the substitution of a self-perpetuating Permanent Court of International Justice for the existing and active one, created under the protocol with the statute annexed, its members elected under the ingenious and wise plan devised by Mr. ELIHU ROOT. As Mr. HARDING said in his message of Feb. 24, 1923: "It is wholly a question of "accepting an established institution "of high character, and making effective all the fine things which "have been said by us in favor of "such an agency of advanced civilization. It would be well worth the "while of the Senate to make such "special effort as is becoming to "record its approval." If, for political reasons, Mr. HARDING made an impossible concession to the irreconcilables, none the less it is the "established institution," as established, that the United States must enter, subject to the conditions laid down by Mr. HUGHES and accepted by Mr. HARDING.

One of these is the denial of any legal relation of the United States to the League of Nations or responsibility under the covenant of that League. This is a sop to the suspicious.

Mr. HUGHES is perfectly aware that, as former Senator KELLOGG said at Minneapolis, "the League of Nations "is no nearer to the Court of International Justice than BOOKER WASHINGTON is to GEORGE WASHINGTON." The Court came into being not by the adoption of the statute constituting it by the League Assembly, but by the signature and ratification of the protocol. The Court is an independent entity, apart from the League, resting legally upon the statute and protocol, making decisions subject to no control or review by the League. It is open to members or non-members of the League. No League member can vote in the election of a Judge unless it has ratified the protocol. Any non-member ratifying can take part in that election.

This is elementary, but a lawyer or two at Minneapolis forgot it and worried about the League. The approval by a great body of lawyers of the Permanent Court of International Justice, so long an avowed American aspiration and objectionable to any of us only when it was realized, is a weighty judgment, if any new one is needed, and the association is justified in believing that the American people, the majority of them, share that judgment.

A REFINEMENT OF CRUELTY.

Commissioner CURRAN uses restrained language when he calls "fiendish" the ruling that the thousand or two immigrants who crossed the line at Quarantine a few minutes—in one case only fifteen seconds—before midnight on Aug. 31 must be deported because they do not fall within the September quota. Major CURRAN at once appealed to Washington, but was informed that the Immigration law must be enforced down to the last splitting of a hair. Yet we have been brought up on the saying that the law cares nothing for "minimis." But the immigration authorities seem to care everything for the very mustard seeds of the statute. Besides being cruel, the decision flies so directly in the face of common sense that it seems as if a way must be found to set aside or get around it. Some device would certainly be resorted to if any large American interest were directly involved. But it is an American interest not to appear in the eyes of the world as ready to insist upon the most absurd legal minutiae, when to do so means to fill 2,000 human beings seeking a home here with a sense of outrage and cruelty.

The incident, like others less flagrant that have preceded it, cries aloud for a revision of our Immigration law, especially as regards the details of its administration. Without departing from the percentage basis for the admission of aliens, much greater discretion could be given to the officers charged with the duty of enforcing the law. It ought always to be possible to rearrange and adjust the monthly quotas in a way to prevent extreme hardships. The American people are instinctively kind-hearted, and never could have intended Congress so to legislate as to make this country seem, in the admission of immigrants, as if bent on plotting to make their lives miserable. But that is precisely what the existing statute does; and its amendment into a more reasonable and more humane form ought to be among the earliest measures urged upon the next Congress.

EMPLOYING BRITAIN'S UNEMPLOYED.

A practical, even if temporary, method of dealing with Great Britain's unemployment problem has recently been advocated by Mr. J. R. CLYNES, a Labor Member of Parliament. In place of the present system of doles, which has already cost the British Government vast sums of money, he recommends a co-operative policy for employing those who are out of work in repairing and rebuilding roads and other public properties. The idea is not new, but the argument in favor of it is perhaps stronger today than ever before. The additional cost to the Government would be compensated by tangible returns. Under the present system the doles bring nothing in return.

The dangers of unemployment doles have long been recognized. When given out over a long period they invite pauperization, and if large enough to be really helpful to those who need them they tend to discourage work. Only when the margin between the dole and the current wage is sufficiently great to offer inducement to work does the dole alleviate unemployment. Mr. CLYNES summarizes the matter when he says:

> It may not be profitable at the moment to do certain things, but less loss would be involved in doing them than we now incur in giving large sums of money away. It is better to pay in wages, say, £1 a week for productive and serviceable employment, which would not displace other work, than to give away 10s. or 15s. for absolute idleness.

He might have gone further and pointed to Germany. There the unemployed have been put to work on all manner of public and semi-public improvements. Roads, railroads, canals, terminals have been repaired and modernized. Municipalities have repaved streets and done other necessary public work which would keep the unemployed busy. Whether such work can be carried on as easily in England as in Germany is open to question, but there is little doubt that in the long run it is less expensive than the dole system.

Lord BIRKENHEAD mentioned emigration as one of the few effective remedies for Britain's unemployment problem. Certainly the solution suggested by Mr. CLYNES could be enforced for only a short time. But whichever remedy is chosen, one thing is clear, that to continue the present negative policy is futile. The British, like ourselves, love to hope that if they wait long enough something will turn up. Like ourselves, also, they are ready to blame their troubles on every one except themselves. Many Britishers who ought to know better are still looking to Germany for a solution of their unemployment problem, and cherish the delusion that once the French are out of the Ruhr British workmen will all be busy. Four years of waiting for a solution to drop from the skies ought to convince them that the problem cannot be got rid of by merely delaying it.

CORFU.

Whether or not Ulysses was cast upon the shores of this enchanting island at the end of his long wanderings, it is certain that no more inviting spot could have been found in all the Mediterranean. True to its ancient tradition, Corfu has since given shelter to many wanderers. Emperors and Empresses have sought its seclusion and tranquillity. During the World War it was the final place of refuge for the exiled Serbs. At the foot of the hill surmounted by the Kaiser's palace, Achilleion, they nursed their sick and wounded. Last of all came the orphaned children of a race that seems doomed to endless wandering—the Armenians. With a magnanimity and hospitality not surpassed by Nausicaa, the Greek Government opened its palaces to those exiles from beyond the plains of Troy.

Some of these refugee children are, to be sure, of Greek origin, though their ancestors have lived in Anatolia for generations; but more than half of the ten thousand orphan children to whom shelter has been given in Corfu, Cephalonia, Corinth, Oropos, Chalcis, Macedonia and the islands of the Aegean are Armenians.

It is to the lasting credit of the people of America that they have fed and clothed these children. We have practically ended our relief work for the million refugees. Greece is trying to care for them, though she has enough to do in recovering her own economic health and strength. But we are still caring for these children, and the least we can do is to relieve her of the responsibility for their nourishment and education till they are able to take care of themselves. Fortunately, the Near East Relief is still in Greece and ready to continue its work if only it is furnished with sufficient means to do so.

It seems nothing short of wanton savagery that this practically defenseless island should be attacked by a State that has membership in an association of civilized peoples, without waiting to find out who were really guilty of the assassination of Italians on the Albanian border. If Italy, on pretext of taking vengeance, were to kindle a new war in Europe, she would be ranked with those nations that brought on the World War.

THE WRANGELL ISLAND TRAGEDY.

"The adventure of Wrangell Island," as VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON in an article in The Spectator calls the attempt of four of his fellow-explorers to hold the island for the British Empire, has ended tragically. All of them are reported dead by HAROLD NOICE of the relief expedition which sailed from Nome on the power schooner Donaldson Aug. 3. An Eskimo woman alone survived. To STEFANSSON the self-marooning of the Canadian leader, ALLAN CRAWFORD, and his American companions, KNIGHT, MAURER and GALLE, appeared as a romance. There would be a story to tell "that will rank with the most romantic in Arctic history." The issue of the adventure must shock him, but he was right about the world's interest. Four white men, trained in Arctic exploration, perished, and ADA BLACKJACK, the Eskimo woman, lived until the overdue relief expedition arrived! An effort was made to reach Wrangell a year ago, but on account of the ice conditions it failed—a reminder that Baron WRANGELL, after whom the island was named, discovered it from a distance of thirty miles, ice-bound and inaccessible.

STEFANSSON'S article was published in The Spectator of Aug. 18. He was of the opinion that the supplies on Wrangell Island gave out a year ago, but "one good hunter," he said, "can provide food for ten dependents so long as his ammunition "holds out." The party had plenty of ammunition. He admitted that "two years is a long time to be alone on an uninhabited island." Especially in the Arctic! STEFANSSON has been a stout believer in his theory that Arctic explorers can live "off the country." It now appears that three of the men sought to reach the mainland. They are thought to have perished. The other died of scurvy.

"I consider," wrote STEFANSSON, "that they faced cheerfully the Winter of 1922-23 because the responsibility of their isolation lay with "Providence"—that is to say, Providence had placed leagues of ice between them and the relief ship in 1922.

STEFANSSON'S part was "to stir up "interest at home to secure the support which would make the occupation effective" for the British claim of possession. Baron WRANGELL had never set foot on the island, and neither Americans nor British who visited it had occupied it long enough to lay the foundation of a valid title, as required by international law. Landing and running up a flag are no more than a gesture. This STEFANSSON well knew, and he also understood that if he could not "stir up interest at home" nothing political would come of the rash adventure. He maintained that possession of Wrangell would give Great Britain an aviation base that would prove invaluable when the strategical importance of the island was realized. In July he was in England to teach "my "fellow-Britishers that the world is "round," and that within a few years the northern polar islands would be "the basis for air routes crossing the "roof of the world in the shortest "distance journeys from America to "Europe and Asia." He does not seem to have made much progress.

The Foreign Office would not discuss his proposal. The Soviet Government was so much interested, however, that it warned NOICE, the leader of the relief expedition, that he must cable for permission to land and would be allowed to do so only if he took on at East Cape, Siberia, a squad of Red Guards, who would have orders to occupy Wrangell in the name of the Soviet Government. STEFANSSON contends that Baron WRANGELL'S discovery gave Russia no claim to the island. If the Russians never followed it with occupation, the island was No Man's Land when CRAWFORD'S party began its vigil. Their fate seems to leave Wrangell open to another "adventure" by men of any nationality.

WHY GERMANY CAN PAY.

In his article in yesterday's TIMES, BENJAMIN M. ANDERSON Jr., whose reputation as a practical economist entitles him to speak, took exception to the conclusion of the Institute of Economics that Germany's capacity to pay reparations is practically nil. Of the report compiled by Messrs. MOULTON and MCGUIRE, the burden was that Germany cannot pay. This document was naturally seized upon by the German propagandists. Mr. ANDERSON, who praised the book more highly than would many, and who specifically denied any wish to criticise it, made the significant observation that in such an economic study it is necessary not only to marshal the facts, but to interpret them in accordance with sound principles. He went on to show that such an interpretation had not been given to those factors relating to Germany's capacity to pay.

Messrs. MOULTON and MCGUIRE based their argument on the proposition that Germany, in her present poverty, would have to reduce her purchases from the rest of the world, and that as a result the rest of the world would have to reduce purchases from Germany. Germany would thus be forced to curtail her exports, and so could not find the wherewithal to pay reparations. This reasoning, in Mr. ANDERSON'S opinion, is fallacious. He wrote:

> If the German Government will (a) re-establish a sound gold money in Germany; will (b) tax the people of Germany for more than its own expenditures, creating a fiscal surplus; will (c) sell drafts on Berlin banks, to an amount not exceeding the fiscal surplus, in the international exchange markets, and (d) turn over the proceeds in dollars, sterling and francs to the creditor Governments, it will have done all that it need do to make reparations, and the automatic forces of prices and commerce will do the rest.

Mr. ANDERSON agreed, of course, that Germany needs a breathing space. But he contended that "Germany's "future ability to pay, after her present acute problems are straightened "out, is primarily a problem of the "ability of her people to produce more "than they consume and the ability "of her Government to tax the people "to an amount greater than its own "expenditures." This simple statement of an obvious truth is too often overlooked. Mr. ANDERSON admitted that the process of paying would not be painless, and would involve large sacrifices on the part of the German people. He did not go so far as to specify the amount that she thus could pay. But by his analysis he brought out clearly that the talk that Germany can pay no more is not based on solid facts or accurate reasoning.

CHERISHING A VIPER.

The British Government has decided that CHRISTIAN RAKOVSKY, appointed to the post which is equivalent to the Russian Ambassadorship in London, is an acceptable person after all. There had previously been some doubt about this. RAKOVSKY was Russian press agent at the Genoa conference. His specialty was giving out windy propaganda which neutralized any good impression that TCHITCHERIN might have tried to make. Since some of his outgivings reflected there and elsewhere rather unfavorably on England, the British Government at first refused to receive him.

When admirers of RAKOVSKY asked in the House of Commons why he was not to be admitted, Mr. RONALD MCNEILL, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, observed that RAKOVSKY was "a vicious anti-British viper." That ought to have settled it for all right-thinking men. No good citizen would call a viper an acceptable person, still less a vicious viper; least of all a viper who, besides being vicious, was anti-British. Now, however, the Foreign Office has discovered that it is all a mistake; the vicious viper is diplomatically acceptable, and within a few days or weeks Mr. MCNEILL will have to engage in official, if not in personal, relations with him. This goes to show that statesmen must be rather careful about calling people vipers.

It would be hard to find any of the Bolshevist leaders who have engaged in propaganda who could not be called unacceptable by foreign Powers which they have abused. Abuse is what they live on, and RAKOVSKY is more than usually irresponsible in his language. At Genoa, where he became best known to the world, he distinguished himself by such proposals as general acquiescence in the confiscation of all foreign bank deposits in Russia by the Soviet Government, and the simultaneous delivery to the Soviet Government of all private Russian bank deposits abroad. It is hard to see why the Bolsheviki send such a man to London. It must mean, on the face of it, that they have abandoned hope of any important commercial relations, and think that their interest in England now is rather that of propaganda.

And it may be precisely for this reason that the British Government, after looking over RAKOVSKY'S record, decided to let him in. He is about as unpromising a propagandist as Russia could send. His specialty is reducing the international policies of communism to the absurd. The British may well imagine that if he is in London he will do more to discredit his Government with British Labor than any conservative opponent could ever hope to accomplish. If RAKOVSKY is vicious like a viper, the British Foreign Office has, and deserves, the reputation of being crazy like a fox. Only, it will be a little hard on the precipitate Mr. MCNEILL.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Art Better Abolished.

"After all, when all is said and done," wrote a defender of outdoor advertising in Saturday's TIMES, "the billboards are the art of the country." That may be the ironical or cynical view of Mr. JOSEPH PENNELL, whose vigorous opinions on open-air decoration wouldn't please our correspondent. "Let us make the billboards the finest and most artistic in the world," continues our enthusiast.

A noble aim, doubtless, but a good many of us prefer to have natural beauty unimproved by "the art of the country," and find a hideous impertinence in recommendations of gasoline and ginger ale and the other necessaries of life thrown along lovely landscapes and waterscapes.

"The landowners are the real culprits," we are told. The men who buy the privilege of committing mayhem on the face of nature are just as much the culprits as the men who sell.

Republics and Kingly Heirs.

The profession of Pretender has never been fruitful of happiness. It is bad enough to belong to a reigning royal house, and to be condemned to the humdrum formalism of court life. But it is even worse to be a claimant, for if he is powerful he is hated and if he is weak he is scorned.

With that curious veneration for the logic of social distinctions which is so common in France, the Pretender to the French throne is not permitted to reside within the confines of the republic, although his brothers and other relatives may do so. The danger of a royalist revolution in France does not exist. It is unthinkable. But the heir to the house of Orleans must nevertheless live elsewhere, even though his brother, who rejoices in the name FERDINAND FRANCOIS PHILIPPE MARIE LAURENT D'ORLEANS, Duc de Montpensier, is honored by the French Government, and has just been made Knight of the Legion of Honor.

The Duke's services to France have been great. Today he is welcomed there. But should his brother die tomorrow, and should he thus become heir to the French throne, and have thrust upon him the rôle of Pretender, he would have to pack up his bag and take the first train for the border. Nobody fears him politically, but it is so ordered in France. Once a Pretender he becomes a theoretical enemy of the republic, so, regardless of past loyalty, out he goes.

Adding to the Profession.

Under the title "Classical Journalism," a German newspaper man, E. E. KITSCH, has lately brought out an anthology of journalistic writings which gives to some of the world's greatest figures a new title to fame. In his list of "journalists" Herr KITSCH includes MARTIN LUTHER, NAPOLEON, ROBESPIERRE and MARAT, BISMARCK and WAGNER.

LUTHER'S contribution is, of course, his impassioned defense of his translation of the Bible. NAPOLEON gains a place with his "Bulletins," and his fellow-countrymen, ROBESPIERRE and MARAT, with their fiery "manifestoes." BISMARCK qualifies by his attack on the policy of his successors. The collection would appear to be an interesting work. The unusual thing about it is that it should be published in Germany. The average German has always looked somewhat askance at the journalist. Unless articles in the newspapers bore the signature of a university professor, or that of a Government official, they were regarded as worth but slight consideration. Herr KITSCH'S ponderous anthology may serve to impress upon the German mind that important journalistic writing may spring from less restricted sources. In any case, newspaper men will note the new and distinguished additions to their ranks.

Poker and Housing.

German democracy may be thought to follow American precedents when the Berlin police raid private and apartment houses and nab sinners playing poker. It seems, however, that the police have an ingenious plan for settling or transferring the housing problem. There is an extreme scarcity of apartment accommodations. Flat dwellers convicted of habitual indulgence in General SCHENCK'S diversion are dispossessed of the scene of their crimes and more virtuous persons on the waiting list take their places.

Thus villainy is flung into the street and rectitude rewarded. It is a grand scheme, and our multitudinous reformers will be swift to take it up. Still, there may be reasons involved other than those of ships and real property. A poker game in Germany at present is inconceivable without stabilized "chips." Such stabilization, even for a night, is an insult to the financial genius, so long and happily displayed, of the German authorities. And "blatting" and being "called" are virtually a Government monopoly.

1920 VOTE ON THE LEAGUE.

Republican Takes Adams to Task for Saying 16,000,000 Opposed It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As an Independent Republican I beg to take exception to the statement made by John T. Adams, Republican National Chairman, in an interview for Collier's which appeared in THE TIMES of Aug. 29, wherein he states that "16,000,000 voters in the 1920 election voted against the League of Nations." Surely he must know that the League of Nations was not the paramount issue in 1920. It is true it was an issue which Mr. Harding met by declaring that he was in favor of America entering an association of nations, which was about the same thing only under another name.

Mr. Adams has surely forgotten that certain distinguished Republican gentlemen who were supposed to speak for Mr. Harding and his Administration drew up a paper calling upon all Republican leaguers to vote for Harding because by so doing America was more likely to enter the League than if Mr. Cox were elected. Mr. Harding by his silence on this subject led us to believe that he approved of their appeal, although I would hesitate to say that he was a party to the trick (for such it turned out to be) played upon these Independent Republicans who were induced to vote for Harding instead of Cox.

For him to say that 16,000,000 voters were opposed to the League of Nations is certainly stretching the truth to the limit. Today fifty-four nations of the world have united in an earnest effort to put an end to war and to see to it that the awful thing which happened in 1914 shall never occur again. These fifty-four nations believe this to be possible and are resolved to try if the League of Nations and World Court which they have set up will not attain the desired end. By so doing they virtually declare that war should not be the final arbitrament between the nations of the world. Those nations remaining outside of the League do not believe in trying the experiment; therefore by inference we are justified in concluding that they must still believe in war as the final arbiter in disputes between nations.

This can easily be believed regarding Russia, Turkey and Germany, but for the United States to be placed in such a position is unthinkable and unbelievable. Yet that is the kind of company we are in today, for which we can thank Senator Lodge and his fellow irreconcilables who have been obsessed with a hatred of Wilson rather than with love of their country.

ALEXANDER MARTIN.

New York, Aug. 30, 1923.

Regulation of Coal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of today says that Legislatures have been short-sighted and Congress negligent in failing to provide for regulation of the supply of coal, a public utility.

Who can properly regulate anything without intimate knowledge of the details? Who will say that any body of legislators has such knowledge?

Did Republicans rightly adopt the slogan "Less Government in business"? I am among those who believe they are right.

Many of our employers and employes arrange their affairs satisfactorily to themselves and their customers in this and foreign countries. What is the impediment to a similar result in the coal trade? The solution can best be found by those indicated, who also appreciate the interlacing interest of all individuals. TRADER.

Montreal, Aug. 28, 1923.

The Anthracite Coal Strike.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial of Aug. 23, "Already in the Wrong," and of Aug. 27, "The Anthracite Monopoly," exhibit a more complete understanding of the sinister power and purposes of John L. Lewis and the U. M. W. than I have heretofore seen in the public press. The Mine Workers' Union gets so much more publicity in the papers, some way or other, than the operators that the public as a whole as yet do not understand the true situation. It is idle to work on the operator until the labor end of it is settled, and submission would mean merely a postponement of the struggle to another time.

GUY DARST.

New York, Aug. 28, 1923.

ISLAND LIGHT.

My parents lived upon the Owen Islands,
The keepers of the light, last of their race,
A place of sea-sound, but of human silence,
The very terns made it a lonelier place.
Last of a silent clan of lighthouse-keepers,
They scarce spoke to each other, scarce to me,
They seemed to care more kindly for those sleepers,
Their kindred, under crosses by the sea.
The pointing finger of the mainland steeple
That caught the light upon the clearest day,
I thought it nearer these unsmiling people
Than their own child that woke to dread the day. . . .
They were too near of kin to breed a child,
And not expect him to be fey or wild.
At heel of waves and stars my thoughts went dreaming.
All else but I seemed free of wing to go. . . .
The swoop of terns and of white schooners gleaming,
The drive of thunderheads or whirl of snow.
The song-birds seldom left their flocks to settle
On our neglected off-shore acres, bare
Of all but rocks and low brake and the nettle—
Nothing of joy or color harbored there.
The smoke and roar of our own foghorn, blowing
In storm, rent day-long any island peace,
At cost of three souls was its warning lowing
The menace of our ingle without cease—
And never failed the steady counting light
Its monotone of numbers, night on night.
But one clear Winter day, all morning long—
And I was hiding half a mile away—
The light still counted steady and burned strong
Till mainland dories pulled in haste our way—
They call it hangman's island now (not then)
Or madman's, and they like to tell the tale
Among themselves or to new city men
Of what they found there and to see them pale.
My father and my mother now are lying
Among those sleepers and, they say, at peace,
But I who found them in their last of dying,
Know that they haunt me ever without cease. . . .
They call me short of wit, but I know well
All that an island and its ghosts can tell.

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

200,000 PRIZE INQUIRIES.

American Committee Announces One-Sixth Have Been From Women.

Additional organizations which have this week announced to the American Peace Award that they will join the fifty-one already announced as members of the Co-operating Council of the Award are: The American Farm Bureau Federation, National Fraternal Congress of America, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, National Democratic Club, Forestries of America, Illinois Manufacturers' Association, National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Association, Silk Association of America, National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, United Synagogue of America and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The committee in charge of the award reports that the co-operation of all these very different national organizations is now formal, but enthusiastic and very definite. The President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in a dispatch from Chicago announcing the formal decision of the bureau to co-operate, says:

"I can assure you that there is no group of people in the United States more interested in world peace than the American farmer, and we are ready and willing to co-operate with any organization or group which has for its main reason of existence so grand a motive as that of obtaining permanent world peace."

The American Association of University Women yesterday announced the personnel of the committee which is to frame the plan which the association will submit as an organization in competition for the American Peace prize. This is in accordance with a resolution passed by the association at its recent convention in Oregon. The members named are:

Judge Florence Allen of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Gertrude Martin of the Women's Foundation for Health, New York City; Mrs. William Palmer Lucas of San Francisco, Cal.; Miss Sarah Ambaugh of Radcliff College, Cambridge, Mass.; Miss Marguerite Wells of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Marvin B. Rosenberry of Madison, Wis.; Miss Emma Hoonan of San Francisco, Cal., and Mrs. F. C. Turner of Oakland, Cal.

The committee in charge of the award has responded to requests for conditions of the award from approximately 200,000 people. In addition to this, co-operating organizations and publications have circulated the conditions to several million persons. Of the requests that have come in by mail to the office of the Peace Award, about one-sixth are from women.

It is expected that the Jury of Award will be announced on Sept. 15 or 17.

SUGAR MILL MEN PROTEST.

File Objections With General Wood on Contracts in Philippines.

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By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Sept. 2.—Asserting that the terms offered by Hayden, Stone & Co. and allied bankers for the bonding of Government sugar centrals were exorbitant, and that better terms could be secured if more time were given, a number of local sugar men filed a protest with Governor General Wood just as negotiations were about to be concluded yesterday.

Those protesting are Alfred D. Cooper, a prominent sugar factor and agent of the San Carlos Mill; Miguel Ossorio of the North Negros Sugar Company; G. E. Burnham of the Pampaga Sugar Mills; C. Fernandez, representing the Compania Tabacalera, the largest local Spanish house, and F. Lizzaraga, a prominent Spanish sugar man. Most of these men are mill operators, Mr. Cooper being the most successful sugar factor in the islands.

The plan as practically agreed upon called for the issuance of bonds to the amount of $10,000,000, payable in fifteen years, at 95, with interest at 7 per cent. This means writing off one-half of the banks' loan to the centrals. A holding company would then be organized with a capital of $5,000,000, in which the underwriters would hold 40 per cent. of the stock, the planters 45 per cent., and the Government 15. The commission for selling sugar would be 3 per cent. The control of the holding company would be in the hands of the underwriters and the Government would guarantee the bonds. Referring to the writing off of the debt, the protestants declared in their letter to General Wood:

"This reduction is in the nature of a preposterous donation of Government funds and prejudicial to all investments of the same nature. We, as experienced sugar men, insist that these investments of the National Bank are fundamentally sound and as a whole can be paid off with interest within ten years. If the Government is willing to retire from the sugar business to the extent of the foregoing enormous sacrifice, ordinary business methods require that announcements to this effect be made in the money market of the United States, inviting proposals to improve upon the above as a minimum, and we are positive that far better terms can be obtained."

In another communication the same protestants declare that the Government centrals, from the planters' point of view, are worth at least $26,000,000 and possibly $42,000,000, concluding: "In the proposal under consideration this underwriting commission is virtually equal to 100 per cent., whereas the customary rates seldom exceed 5 to 8 per cent."

The negotiations have been suspended.

SWISS OUST AMERICAN GIRL.

Former Relief Worker, Money Taken, Arrives Home Penniless.

Miss Edith MacGregor, a young American woman who went to France to do relief work early in the Spring, returned penniless yesterday in the third class of the Red Star liner Belgenland, from Antwerp. She, said her baggage and money had been taken from her by the Swiss Police at Zurich.

Miss MacGregor said that after doing relief work in France a position had been offered her in Zurich to teach English to a Swiss family. After she had been a few days at Zurich the police called at the house and asked if she had a license to be a teacher of languages in Switzerland. She replied that she had no papers of that kind, as she was not aware that such a thing was necessary.

Without giving her time to communicate with the family who employed her, Miss MacGregor said, she was taken to a Police Court and fined 200 francs for not having a license to teach. She only had 150 francs, which the Court accepted, sending a policeman to seize her trunk and hold it until the rest of the fine was paid. Miss MacGregor then was escorted to the Swiss frontier. She had just enough money to pay for a telegram to friends in Paris who sent her enough money to get back home in the third class. When she arrived yesterday a customs official gave her $2 and she started out to find friends in New York.

OFFER TO RECOGNIZE SOVIET

But Poles Require Fulfillment of Riga Treaty and Indemnities.

MOSCOW, Sept. 2.—Poland is ready to recognize the newly formed Soviet Federation, says a note received by the Russian Government from the Polish Government, provided the conditions guaranteed by the Riga Treaty and other agreements be observed by all the republics of the union.

The note demands permission to organize Polish missions at Kharkov, Minsk and Tuylis, with full diplomatic powers, extraterritorrial rights and the option of repatriating Polish subjects in the various Soviet republics by next April on identification papers issued by the Polish missions only.

Other demands are the return of property belonging to the Catholic Church in Tiflis which was expropriated by the Soviet Government in 1921, and the payment of 4,500,000 poods of oil as compensation for the requisitioning by the Soviet of the Polish-owned oil wells at Baku. [A pood is about thirty-six pounds.]

ASSERTS HARDING FAVORED LEAGUE

Irving Fisher Declares His Apparent Opposition Was for Political Effect.

KEPT HIS VIEWS HIDDEN

Yale Economist Quotes the Late President as Against the "Wilson League" Only.

EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—The assertion that President Harding was in favor of America's entry into the League of Nations, and that any impression to the contrary given by him was for political purposes only, was made by Professor Irving Fisher, noted economist, in an address prepared for delivery today in the East Liverpool Methodist Church. Professor Fisher declared he had this from Mr. Harding's own lips in an interview at Marion, Ohio, in July, 1920, when the then Senator was conducting his famous "front porch" campaign for the Presidency. The letter from Professor Fisher, recently made public through the Associated Press by Walter Wellman, in which the President discussed his hopes for a world association, led him to infer, Professor Fisher said, that the President never forsook his intention to form this "association of nations," out of the existing League of Nations, by securing whatever amendments were necessary to effect the transmutation."

"It was at his campaign headquarters at Marion that I had a long talk with Mr. Harding," Professor Fisher said. "Although I had twice heard him speak, this was the first time I had ever met him personally. The day before I had interviewed Governor Cox (the Democratic candidate), on the same subject.

"I was impressed with Mr. Harding's magnetic personality, good physique and handsome face. There was a buoyancy about him which when I met him at the Gridiron Club in Washington after the crushing burdens of two years in the White House had done their effect. He seemed to be lacking.

"We scarcely had time to talk when he was summoned outside by photographers. 'This is for a photograph for the newspapers,' he laughed. When, part of the game,' he laughed. When, on his return, he found standing he said: 'Sit down, I am not President yet!'

Says He Declared for the League.

"Plunging into the subject, I asked him what his real attitude was and how he could on the League an entirely new basis. expect to create "He answered, 'I tion of nations. provided you will not tell you, pro- campaign. I must con- plish it in this of my own campaign. trol the publicity "Then he said: want the United States to get into the League just as much as you do!'

"Noting my amazement, ment, Mr. Hard- ing showed some ing's statement and then proceeded to recon- he his amazing statement with the common expression as to his attitude by adding: "'Of course, I'm for the Wil- son league, as I have always been, but the League can be changed. My idea is to call the nations together and ask them to make such amendments as are necessary to secure the approval of the United States.'

"'But,' I said, 'you think the other nations would accept such conditions?'

"'Most certainly,' he replied. 'They would be only too glad to get us in on any terms.'

"'Why not,' I said, 'make your stand clearer in the campaign?'

Kept Back Opinion.

"'Well,' he said, 'politics is like a military campaign. I am the Marshal Foch of the political forces. It is not good tactics to tell every detail to the opposition their fire first! I want to draw speech of acceptance (Governor Cox's had not yet been published).

"'But,' I said, 'make your own campaign?' what will Senator say, for instance?'

"'Oh,' he said, 'Senator doesn't care. I know him better than you do. When he stand he is doing so. I must ultimately, like it or not, realize, come to a definite with my own program. I will, my first concern is to get the forces together. forces divided on de- For the present it enough to make cern is to get the forces together. For the present it enough to make it clear that I am against the present Wilson league, but for an association of nations of a different sort.'

"In response to questions from me as to how far my views were sealed, he said:

"'I won't call this talk confidential; but it is personal. I mean you must not go out of that or quote me to the reporters who are waiting for you there. But you are free, of course, to tell your friends.'

CUBAN AMBASSADOR NAMED

Dr. Torriente Succeeds Minister Cespedes at Washington.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Dr. Cosme de la Torriente has been named Cuban Ambassador to the United States, to succeed the present Minister, Dr. Carlos de Cespedes, President Zayas having formally approved the resolving Cuba's diplomatic representative in Washington to the rank. Dr. Torriente was Secretary of State in President Menocal's Cabinet in 1913-14. Some years previously he had been Minister to Spain. He was named President of the League of Nations Assembly Committee on reduction of armaments in 1922.

Dr. Antoni Martinez Rivero has been appointed Minister to Mexico. The new diplomatic representative to Mexico, whose appointment followed on the formal recognition by Cuba of the Obregon Government, will go to his post about Sept. 10.

SAYS HYLAN HAS TYPHOID SYMPTOMS

Dr. Comstock Thinks It Just Influenza, but Is Making Test to Be Sure.

4 DOCTORS DENY CANCER

Issue Signed Statement to Refute Reports—Can't Return to Office for Several Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Denial that Mayor John F. Hylan of New York City has cancer was made today in a formal statement issued by four physicians in the case. The statement said that the Mayor was suffering from influenza, with inflammation of the throat and chest.

Although no mention was made of it in the statement, it was learned from Dr. George F. Comstock, who has been attending Mayor Hylan, that typhoid fever is suspected. Another bacteriological blood test is being made, the result of which will not be known until tomorrow. Dr. Comstock said that the Mayor had all the symptoms of typhoid, but that three previous tests showed negative results.

Mayor Hylan appeared to be much better today. He slept nearly all night and his temperature this morning was only 100, the lowest point reached in several days. This was regarded as distinctly encouraging, for one of the disturbing features of the Mayor's illness has been his high morning temperatures. It was explained that in fevers of the nature of which Mayor Hylan is believed to be suffering, the temperature of the patient usually goes up at nightfall but drops in the morning. This has not been the case with Mayor Hylan until today.

Statement of the Physicians.

The statement of the four physicians was issued to refute published newspaper reports indicating the possibility of the Mayor having cancer, caused by the presence here of Dr. John J. McGrath, President of Bellevue and allied hospitals, a leading cancer specialist, following an examination of the Mayor by Dr. Harmon Smith, a noted throat specialist. The statement was handed to newspaper men today at the Lestep cottage on upper Broadway, where the Mayor is ill, and which is occupied by the Mayor and Mrs. Hylan and their son-in-law, John H. Sinnott, the Mayor's secretary, and his family. The statement follows:

"Mayor Hylan has been suffering from an attack of influenza, characterized by inflammation of the throat and chest.

"The Mayor is very much run down from overwork. His resistance is lowered and it will be several weeks before he is able to return to the office. There is no evidence whatever of any malignant or cancerous disease. The conditions both local and general are satisfactory.

DR. JOHN J. McGRATH.
DR. CARL R. COMSTOCK.
DR. GEORGE F. COMSTOCK.
DR. G. FRED GOODFELLOW.

It was explained that Dr. Harmon Smith, the throat specialist, who examined Mayor Hylan for the last time on Friday, concurred in the opinions expressed in the statement, although he could not be reached to sign it. Dr. Carl R. Comstock is the son of Dr. George F. Comstock, and, like his father, a general practitioner. Dr. Goodfellow is a local throat specialist who has been called in to treat the Mayor's throat.

Dr. McGrath made a specific denial that the Mayor had cancer just before taking a late afternoon train back to New York City. Before leaving he told Mr. and Mrs. Sinnott that he would return to Saratoga the latter part of this week.

"You and the other physicians say in your bulletin that 'there is no evidence of cancer,'" Dr. McGrath was told. "We understand that this is the doctors' method of denial, but would you like to make a more specific denial on your own account."

"Mayor Hylan has no cancer," Dr. McGrath replied.

"He is suffering from neglected influenza," he continued. "The infection centred in his throat and spread to his bronchial tubes and chest. I am satisfied that he will be all right again in a week or two—perhaps in ten days.

"It is just a plain case of influenza or grip, whichever you wish to call it. There is a good deal of fever, which is not associated with cancer. Cancer is not a febrile disease."

Symptoms of Typhoid.

Dr. George F. Comstock also declared that the Mayor had nothing more serious than influenza, but admitted that his symptoms were those of typhoid. He explained that three previous blood tests, taken with a view to determining the presence or absence of typhoid germs, had shown negative results, and that a fourth test is now being made in the Saratoga laboratories, on the theory that the Mayor may have a type of typhoid which can only be shown by a slow-growing culture.

"The bacteria of typhoid differ in virulence and rapidity of growth," Dr. Comstock said, adding that he did not believe Mayor Hylan had typhoid. The test was being made as a precautionary measure.

"The Mayor has all the symptoms of typhoid, and if the test should result positively, I should, of course, say he had typhoid. In any case, the treatment would be the same that Mayor Hylan is now receiving, absolute rest, so that there will be no ground lost in any event."

Dr. Comstock said he would have the result of the test tomorrow. Dr. McGrath confirmed Dr. Comstock's opinion that the Mayor did not have typhoid and declared that the cultures in the laboratory would have shown it on Saturday, if he had.

Dr. Comstock, when seen late in the afternoon, said he did not expect to see Mayor Hylan again until tomorrow. "He is getting along all right," he said. "His temperature this morning was 100, his pulse 72, or normal, and his respiration 20."

"General Systemic Poisoning."

Dr. Comstock agreed with Dr. McGrath that the Mayor had only influenza, with inflammation of the throat and larynx, bronchitis and some pleurisy. He added that there was a general systemic poisoning which must be thrown off before the Mayor could recover.

Mr. Sinnott said that Mayor Hylan had had the best day since his illness began and that the family were much encouraged at the apparent improvement in his condition.

He explained that Dr. McGrath, who is a personal friend of the Mayor, had called on the telephone immediately on his return from Europe, and had suggested that he examine him. If was learned from another source that Dr. McGrath had heard the rumor that the Mayor had cancer, and wished to satisfy himself regarding it. He was accompanied to Saratoga by William Gillespie, Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner, who is a friend of Mayor Hylan and this family.

Mrs. Virginia Sinnott, the Mayor's daughter, said that her mother had taken care of Mayor Hylan in the daytime, the nurse brought from New York City being on duty at night. Mrs. Sinnott said that Mrs. Hylan, although at times pretty well exhausted, had insisted on acting as day nurse, and went to her husband's room several times each night to learn how he was getting on. Mrs. Sinnott denied reports that Mr. Hylan had been seen sitting at a window, waving his hand at passers-by. She said he had been confined to his bed ever since the first consulted a physician concerning his illness, a week ago Saturday.

Dr. Harmon Smith, who visited Mayor Hylan last Friday, said yesterday:

"I have just had telephonic communication with Dr. McGrath, Superintendent of Allied Hospitals, who is still at Saratoga, and who confirms what I have said before—that there is absolutely no evidence of cancer or anything at all malignant in Mayor Hylan's throat. It is simply the effects of a grippy cold and a run-down condition generally below par. His general condition was much improved today. He had a good night, and his temperature is only 100."

SOCIAL NOTES

New York.

Mrs. Barton Cuyler and her daughter, Miss Grace Cuyler, and Barton Cuyler Jr. have returned to New York and are at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mr. and Mrs. William Shannon Dunn, who spent part of the Summer at Windmill Farm, Ipswich, and the remainder at Sea Gate, will return at the end of the week to the Van Rensselaer, 17 East Eleventh Street.

Mrs. T. Beaver Browne and the Misses S. A. and M. C. Browne left the Lorraine yesterday to return to their country home at Ardmore, Pa.

Mrs. Richard Nott Dyer, who arrived on the Berengaria, after a Summer in Europe, will open her country home at Orange, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. John Russell Pope and their two small daughters have arrived from Hot Springs, Va., where they spent two weeks, and are at the Plaza. They returned from Europe three weeks ago.

Miss Louise Phillips Freeman and her brother, Burrows Freeman, are due today on the Leviathan. They will spend several days at the Plaza and then go to Listowel Farm, Westhampton Beach, L. I., the country place of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Winans Freeman, where their brother, W. Winans Freeman Jr., is recovering from a serious operation.

Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field has come from Lenox and will be at the Ambassador for several days.

Mrs. Edmund Pendleton of Washington is leaving Bar Harbor tomorrow for New York and is later going to the Hot Springs of Virginia for the month of October.

TALK OF KIDNAPPING CAUSES AN ARREST

Prisoner Who Said He Knew All About McKenzie Abduction Held for Inquiry.

A man who had been overheard to say to several chance acquaintances that he knew all about the kidnapping of the baby, Lillian McKenzie, from in front of a store at Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, on Aug. 17, was held on a technical charge of vagrancy at the West Thirtieth Street Station last night, pending examination and investigation of his statements.

The police place little credence in the man's story, it was said after Sergeant William Kenney of the staff of Captain William H. Funston had questioned him for nearly two hours. His movements on the day the child was stolen are, nevertheless, being investigated.

The man said he was John Hurley and that he lived with a married sister at 49 Jane Street. He is 33 years old. He was taken into custody near South Ferry yesterday when a city fireman, who overheard him say that he knew all about the kidnapping and could tell where the lost baby could be found, notified Patrolman Donnelly. Hurley was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station for examination by Captain Funston, who is in charge of the police hunt for the McKenzie baby.

A rumor that the McKenzie baby had been returned to her parents' home, 482 West Twelfth Street, spread rapidly throughout the neighborhood last night. Many friends, who called at the home to congratulate the father and mother, were greatly surprised when told that the infant had not been returned.

TRAIN BRINGS IMMIGRANTS.

Three Carloads Due Here Today From Boston.

In order that the immigrants who landed in Boston yesterday from the White Star liner Celtic and the Cunarder Carmania should be taken care of when they arrived by train in New York, Miss M. D. Browne of the Travelers' Aid Society said last night that six workers had been sent to Boston on Saturday to meet them. A telegram from Boston yesterday stated that three carloads of the immigrants would reach the Grand Central Station here early today.

Miss Browne said that she did not know how many immigrants there would be, but it had been estimated at 900. The Travelers' Aid Society, she continued, was sending additional workers to the station to meet them, including interpreters for those who could not speak English, who would assist them to find relatives and friends. It was expected that some of the immigrants would be without money, as they had intended to land here and meet friends with funds at Ellis Island.

MRS. KINGSLAND TO WED.

Her Marriage to C. E. O. Duncan in Paris Today to Be Her Third.

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PARIS, Sept. 3.—Mrs. Marian de Forest Kingsland, daughter of Mrs. Theodore Frelinghuysen of New York and Palm Beach, will be married to Charles Edgar Oliver Duncan, son and heir of Sir Frederick William Duncan, in Paris tomorrow. Lady Duncan, mother of the bridegroom, was formerly Helen J. Pfizer of New York, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer.

This will be Mrs. Kingsland's third marriage. Her first husband was John Dyneley Prince Jr. They separated shortly after the marriage in 1912 and she obtained a divorce in 1914. She married George Lovett Kingsland, a son of Mrs. George L. Kingsland, a widower and a millionaire, and a grandnephew of Mrs. William Astor at City Hall in 1915. In January last she asked a divorce in Paris, stating Mr. Kingsland had refused to live with her. She is a sister of Mrs. Henry Ladew, who lives in Holland and is a daughter of the late Harry Le Grand Cannon.

Hadra-Wallace Wedding Sept. 18.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Wallace and Alexander Gilmer Hadra will take place Tuesday, Sept. 18, at 5 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Arthur Sinclair Jr., 500 Madison Avenue. None but members of the families and a few close friends have been asked. Mr. Hadra and his bride are booked to sail Sept. 19 for Europe, to remain abroad three months.

HUGHES HAS A GRANDSON.

Secretary to See Child of Daughter, Mrs. C. L. Waddell, Today.

A son was born early yesterday morning to Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey L. Waddell of 45 West Eleventh Street. Mrs. Waddell was Miss Catherine Hughes, a daughter of the Secretary of State, and Mrs. Charles Evans Hughes. The latter has been at the St. Regis for a week past, and the Secretary of State is due here today from the Northwest, and after a brief visit to his daughter and his grandson he plans leaving tonight for Montreal.

The newcomer has been named Richard Hughes Waddell. He is the Secretary's third grandchild.

SWEDEN'S QUEEN VERY ILL.

Victoria, 61, Obliged to Abandon Her Visit to Gothenburg.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 2.—Queen Victoria of Sweden, who is in her 63d year, is critically ill, according to the Stockholm correspondent of the Berlinske Tidende, and has abandoned her proposed visit to Gothenburg.

The Queen of Sweden, as the Princess of Baden, was married in 1881 at Carlsruhe to the son of King Oscar II. of Sweden, who succeeded his father in 1907 as Gustavus V.

Postmaster Burton Near Death.

Postmaster Walter C. Burton of Brooklyn was in a semi-conscious condition at his home, 170 Parkside Avenue, late last night. His physician, Dr. Robert J. Morrison of 1,176 Dean Street, Brooklyn, who hastened here from Bermuda in order to care for Mr. Burton, said that his patient was sinking rapidly and might not survive the night.

4 MORE SHIPS BRING 2,280 IMMIGRANTS

They Are Detained on Board Until Room Can Be Made at Ellis Island.

1,500 OTHERS ARE LANDED

Five Hundred Held to Await Figures in Quotas—Curran Denounces Quota Race.

Four steamships arrived yesterday from Europe, bringing 594 first and 1,897 second class passengers who were landed at the piers, and 2,280 third-class passengers who will be detained on board until Wednesday morning, when there may be room for them at Ellis Island. The vessels arriving were the Red Star liner Belgenland, Anchor liners California and Columbia and the Holland-America liner Ryndam.

Three hundred immigrants were landed yesterday from the Swedish-American liner Drottningholm, mostly Scandinavians, and 600 from the Fabre liner Braga, composed of all nationalities from the eastern end of the Mediterranean.

About 500 Greeks, Albanians, Syrians, Palestinians, Armenians and Maltese were sent back to the Braga to wait for official figures from the Department of Labor in Washington showing what quotas have been exhausted. So far Commissioner of Immigration Henry H. Curran at Ellis Island has not received any dispatches concerning the quotas.

The Commissioner sent a letter yesterday to Robert H. Farley, Traffic Manager of the International Mercantile Marine Company and Chairman of the Transatlantic Passenger Conference, thanking the steamship companies who helped to reduce the number of vessels in the quota race from Gravesend Bay into Quarantine at midnight last Friday night, by diverting their vessels to Boston and other ports. He also named seven vessels—the Ward liner Esperanza, Fabre liner Braga, Greek liner Byron, Baltic-American liner Estonia, Swedish-American liner Drottningholm, the United States Lines steamship America and the Greek steamship Washington—which he described in his letter as elbowing their way in like so many barnyard inhabitants at the suspicion of food. The Commissioner added:

"We are all familiar with the peril to human life that accompanies these savage pursuits of a few dollars. Fortunately the number of steamships still willing to indulge in such indecent rivalry was reduced to seven. I am sorry to find an American ship right in the middle of the disgraceful brawl."

His reference was to the America, of the United States Lines, which reached Quarantine, according to the official observer for the Immigration Commissioner, at 12:06 A. M."

The race to Quarantine to be first over the imaginary line between Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton concerns only the countries at the eastern end of the Mediterranean which have very small monthly quotas. These include Albania 58, Armenia 46, Greece 613, Palestine 12, Syria 177, Egypt 4, other Asia 10, Turkey 531, and Bulgaria 33. The quotas of the big countries like Great Britain, which has 15,168, France 1,140, Italy 8,411 and Germany 15,544 are not exhausted until a week or more after the first of the month so that there is no need for their steamships to race into Quarantine. The agents divert them to other ports to relieve the congestion at Ellis Island. This takes away the trade, including the railroad transportation, from New York.

The immigrants from the Drottningholm who landed yesterday were of a very good type, the Commissioner said, and at least 95 per cent. of the 900 were admitted. He praised the perseverance of the thirty-two Finns from the Swedish steamship who were admitted to the United States yesterday, to their great joy, after they had been sent back twice and had made a change of steamships in midocean. There were thirty-four originally, but two of the Finns lost heart when they were deported to Gothenberg the second time and decided to live in their own country.

The twelve transatlantic liners which have docked in the port of New York since shortly before midnight Friday, with approximately 12,000 immigrants, are the Braga, Washington, Estonia, Byron, Drottningholm, America, Berengaria, Tuscania, Chicago, Belgenland, Ryndam and the California. The Esperanza from Vera Cruz brought only forty-nine immigrants.

Samuel Gompers made his annual pre-Labor Day visit to Ellis Island yesterday. The station will be closed today.

BLIND NEWSBOY WEDS; 1,000 ARE HIS GUESTS

Many of Astor Place Vender's Patrons Bring Checks; Too Busy to Take a Trip.

In a high hat and a swallow-tail coat, Oscar Hyman, known to thousands as the blind newspaper boy of Astor Place, was married yesterday to pretty 25-year-old Yetta Stecker, the sweetheart he never saw, at the Congregation Kilwarier, 16 Pike Street.

Four hundred invitations had been sent out, but so great was Oscar's popularity and the interest shown in his romance that more than a thousand guests crowded into the synagogue, where the marriage ceremony was performed by Rabbi Moses Skinder and Cantor Shapiro.

The bride wore a white satin lace dress with a long train of white beads and lace. Flowers adorned her head. Mr. and Mrs. Morris Sitenbaum, brother-in-law and sister of the bridegroom, acted as "best men." Mr. and Mrs. David Stecker, brother and sister-in-law of the bride, acted as her "matrons of honor."

Many blind men, women and children from the societies for the blind to which Oscar belonged were present. Unexpected guests included a number of Oscar's customers. He recognized them all by their voices when they came up to shake hands and offer the couple their congratulations. Oscar and his bride will be able to set up housekeeping in comfort, for many of the guests brought checks as their wedding gifts.

"Where are you going for your honeymoon?" someone asked Oscar.

"I am not going to have any honeymoon," he replied. "I would like to go to Lakewood as the society folks do, but I have so many customers to attend to that I'm afraid I would lose my business if I took a week off."

Oscar and Yetta will shake their home in Delancey Street. They have known each other for five years. They met at a dance, and afterwards Yetta was a regular visitor to Oscar's stand. Then she took to leading him around and giving him a helping hand with his work. He said yesterday that by that curious sixth sense which the blind have he was able to visualize what his bride looked like in her wedding dress.

ENGLISH FRIEND PAYS TRIBUTE TO ANASTASIA

Great Lady by Nature, With Wide Human Sympathies, Says Lady Sarah Wilson.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—Lady Sarah Wilson, who was a close friend of Princess Anastasia of Greece, writes:

"When still quite young Nancy was left a widow with an only son and with the income for life of her millionaire husband's colossal estate. She was possessed of great attraction; her wonderful kindness of heart was reflected in her face, and her taking manner and soft voice never failed to charm those who knew her. She was essentially womanly, but possessed all of a man's shrewd business capabilities and wide human sympathies.

"When hostilities broke out in 1914 she was generous to English war charities, her subscriptions in this country exceeding £15,000, and in addition she gave a splendid parure of turquoises and diamonds to be sold for the Children's Jewel Fund.

"In 1919 she married Prince Christopher of Greece, and, as far as her happiness was concerned, the marriage was a complete success. His family received her as one of themselves, and she took her place in a circle of numerous foreign royalties, whose names before her marriage could have been only familiar to her through reading them in the newspapers, without either agitation or diffidence. The fact is Nancy was by nature a great lady, and it was impossible ever to imagine her either saying or doing the wrong thing.

"Prince Christopher, though he had left Greece with his eldest brother, had never associated himself with politics, and a great link between husband and wife was his fondness for England. Before her marriage she had taken a ten years' lease of Spencer House, and in this magnificent and historical home one of the many daughters of whom America may justly be proud has just passed away, cut off in the prime of life.

"She is mourned by a broken-hearted husband, a son, an only sister, sorrowing friends and many dependents and others who had been brought into chance contact with her. These humble friends she never forgot, sharing their joys, mitigating their troubles and bringing sunshine and happiness to their homes."

LONDON, Sept. 2 (Associated Press).—Owing to the great homeward rush of Americans from Europe, relatives of the late Princess Anastasia of Greece are experiencing difficulty in finding accommodations on any of the transatlantic liners for conveying the body of the Princess to New York. All American steamers are filled to capacity, and the family of the Princess may be compelled to sail with the body on a foreign vessel.

Religious ceremonies in the elaborate Greek Orthodox ritual are being held each day in Spencer House, where the body of the Princess still rests on a bed. A memorial service will be held Thursday morning in the Russian Church in Buckingham Palace Road.

Mrs. Green, sister of the Princess, will arrive on the steamer Mauretania tomorrow and aid Prince Christopher in working out the final funeral plans. The body will be taken to the Russian Orthodox Church on Wednesday.

J. CAMPBELL CANTRILL DIES IN LOUISVILLE

Democratic Candidate for Governor of Kentucky Unable to Survive Operation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—J. Campbell Cantrill of Georgetown, Representative from the Seventh Kentucky District and Democratic nominee for Governor, died in a hospital here today, after an abdominal operation.

Mr. Cantrill was chosen in the primary Aug. 4 as the candidate of his party at the November election over Alben W. Barkley of Paducah, Representative from the First Congressional District. His health failed during the pre-primary campaign, and several times he was reported on the verge of collapse. Soon after his nomination he went to a Wisconsin Summer resort in an effort to recuperate.

Mr. Cantrill was brought to Louisville about a week ago and taken to a hospital, where physicians advised an operation. Immediately thereafter his condition became grave. Subsequently he rallied and considerable hope was entertained for his recovery. Yesterday, however, he began to sink.

Mr. Cantrill was 53 years old. His political career in Kentucky began in 1897, when he was elected to the lower house of the General Assembly. Subsequently he was chosen State Senator. In 1904 he declined the nomination for Congress from the Seventh District, though nomination was regarded as equivalent to election, in order to devote his energies to organization work among Kentucky tobacco growers. He was elected to the sixty-first Congress and had served continuously since.

A candidate to succeed him as the head of the Democratic ticket at the approaching election will be chosen at a meeting of the Democratic State Central and Executive Committees in Louisville, Sept. 11.

FRANCIS R. STODDARD.

New Yorker, a Descendant of Pilgrims, Dies in His 80th Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Sept. 2.—Francis Russell Stoddard, of New York, formerly of Boston and a native of Plymouth, died today at Cherry Hill in this town, the Summer home of his daughter Mrs. George Dallas Yeomans of New York, after a short illness. Mr. Stoddard was the son of the late Isaac N. Stoddard of Plymouth and was born here Jan. 26, 1844. He attended Exeter Academy and was graduated from Harvard University in the Class of 1866.

He was a direct descendant on his father's side from John Stoddard, who settled in Hingham in 1638 and on his mother's side from William Thomas who helped finance the first voyage of the Mayflower in 1620, John Howland and many other Pilgrim families.

In 1868 he married Mary Frances Baldwin, daughter of John Baldwin of Boston, and lived there for many years. He is survived by two children.

Mr. Stoddard lived in this city with Mrs. Yeomans at 2 East Eighty-sixth Street. His son, Francis R. Stoddard Jr., is State Superintendent of Insurance.

DR. JOHN P. DAVIN DEAD.

Anti-Prohibition Leader in New York Dies in Baltimore at 69 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Dr. John P. Davin of 117 West Seventy-sixth Street, New York City, a leader of the anti-prohibition forces in his State, died here today in the Franklin Square Hospital in his seventieth year. Mrs. Phillip Wayforth of 302 University Parkway, this city, is a sister.

Dr. Davin was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1912. He was Executive Secretary of the New York Medical Association. Since prohibition he had been active in campaigns against various prohibition regulations, and he opposed the New York Board of Health's plan for registering drug addicts.

His wife, a son, Dr. Edward John Davin of New York, and two married daughters in Baltimore, survive.

CHEMISTRY AWARD FOR DR. IRA REMSEN

Priestley Medal Will Be Bestowed Upon Him at Chemical Society's Annual Meeting.

1,500 CHEMISTS TO ATTEND

Sessions Opening Sept. 12 at Milwaukee Will Last Five Days—Program Announced.

The Priestley medal, awarded every three years by the American Chemical Society for distinguished services to chemistry, will be bestowed upon Dr. Ira Remsen, President Emeritus of Johns Hopkins University, at ceremonies in Milwaukee, Wis., on Sept. 12, in connection with the annual meeting of the society, it was announced here last night.

About 1,500 chemists from this and other countries will attend the meeting, which is to last five days. Sessions will be held by the society's divisions of agricultural and food chemistry, fertilizer chemistry, organic chemistry, physical and inorganic chemistry, rubber chemistry, chemistry of medicinal products, leather chemistry, dye chemistry, cellulose chemistry and sugar chemistry. There will also be sessions devoted to petroleum, gas and fuel, water sewage and sanitation.

Dr. Edwin C. Franklin of Stanford University, President of the society, will preside at the presentation of the Priestley medal. The exercises will be held at Marquette University.

Has Also Won Honors Abroad.

Dr. Remsen, who is 77, was born in New York City and was graduated from the City College in 1865 and from the Medical School of Columbia University in 1867. From 1901 to 1912 he was President of Johns Hopkins. He is a Ph.D. of the University of Göttingen and has received the LL.D. from Princeton, Columbia, Yale, Toronto, Pennsylvania and the University of Pittsburgh. He is a past-President of the American Chemical Society and has been honored by learned societies here and abroad.

Dr. Remsen's career synchronizes with the development of chemistry in this country and he has figured as investigator, writer, editor and teacher. He has carried out many important researches and is widely known as the author of textbooks.

"He has never taken out a patent or turned his head to commercialize any of his discoveries, and he has always taught pure chemistry, yet few men have had so great an influence on applied chemistry," an associate said of him.

Joseph Priestley, in whose memory the Priestley medal was established, was a contemporary of Jefferson, who asked him to become professor of chemistry in the University of Virginia. Priestley's influence on the American chemists of that time was profound. His discoveries were chiefly in the field of gases. He discovered oxygen and carbon monoxide. He sympathized strongly with the American colonists.

To Outline High School Study.

A feature of the Milwaukee meeting will be the report of the Committee on Chemical Education, which will present an outline for the study of chemistry in the high schools of the country. A public discussion of the report will be led by Frank B. Wade of Indianapolis. Practically all the rubber companies of the country will send representatives to the rubber session, at which W. B. Wiegand of Montreal will preside.

Men of national prominence, who have been closely identified with the discovery and development of various products derived from animal glands, will take part in a symposium on the chemistry of glandular products. Dr. E. C. Kendall of Rochester, Minn., will discuss thyroxin, on the synthesis of which he is now working.

Dr. David Klein of Chicago will discuss the preparation and properties of insulin. Dr. T. B. Aldrich of Detroit will read a paper on adrenalin, discovered by American chemists a quarter of a century ago and used in conjunction with local anesthetics. Other speakers will be Dr. Frank O. Taylor of Detroit, Professor Marston T. Bogert of Columbia University, Professor J. W. Howard of the University of Montana, F. K. Cleaver of Chicago, E. A. Shonle of Indianapolis and Arthur D. Holmes of Boston.

BURY FRANKLIN H. SARGENT

Simple Service for Dramatic Instructor at Forest Hills Cemetery.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—Burial services for Franklin H. Sargent, head of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts, New York, who took his life at Plattsburg, N. Y., on Tuesday of last week, were held this afternoon at Forest Hills Cemetery. The Rev. William R. Campbell, pastor of the Highland Congregational Church of Roxbury, officiated.

The service at the grave was very simple, in accordance with the wish of Mr. Sargent, including only the formal burial ritual of the Congregational denomination, with the concluding prayer.

Among those who joined in the final tribute were several of Mr. Sargent's classmates at the old Boston School of Oratory, former Harvard University men, representatives of local dramatic institutions and the delegation of friends of the dead man who accompanied the body from New York.

THOMAS B. MOSHER DEAD.

Editor and Publisher of The Bibelot Dies in Portland, Me.

Thomas Bird Mosher, editor and publisher of The Bibelot, and publisher of limited editions of books in fine bindings, died Friday at his home in Portland, Me., of arterio sclerosis. He was in his seventy-first year. He has lived in Portland since 1891.

The Bibelot, which was completed in 1915 in 15 volumes, contained reprints of poetry and prose, largely from scarce editions and unfamiliar sources. The best known of Mr. Mosher's books were Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," Rossetti's "Poetical Works," and the first absolute facsimile reprint of Fitzgerald's Omar Khayyam. His wife, two sons, and a sister survive.

C. S. Garland Drops Dead at Golf.

MANCHESTER, Vt., Sept. 2.—C. S. Garland of Montreal, a former President of the Montreal Stock Exchange, dropped dead while playing golf on the Ekwanok Golf Club course here today.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. FRANCES LEEDS TAINTOR, who died Wednesday in Williamstown, Mass., was the widow of Henry Fox Taintor and a daughter of the late William Chesebrough Noyes, both of this city. She was a descendant of John Howland and Tilley, who came over on the Mayflower. She had been a member of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church for over half a century. A son and daughter survive.

Mrs. AURORA SAN PELAYO CHILDS, widow of George Lawton Childs, Havana banker, died Saturday in Mount Sinai Hospital. Since the death of her husband in 1919 she had made her home in Troy, N. Y. She was a member of an old Cuban family.

JAMES W. EATON, at one time secretary of the late Seth Low, died yesterday at his home in West Islip, L. I., aged 68. He was a trustee of the State Firemen's Home at Hudson, N. Y.

Mrs. WILLIAM DEEGAN, mother of William F. Deegan, former State Commander of the American Legion, died yesterday at her home, 2,495 Valentine Avenue, Bronx.

CHARLES W. NOYES, a real estate broker, died Saturday night at his home in Plainfield, N. J. He was 60 years old.

RICHARD HARTLEY COOK, former General Superintendent of the American Thread Company Mills, died in Fall River, Mass., yesterday. He was well known as a textile authority. Born in Lancaster, England, 74 years ago, he was brought to this country by textile interests and became associated with the industry in various parts of New England.

Born.

KLEINER—Mr. and Mrs. Michael Kleiner (nee Matilda Beth Leavin) announce the birth of a son on Sept. 1.

LEVY—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Levy, 5,000 Broadway, announce the arrival of a son, Aug. 28. Circumcision Wednesday, Sept. 5, 12 M. at home.

Engaged.

HEYMANN—ISAAC—Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Isaac of Hotel Hamilton, New York, announce the engagement of their daughter Clara to Mr. Millard L. Heymann, son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Heymann of Hotel Bossert, Brooklyn.

POOL—WECKESSER—Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Weckesser of Wilkas-Barre, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter Marion to Joseph Henry Pool 3d, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney H. Pool of Philadelphia.

Married.

HEALD—GRAY—On Sept. 2, 1923, at the Brick Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. George R. Webster, Phillip L. Heald and Ella R. Gray, daughter of the late Francis S. and Ella A. Gray.

Died.

ALLEN—Suddenly, at Bedford, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1923, at the residence of Mrs. J. I. Derrickson, Charles Dana Allen, in his 88th year. Notice of funeral later.

APPLETON—On Sept. 1, Janet Burns, wife of Ruel Ross Appleton Jr. and daughter of the late Edward and Annie Early Burns. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Benjamin A. Kelley, 220 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 3, at 9 A. M. Services at St. Charles Borromeo Church. Interment private.

AYALA—Florence, nee Sharp, on Saturday, Sept. 1. Services at Meyers's Chapel, 228 Lenox Ave., at 2 P. M., Monday. Interment Acacia Cemetery.

AYRES—Suddenly, at Middletown, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1923, Samuel E., in the 70th year of his age. Funeral services and interment private at Woodlawn Cemetery.

BARRON—William H. Barron at Lake Hopatcong, N. J., Sept. 2, after a short illness. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BAYNE—Lizzie M., suddenly, at her country home, East Jewett, N. Y., wife of Howard R. Bayne and daughter of Samuel Preston Moore, former Surgeon General, U. S. A. Funeral services and interment private. Washington and Richmond papers please copy.

BRADLEY—Arthur, husband of Catherine, on Sept. 2, 1923, at his residence, 606 St. Nicholas Av., New York City. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRODY—Tillie, beloved mother of Jennie Spitzer and Rose Gold and sister of Joseph and Morris Brody and Jennie Malman, on Sept. 2, 1923. Funeral from her late residence, 26 Bay 25th St., Brooklyn. Interment at Mount Carmel Cemetery on Sept. 3.

BUSCH—At Garden City, L. I., Sept. 1, 1923, Amelia Busch, wife of Garret Busch, aged 53 years. Funeral services at her late residence, 55 Washington Av., Garden City, L. I., Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

CAMPBELL—On Saturday, Sept. 1, 1923, Charles S., beloved husband of Mary F. and father of J. Albert Campbell and Mrs. Elsie C. Karst. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Sound View Circle, White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, at 1:45 o'clock.

CARPENTER—On Sunday, Sept. 2, 1923, Margaret M., beloved wife of the late Edwin C. and devoted mother of Mrs. Clara L. Yauch and Lillian M. Carpenter. Services at her late residence, 1,666 Brooklyn Av., near Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

CHILDS—Aurora San Pelayo, widow of the late George Lawton Childs of Troy, N. Y., and Havana, Cuba; mother of George Jr., Raymond, James and Frank Childs, and daughter of Tomasa Corrales San Pelayo of Havana, Cuba, and the late Ramon San Pelayo, on Saturday, Sept. 1, 1923, at Mount Sinai Hospital, New York, after a short illness. Body at Campbell's Funeral Church, Broadway, 66th St. Funeral services at, and interment in family plot at Oakwood Cemetery, Troy, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 3, 1923, at 2:30 o'clock. Troy (N. Y.) and Havana (Cuba) papers please copy.

CONKLING—Suddenly, at Stamford, N. Y., Sept. 2, Rebecca Conkling, sister of Dr. Theodore S. Holmes of 422A Hancock St., Brooklyn. Funeral at the above address Tuesday at 8 P. M.

DAMON—At Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on Sept. 1, Josephine M. Salom, beloved wife of Robert M. Salom. Interment at Dingmans Ferry, Sept. 3.

DEEGAN—Bridget, beloved wife of William Deegan and beloved mother of Major William F. Deegan, Joseph Deegan, Mrs. Geo. Schlinkert, Mrs. Frank Myers, Mrs. Henry Klessling. Funeral from her late residence, 2493 Valentine Av., on Tuesday, Sept. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment private at Calvary Cemetery.

DEVERY—On Sunday, Sept. 2, William, beloved husband of Catherine Devery (nee Clark). Funeral Wednesday, Sept. 5, 9:30 A. M., from his late residence, 431 East 3d St., Brooklyn. Requiem mass at the Church of Immaculate Heart of Mary. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Auto cortege.

EATON—James Waterberry, husband of Elizabeth Bross, Sunday, Sept. 2, at West Islip, L. I. Funeral Christ Episcopal Church, West Islip (Babylon), Wednesday, Sept. 5, 10:30 A. M.

EICHHORN—Yetta, beloved wife of the late Joseph Eichhorn and mother of Gena Eichhorn, Celia Thumim, Lena Krieger and Charlotte Rosenbaum, on Sunday, Sept. 2 at 9 A. M. Funeral from 2 Pinehurst Av., Monday, Sept. 3, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mt. Hebron Cemetery.

EINSTEIN—Arnold C., at Los Angeles, Cal., on Sept. 1, son of the late David S. and Alice K., brother of Benjamin K., Mrs. Louis Landau and Mrs. Abe Turk. Detroit papers please copy.

EYERS—Suddenly, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at her residence, 347 West 30th St., Eliza, beloved wife of Peter Eyers and mother of Mrs. Francis J. Collins and Mrs. Peter F. Hennessay. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GEAGAN—Sister Mary Vincent, Sunday, Sept. 2, at Mount St. Joseph, Newburgh, N. Y. Funeral from Church of St. Michael, West 34th St., New York City, Wednesday, Sept. 5, at 9:30 A. M. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery, Staten Island, N. Y.

GOLDSMITH—At Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 31, suddenly, in his 54th year, Benjamin J. Goldsmith. Funeral Monday, Sept. 3, 11 A. M., from his late residence, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

HABERER—Dorothy, aged 8, beloved daughter of Albert and Dorothy (nee Lange). Funeral services at her late home, 1,673 76th St., Brooklyn, Monday, 2:30 P. M.

HARRINGTON—On Sunday, Sept. 2, 1923, Mary A., widow of the late Bernard Harrington, formerly of Manhattan. Funeral from her late residence, 165 Chestnut St., Flushing, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1923, at 9:30 A. M. Solemn requiem mass, St. Michael's Church, 10 A. M., for the happy repose of her soul. Interment, Calvary. Automobile cortege.

HAUPT—Suddenly Sept. 2, 1923, at his residence, 292 East 19th St., Dr. Louis Haupt, in his 72d year. Funeral notice later.

IVES—On Saturday, Sept. 1, 1923, Cora Morse Ives of 114 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn. Services and

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last Week's Recovery on the Stock Exchange—The Question of Autumn Trade.

The most striking consideration in the markets of the usually very dull last week of August has been the fact that prices on the Stock Exchange should have advanced in the face of three such occurrences as the strike ultimatum in the coal fields, Italy's action against Greece and the further demoralizing collapse in German currency values. The stock market's attitude may have indicated financial belief that an early turn for the better in some or all of these troubled situations was reasonably to be expected. But it may also have reflected returning confidence regarding the business outlook.

Labor Day, which with us traditionally marks the end of the vacation period, always brings the business community back to its occupations with the expectation of promptly discovering the real trend of Autumn finance and trade. This, however, does not often become plainly visible until much later. Last year the labor controversies obscured every other consideration in September; there was no indication whatever of the extremely rapid expansion of trade activity which was to characterize the season. September of 1920 was distinguished by the advance in railway shares which reflected the general view of coming prosperity in the industry under the new Transportation act; there seemed to be no inkling of the great industrial reaction which was to cut down revenues of the railways, as in all other lines of trade. The market of September, 1919, brought into sight a 5 and 6 per cent. money rate and a seemingly irresistible rise on the Stock Exchange. No clear indication could be discovered at the end of Summer of the approaching "money squeeze" and Stock Exchange disorder.

Last week's stock market had also to be considered in the light of the slow but continuous decline of the four or five preceding months, which had brought down the average of Stock Exchange prices 15 or 16 per cent. from the high level of the Spring. No such protracted downward movement had been anticipated when the market turned last March. Even when the spirit of hesitation or despondency seemed to be dominant in midsummer, Wall Street remembered the numerous "midyear reactions" which, even in what we now call our years of prosperity, threw an atmosphere of uncertainty over everything.

The visible influences bearing on the financial and business situation are always conflicting at this time; the character of the Autumn movement may be determined by the fact that the influences bearing in one direction are strong enough to supersede the others, or it may be determined by wholly unforeseen events. When the past season's markets have been governed from the first by apprehensions over what would happen in Europe, or what would be the course of Congressional controversy, there is at least a possibility that Wall Street may have "discounted" in advance the worst that could reasonably be expected. At the moment, however, the position may best be described as one of suspended judgment.

On the favorable side the outstanding considerations are the strong banking situation, the easy money market, the very large consumption of merchandise as shown by the returns of weekly railway car loadings, the fact that steel production, although below the maximum of the year, is still 50 per cent. larger than a year ago and that new orders are apparently increasing. The surplus reserve in all the Federal banks in excess of legal requirements is $1,700,000,000, in the New York Reserve Bank alone $500,000,000; in both cases more than double the necessary minimum is held. Except for 1922, money rates are at the lowest level reached at this time of year since the armistice. Movement of freight on the railways has been running 20 per cent. beyond the usual movement of this season.

On the other side most people would place the low price of wheat, which is only slightly above the average August price in the four or five years before the war; the expectation of political unsettlement as a consequence; the relative smallness of our export trade, which in July had reached the smallest volume of the year; the continued unrest of labor; the political and economic deadlock in Europe, and the collapse of the German currency with the economic uncertainties which were likely to follow. It is possible, by emphasizing either side of the picture, to construct a horoscope for the Autumn business situation and the Autumn market, which should predict either continuing expansion or returning reaction.

The reasonable probability, so far as it can be seen at this time, is that there will be neither the excited forward movement of which Wall Street seemed to be confident when it talked of an "inflation market" in the early Spring, nor the swift reaction of which we began to hear when Stock Exchange prices broke in April and May. The sudden and impetuous revival of trade which traditionally follows completion of the liquidating movement after a financial crisis, and which came at the beginning of this year in sequence to 1921 and 1920, will always have spent its full force when the depleted supplies of goods, in household and warehouse, have been restored. That has already happened in the present instance. But it is equally the traditional order of events, after such a readjustment, that normal business activity continues.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 1, 1923

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total Sales	3,647,282	160,431,126
Same period a year ago	4,772,564	172,131,480

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	88.11	80.63	92.52	87.27
Same period a year ago	89.31	85.99	89.31	66.21

1923 High.	1923 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
82	68	100	ADAMS EXPRESS (5).	70	70	70	— 4
19½	9	1,500	Advance Rumely	10½	10	10	..
54¾	32½	100	Do pf (3)	36½	36½	36½	+ 3½
72¾	56	1,800	Air Reduction (4)	66½	64¾	66	+ 2½
14⅞	9	4,600	Ajax Rubber	7⅞	6⅞	7⅞	+ ⅞
⅞	½	1,600	Alaska Gold Mines	⅞	½	⅞	+ ⅛
80	59¼	17,100	Allied Chem & Dye (4)	69½	66½	69¼	+ 1⅝
112	105¾	1,100	Do pf (7)	108½	106	108¼	+ ⅝
51¼	37⅝	1,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg (4)	44	42¼	43⅝	+ ⅝
97½	89⅞	200	Do pf (7)	92	92	92	+ 1⅝
36⅞	10½	9,800	Am Agricultural Chem.	17½	13¾	15¼	+ 2
65⅞	29	10,000	Do pf	45	34	40¾	+ 7¼
91½	77	100	Am Bank Note (5)	85	85	85	— 1
49½	25	2,000	Am Beet Sugar	35⅞	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
80	65	100	Do pf (6)	68½	68½	68½	+ 2½
60	29½	5,900	Am Bosch Magneto	37½	34¼	36⅝	+ 1⅝
83¼	70	100	Am Brake Sh & Fdy (5)	73½	73¼	73½	— ½
106	73½	129,500	American Can (5)	100⅝	97¾	98½	+ ⅝
115	106¾	1,800	Do pf (7)	108	107	108	..
189	148¼	3,300	Am Car & Fdy (12)	169	163¼	166	+ 2
25½	20¾	400	Am Chain Class A (50c)	22¾	21¾	21¾	— 1¼
13	5¾	1,400	American Chicle	12⅜	11	11	— 1¼
51	22	100	Do pf	45	45	45	..
20¾	3¾	5,100	Am Cotton Oil	8	6¼	7	..
38⅝	14	4,200	Do pf	26	20	23	+ 3
7⅝	4⅜	1,500	Am Druggist Syndicate	4⅜	4½	4⅜	..
143½	91	1,200	Am Express (6)	97	94	94⅜	+ 1⅜
13⅜	6½	2,700	Am Hide & Leather	9¼	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅜
74⅜	29¾	2,400	Do pf	46⅝	42¼	44	+ 1
111½	87⅞	2,800	American Ice (7)	98	94½	96	+ 1
89	78	100	Do pf (6)	81¾	81¾	81¾	— ⅛
33½	16½	7,100	Am International	20⅞	18¾	19½	+ 1½
13	10⅜	600	Am LaF Fire Eng (1)	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅛
38	17	2,200	Am Linseed	22½	19	22	+ 2½
59	33	1,800	Do pf	40¾	36½	40½	+ 3½
75¾	64¾	18,800	Am Locomotive (6)	74⅝	73	73⅝	+ ½
55¾	40¾	400	Am Metal (3)	44½	43¾	44	+ 1
88½	76	2,800	Am Radiator (4)	83¾	80½	83	+ 2¼
9¼	4⅝	2,100	Am Safety Razor (50c)	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
27⅜	10½	3,100	Am Ship & Commerce	13¾	12⅜	13	+ ⅝
69½	53	17,200	Am Smelt & Ref (5)	60½	58⅝	59⅜	+ ⅝
102¾	93	800	Do pf (7)	97¾	96	97½	+ 2¼
152¾	130	100	Am Snuff (12)	137	137	137	+ ½
40⅞	31⅜	5,600	Am Steel Foundries (3)	36¾	35½	36¼	+ 1
85	57	5,800	Am Sugar Refining	67½	62½	66¼	+ 4½
108⅜	100½	500	Do pf (7)	103½	102	103½	+ 1
36⅜	16	2,400	Am Sumatra Tobacco	24	20½	24	+ 3½
58½	46	100	Am Tel & Cable (5)	50	50	50	..
126½	119¼	7,600	Am Tel & Tel (9)	124⅝	123¼	124⅝	+ 1¼
161¾	140¾	600	Am Tobacco (12)	148¼	145¼	148½	+ 1½
159¾	140	400	Do Class B (12)	145½	144⅞	144⅞	+ ⅛
106⅞	101	400	Do pf (6)	102⅜	102⅜	102½	..
44¾	27½	2,600	Am Water Wks & El	40½	37	40	+ 3
93	85¾	400	Do 1st pf (7)	92	90⅝	92	+ 2⅜
63½	45¼	1,500	Do participat'g pf (4)	62	59½	62	+ 2⅜
109⅜	80½	11,400	Am Woolen (7)	87¾	84¼	85⅝	+ 1⅜
111⅞	98¾	800	Do pf (7)	102⅞	102	102⅜	+ 1⅛
34	7	1,400	Am Writing Paper pf	9½	8	9	+ ⅛
19¼	8	700	Am Zinc L & S	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
58¾	30¼	200	Do pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅝
53½	38	14,700	Anaconda Copper (3)	41⅞	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
18⅞	12	200	Arnold, Constable & Co	14½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
18	15½	200	Art Metal Constr (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾	..
89	62¾	3,400	Assoc Dry Goods (4)	85⅜	82¾	84	+ 2
134	103	300	Associated Oil (6)	105⅞	104	105⅞	+ 2¾
105½	94½	12,200	Atl, Top & S Fe (6)	98	96¼	97⅝	+ 1½
90⅝	86⅝	700	Do pf (5)	88	88	88	+ ⅜
3¼	1¾	300	Atlanta, Birm & At	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	..
127	100⅞	2,000	Atl Coast Line (7)	114	111½	113	+ 2
2⅜	1¼	400	Atlantic Fruit ctfs	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
34	9¼	5,800	Atl Gulf & W Indies	17	13⅜	16	+ 2⅝
27	6¾	1,500	Do pf	14	12	13⅞	+ 1⅞
57¾	51	600	Atlas Powder (4)	57⅝	56	x56	..
20¾	14¾	500	Atlas Tack	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
35½	17	10,400	Austin Nichols	27	22¾	26⅜	+ 4⅜
80½	78¾	100	Do pf (7)	82	82	82	+ 2
28¾	19½	700	Auto Knit Hos (3)	22	20½	22	+ 1¼
144¼	110¼	134,800	BALDWIN LOCO (7)	126⅜	120¼	124⅜	+ 3⅞
116¾	110	100	Do pf (7)	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	+ ⅛
56½	40¼	33,500	Baltimore & Ohio	50⅜	47¾	49⅝	+ 1⅝
60⅞	53¾	900	Do pf (4)	58½	58	58	..
35	9⅝	3,100	Barnsdall, Class A	14½	10	13	+ 3
22	7¾	4,100	Do Class B	9¾	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
⅞	½	22,700	Batopilas Mining	⅞	½	⅞	+ ⅛
84¾	51	10,300	Beech Nut Pack (2.40)	75½	67½	75¼	+ 6½
70	41¾	51,100	Bethlehem Steel (5)	55¾	52	x53½	+ 2¾
97½	87	1,500	Do cumulative pf (7)	94	93	94	+ 2½
111	100¾	300	Do pf (8)	107	106¾	107	+ 2
7¼	4½	1,100	Booth Fisheries	5¾	4½	5¼	+ ⅛
121½	104¼	900	Bklyn Edison Elec (8)	109⅛	109	109½	+ 1
16¼	⅛	100	Bklyn Rap Tran	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
128	103½	100	Bklyn Union Gas (8)	110	110	110	+ 5
99	91	200	Brown Shoe pf (7)	95¾	95	96¼	+ 4½
144¾	108	3,900	Burns Brothers (10)	113⅜	110¼	112	+ 1⅜
35	22	2,900	Do Class B (2)	25¾	24½	24⅝	+ 1⅛
11⅜	5½	900	Butte Cop & Zinc (50c)	5⅞	5½	5½	+ ⅛
37⅞	18½	2,500	Butte & Superior (2)	17¼	15¼	16	+ 1
22	13¼	500	Butterick Co	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
9¼	1⅜	400	CADDO CENT O & R	2	2	2	+ ⅛
87	77	400	California Pack (6)	82¾	81½	82¾	+ 1⅜
29¾	17⅜	22,800	California Petrol (1⅜)	21⅜	19¼	20¾	+ 1
110½	94⅜	200	Do pf (7)	97⅜	96½	97¾	+ ⅜
12⅜	5	9,500	Callahan Zinc & Lead	5⅝	5	5	..
66	44	200	Calumet & Ariz (4)	48⅝	48⅜	48¾	+ 1
160	140¼	15,500	Canadian Pac (10)	146⅜	142	x142⅜	+ ⅜
40½	13½	7,100	Central Leather	20⅞	17⅝	19⅞	+ 1⅞
79¾	40¾	2,500	Do pf	52¼	46½	51¾	+ 4½
231	175	100	Cent R R of N J (112)	204	204	204	— 2
86⅞	38	100	Century Ribbon Mills	31	31	31	— 1½
50½	36⅝	6,100	Cerro de Pasco Cop (4)	41⅜	39½	39⅝	— ⅜
45	23	500	Certain-Teed Products	33	29	33	+ 7
76	46⅛	6,500	Chandler Motors (6)	54⅞	52½	53¼	+ ⅛
76⅜	57	6,800	Ches & Ohio (4)	64	59⅞	63	+ 3¼
104⅞	96	300	Do pf (6½)	98¼	98¼	98½	+ ⅜
3⅜	2	1,300	Chi & Alton	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	7,500	Do pf	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
38¾	19	1,400	Chi & East Illinois	26	24⅜	25	+ ⅛
62¼	46¾	600	Do pf	49¾	48	49¼	+ 1½
7	4	900	Chi Great Western	4¾	4¼	4¾	..
17	8¼	1,000	Do pf	11⅞	10⅜	11½	+ 1¼
26⅝	14¼	11,400	Chi, Mil & St Paul	18	15⅞	17⅜	+ 1⅝
45½	24½	21,600	Do pf	31¾	28	30½	+ 2½
88	61⅝	4,300	Chi & Northwest (5)	68½	66	67¾	+ ¾
90⅜	75½	2,800	Chi Pneu Tool (5)	82¾	79¾	82	+ 2
87⅞	19¼	11,100	Chi, Rock Isl & Pac	24½	22¾	23⅝	+ 1½
96	72	900	Do pf (7)	80½	78	79⅝	— ¾
85	60⅜	600	Do pf (6)	70	69	70	+ 1
78	53¼	200	Chi, St P, M & O (5)	54	53½	53½	..
30¾	24½	12,200	Chile Copper (2½)	27⅜	26½	x26⅝	+ ⅛
31⅞	14⅜	12,500	Chino Copper	17⅜	14⅜	16½	— ⅝
92	75¼	300	Clev, C, C & St L (4)	89¼	88	89¼	+ 2¼
76¾	60	2,800	Cluett-Peabody (5)	72	67	71⅝	+ 4⅝
88⅝	72⅜	3,100	Coca-Cola (7)	79½	77⅜	78¾	+ 1⅜
35¾	25	18,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	32	28	30¾	+ 2⅜
45½	24¼	100	Colorado Southern (3)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
87¾	80¼	9,500	Col Gas & Elec (2.60)	35⅝	34½	35¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	⅝	3,300	Col Graphophone	⅞	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
12½	2	200	Do pf	4	4	4	— ⅛
49⅞	43¼	4,400	Columbian Carbon (4)	49	45½	47¼	+ 1½
46	25	100	Commercial Solvents, A	32	32	32	..
30	15	200	Do B	24	23	23	— 1⅜
83½	67	800	Comput Tab Record (6)	75¾	71½	73½	— 1⅜
22¾	12	200	Conley Tin Foil	13	13	13	— ⅝
39⅝	18	1,700	Consolidated Cigar	23½	21¼	22¾	..
83	65	100	Do pf (7)	65	65	65	— ¼
69⅜	56⅜	17,500	Consolidated Gas (5)	63½	61¾	61¾	+ ¼
14½	6¼	9,400	Consolidated Textile	8¾	6¾	8	+ ⅝
50½	42⅞	35,700	Continental Can (4)	49¼	47⅞	48⅝	+ ⅝
12¼	6⅜	2,300	Continental Motors	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
139¾	114⅜	11,500	Corn Prod Ref (7½)	129⅝	126¼	126⅝	+ ½
122¾	115¾	100	Do pf (7)	119	119	119	+ ½
62¾	29¾	100,500	Cosden Co (4)	31⅞	29	30⅜	+ 1
109⅜	85	1,800	Do pf (7)	97	87½	93	+ 8
84½	57⅞	14,200	Crucible Steel (4)	68⅝	66	66½	+ 1
94½	85¾	200	Do pf (7)	87¼	87¼	87¼	+ ⅛
20	9½	9,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	12	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
64½	33⅛	22,000	Do pf	44¼	41¾	43¾	+ 1⅜
37¾	23	87,800	Cuban-Am Sugar	28⅞	27	28¼	+ 1⅜
102½	92	200	Do pf (7)	95	95	95	..
12¾	3	2,100	Cuban Dominican Sug	5¾	5	5	— ⅛
58½	30	2,800	Do pf	38	36	36	+ 2½
69	54½	6,000	Cuyamel Fruit (1)	65¾	63	65½	+ 2½
72	20⅜	264,900	DAVISON CHEMICAL	72	25½	26	— 3¾
28	22½	400	De Beers Mines	23¾	23	23⅜	— ⅜
78½	60¾	400	Deere & Co pf (8)	61	60¼	61	+ ⅝
124½	98¾	3,725	Delaware & Hudson (9)	110¼	106	x108	+ 5½
130⅛	110¼	1,500	Del, Lack & West (6)	115⅝	114⅛	115¼	— ⅛
111	100¾	400	Detroit Edison (8)	103½	103½	103½	+ ½
44¼	29¾	6,400	Doma Mines (4)	37⅞	34½	37	+ 3
14⅜	12¼	400	Douglas-Pectin (1)	13½	13	13	— ¼
148½	106	27,100	Du Pont de Nemours (6)	134¾	127¼	132¼	+ 3¾
89¼	82	200	Do deb (6)	84½	84½	84½	+ 1
103½	102	100	Duquesne Lt 1st pf (7)	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
115¾	89¾	3,500	EASTMAN KOD (17½)	108	104	x105¼	+ 3
27	23½	700	Eaton Axle & Spg (2.60)	28	25½	25½	+ ⅛
67¼	53	4,200	Elec Stge Bat (14⅜)	61⅜	59¾	61¼	+ 2¼
20⅜	13½	800	Elk Horn Coal	15⅞	15	15⅞	+ 1⅜
94¼	62¼	1,800	Endicott-Johnson (5)	69¾	68	68	— 1
16⅜	10¼	38,000	Erie	15⅞	14¼	14½	— 1⅛
25½	15	24,300	Do 1st pf	24⅝	22⅝	23	— 1⅜
21⅛	10⅜	2,300	Do 2d pf	12	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
81	20½	900	Exchange Buffet (2)	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
18	5½	100	FAIRBANKS CO	7	7	7	+ 1½
93	65¼	48,500	Famous Players-L (8)	77¼	69⅞	76¾	+ 6¾
90⅜	85	100	Do pf (8)	85	85	85	— 1
16½	8	400	Federal Min & Smelt	10	9½	10	..
80¼	34¼	600	Do pf (7)	41¼	39¼	41¼	+ 1
138	102	800	Phenix-Fid Fire Ins (6)	110¼	109½	110¼	+ 1⅜
10⅜	7¼	1,900	Fifth Avenue Bus (64c)	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
212¾	140	3,300	Fisher Body (10)	190	177	180	+ 6½
102¾	94	200	Fisher Body Ohio pf (8)	99	99	99	— ¼
16½	7	4,500	Fisk Rubber	9¼	7¼	8¼	+ ⅛
47⅞	37¾	1,500	Fleischmann Co (12)	44½	43¾	44¼	+ ⅛
78⅝	64½	1,800	Foundation Co (6)	78¼	71½	x73	+ 3¼
22	9½	21,200	Freeport-Texas	15⅝	11⅜	14¼	+ 3
14⅜	7¼	100	GARDNER MOTOR	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
71⅝	40½	800	Gen Am Tank Car (3)	46⅞	45¾	46	— ⅛
54	28	52,600	General Asphalt	37	27½	34¾	+ 6¼
83	61	2,400	Do pf (5)	70	65	69	+ 4
89	72	200	General Baking (4)	82	81	82	+ 1¼
94⅜	80½	500	General Cigar (6)	88¼	83	83½	— ¼
110	104½	100	Do pf (7)	108½	108½	108¾	+ 2
190¾	170½	4,500	General Electric (8)	181⅛	177	179	+ 2
12	10¼	1,000	Do special (60c)	11½	11¼	11¾	+ ⅛
17¾	12¾	58,800	General Motors (1.20)	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	— ⅛
80	79	100	Do pf (6)	82	82	82	+ ½
90	78¾	800	Do deb (6)	82¾	82	82¼	..
51½	39½	1,000	Gimbel Brothers	49	47	49	+ 1½
12⅜	7	900	Glidden Co	8¾	8	8¼	..
22½	13½	1,100	Goldwyn Pictures	18⅜	16⅜	18¼	+ 1½
41¾	25¾	2,300	Goodrich (B F) Co	36	34½	35¾	+ 1½
93½	79½	200	Do pf (7)	81½	81¾	81¾	+ 1⅛
63¼	45¼	3,700	Goodyear Tire & R pf	48	46	46	+ 1½
99	92	100	Do prior pf (8)	93	93	93	..
53	15⅜	800	Granby Consol	20	18½	18¾	— ⅜
17⅝	7	900	Gray & Davis	9¾	8½	9¼	+ ⅛
80	51¼	24,800	Great Northern pf (5)	59¾	54	56	+ ¼
26	25	6,200	Do ctfs for ore p (2)	21⅜	20¾	21	+ ⅛
106¼	102⅜	100	Great West Sug pf (7)	104	103¼	104	+ 1¼
34⅜	21	1,500	Greene-Cananea Cop	21	18	19	+ ⅛
11¾	5¼	900	Guantanamo Sugar	6⅝	6	6⅜	+ ⅛
20	9½	700	Gulf, Mobile & North	11⅜	10¼	10¾	+ 1
104⅝	65¼	88,700	Gulf States Steel (4)	89¾	81	87½	+ 5⅞
97	94¾	180	HANNA (MH) 1st pf (7)	94¾	94¾	94¾	— ¼
2	1	300	Hendrshaw Elec Cable	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
95¼	80¾	1,300	Hartman Corp (7)	89¾	85¼	86	..
44	31	10,800	Hayes Wheel (3)	33⅞	30¾	x37¼	+ 1⅛
23⅝	12	2,500	Hendee Manufacturing	18	14	18	+ 4
79⅞	60	300	Homestake Mining (6)	62	61	62	+ 1
89¾	35½	5,200	Household Prod (3)	33½	31	31⅞	— ⅝
78	40¾	3,100	Houston Oil	54½	44	50¾	+ 1¾
23⅜	20	4,800	Hudson Motor Car (3)	31⅞	28¾	29⅜	— ⅛
29½	16⅜	2,100	Hupp Motor Car (1)	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
6¾	1¼	200	Hydraulic Steel	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
117¼	105	3,800	ILLINOIS CENT (7)	106¼	106	106	..
118½	106½	100	Do pf (6)	113	113	113	+ 3½
11¾	4¾	8,000	Independent Oil & Gas	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
15	5⅜	1,700	Indiahoma Refining	4¾	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅜
8¼	5	400	Indian Refining	6	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
69⅜	21¼	1,600	Inland Steel (3½)	35	34¼	34¾	+ 1
105	96½	208	Do pf (7)	103⅜	101	101⅜	+ ⅜

1923 High.	1923 Low.	Sales.	Stock and Dividend Rate.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
43¾	27	4,500	Inspiration Copper (2)	28¾	28	28	— ⅛
22⅞	9¼	11,200	Interboro Rap Tran	15½	13	15½	+ 2
11	2	3,900	Internat Agriculture	4	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
39⅜	6¼	3,600	Do pf	13	8¼	*13	+ ⅜
44	31	1,000	Internat Cement (3)	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ⅛
27½	19⅝	7,900	Internat Comb Eng (2)	23⅞	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
25	15	700	Internat & Gt North	18¼	17¼	18¼	+ 1⅛
96½	71	6,200	Internat Harvester (5)	75	73¾	75½	+ ⅜
116½	107	200	Do pf (7)	107¼	107	107¼	+ ¼
11⅜	4⅜	1,700	Internat Mer Marine	7½	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
47	18½	12,600	Do pf (3)	25½	21¾	24½	+ 2⅝
18¼	11½	6,100	Internat Nickel	13½	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
83	69¾	600	Do pf (6)	79½	78	78	— 2
58⅝	30⅜	2,000	Internat Paper	36	33⅜	34½	+ ⅛
75½	63	100	Do pf stamped (6)	64½	64½	64¼	— 1
71½	64¾	500	Internat Tel & Tel (6)	66½	65⅞	66	— ⅛
41½	28¼	1,400	Intertype Corp (1)	33	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
10¼	8	4,800	Invincible Oil	9¼	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅜
6¾	2	200	Iowa Central	2	2	2	..
58¼	33½	4,100	Iron Products	45	42¾	43¾	+ ⅛
45	31⅜	200	Do ctfs	41	40¾	41	— 2
⅝	⅛	3,400	Island Oil & Trans	⅝	⅛	⅝	..
24	17¼	600	JEWEL TEA	19¾	18½	18⅞	— ½
82	62	400

LONDON MARKET NOT SHAKEN BY ITALY

Advance in Securities Continues Despite Move on Greece and German Unsettlement.

HOPE FOR RUHR PROBLEM

Financial London Swinging to the Belief That French Tenacity Will Force Overtures From Germany.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Judging from the course of the investment securities on the London market early last week, one might have imagined that the international political weather glass was set fair. There was in fact distinct buoyancy in gilt-edged securities, with a rapidly expanding demand.

On Thursday, the sudden crisis between Greece and Italy imposed a temporary check on buying, but the reaction was only slight. In the City, Italy's sabre-rattling has been viewed with surprise, but not as yet with anything like apprehension. Nevertheless, it is admitted that there is dangerous material in this quarrel, and the markets have lost some of their earlier buoyancy. On the other hand, Greek and Italian exchange rates did not at any time reflect serious uneasiness. They have moved a trifle against Rome and Athens, but their movements were no larger than those which have often occurred in an ordinary day's business.

Exchange Market and the Ruhr.

There was rather general comment last week that at present the stock markets cannot be said to constitute a perfectly reliable financial barometer, but that such indications are to be found in the exchange market. There has grown up, however, a kind of blind confidence that the tangle in the Ruhr is going to unravel itself. As viewed by many good financial observers, the tenacity of France and the financial difficulties of Germany are likely to force concessions on the German side by breaking down passive resistance. The present lull in the reparations discussion is admittedly working in favor of France and against Germany.

In Germany the existing depression is growing more acute; it was not mitigated in any way by the Belgian note to England, and it is recognized more freely than it was a little while ago that Germany could at once ease its position by abandoning resistance. For this reason financial London, which at one time looked upon any pause in active discussions between the Allies as fraught with danger, is coming now to think that the interruption of the exchange of notes and conferences may prove to be a turning point.

Reasons for Strength in Stocks.

The stock markets of last week derived some of their strength from such expectations, but the more important consideration, especially with regard to gilt-edged securities, was the impending large disbursements by the Government on Friday and Saturday. Redemption of maturing national war bonds, and payment of September dividends released at least £30,000,000 from the Treasury. Much of this money has already been reinvested but more is probably still to come into the market.

This explains why consols rose during the week from 58⅝ to 59¼, the war loan 5 per cents from 101⅛ to 102⅛, funding loan 4 per cents from 92¼ to 92⅝ and Victory bonds from 92⅝ to 93⅜.

Currency notes outstanding at the end of the week were £283,615,423, as against £285,312,652 a week before and £277,597,451 in the first week of March, which was the lowest since the armistice.

ATTEMPT TO BALANCE GERMAN BUDGET FAILS

Public Deficit in Ten Days of August Was 248 Trillion Marks.

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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—As has been feared, the yield of the Government's new tax program is only a trifle in proportion to the continuing expenditure. This means that the State deficit must continue to be covered by printing notes. Although the new taxes were estimated to yield 150 trillions during August, the public deficit in only ten days of the month amounted to 248 trillions.

The Finance Minister's report for the period between Aug. 10 and Aug. 20 shows expenditure of 250,534,000,000,000, whereas the yield from taxation was only 1,766,000,000,000 or seven-tenths of 1 per cent., which is much the worst record so far achieved in German Government finance up to the present date.

The mere item of subsidy to the railroads during these ten days was 61,-464,000,000,000. The floating debt in the same period rose from 117 to 363 trillions and is now 200 times that of January. On Aug. 23 the Government paid out in official salaries alone more than 100 trillion. Of these figures, it is predicted that the Reichsbank's addition of 54 trillion marks or 87 per cent. to its note circulation during the week ending Aug. 15, will turn out to be a trifle compared with the inflation of the coming week.

MORE GOLD FROM LONDON.

Last Week's Shipments to Us $2,-000,000; to India, $2,000,000.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—Gold imports into England during the past week were £500,000. Practically all of this came from South Africa.

Exports were £1,083,586; of these, the United States took £584,638, and India £170,448.

WILD MOVEMENTS ON THE BERLIN EXCHANGE

Price of One Stock Up Forty Million Per Cent. in a Week.

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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Wednesday and Thursday of last week witnessed extraordinary movements on the Stock Exchange. On Wednesday there occurred what was immediately called the "bureaucrats' boom," the name being applied because of the fact that officials, on receiving their increased salaries, invariably purchased stocks for temporary holding in order to protect themselves against further rapid depreciation of the mark.

On Wednesday industrial shares rose by a percentage of millions. One leading stock increased no less than 40,000,-000 per cent. Foreigners are buying steel and coal shares on the belief that French participation in Westphalian industry would secure the future of these corporations. But home loans also shared in the boom.

The highest-priced among the leading stocks at the close of the Boerse on Friday were Deutsch Luxemburg, which sold for 140,000,000, Gelsenkirchen at 140,000,000, Bochum cast steel at 125,-000,000, Harpener mining at 200,000,000 and Kattowitz at 99,000,000.

The bond market also advanced during the week, the war loan going from 3,200 to 6,000, the Federal 4 per cents., from 130,000 to 155,000, and the Prussian 3 per cents., from 56,000 to 200,000.

BUYING OF METALS BY CONTINENTAL EUROPE

Purchasers Are Said to Consider Tin, Copper and Lead a Better Risk Than Shares.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—An outstanding feature of the London metal market recently has been the Continental demand for tin, copper and lead. It is reported that many firms, even outside the metal trade, have been investing funds in metals. Apparently the present comparatively low prices and low carrying charges are appealing to buyers, in contrast to those commodities which deteriorate and for which warehouse charges are heavy.

Furthermore, a number of purchasers also look upon metals in a London warehouse as better security than shares. The feeling that sterling is hereafter more likely to appreciate than depreciate helps the movement.

GERMAN "CASH SHORTAGE."

Acute Stage Past, Because of Issue of High-Denomination Notes.

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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The shortage of cash on the German market, which reached an acute point early in August, has now practically ceased. This is due to the recourse on a large scale to printing of notes for twenty and fifty million marks, such notes of high denominations having been conspicuously lacking in circulation during the fall of the mark in the earlier part of the month.

Furthermore, as a result of the huge disbursement of cash for the increased salaries and wages, the money market as a whole is comparatively easy. The Reichsbank is about to open gold mark current accounts against deposit of foreign high-exchange currencies. For the present, however, only large firms which can deposit the equivalent of £5,000 will be allowed to keep such accounts.

MARK LIKELY TO GO LOWER.

Stabilization Believed Impossible in Outpour of New Paper.

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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—In the opinion of Berlin bankers, a still further collapse in the paper mark cannot be averted for a long time to come. The Reichsbank last week sacrificed 80,000,000 gold marks from its reserve to use as security for procuring credits in foreign currencies. The new "gold levy" decreed last week requires corporations to subscribe two gold marks for every thousand paper marks of their share in the recent forced loan, while individuals pay one gold mark.

This measure will no doubt provide a substantial sum for "intervention" in support of the mark. But the banking community has now reached the conclusion that the mark's price cannot be sustained so long as it is being depreciated by home inflation and that the inflation itself cannot be stopped.

GERMAN TEST IN NEW LOAN.

London Believes It Will Determine Staying Power of Ministry.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—Financial London finds it difficult to pass judgment on the political stability of Germany under present circumstances. Even men in touch with Germany were asking last week whether Stresemann is strong enough to impose reforms which must mean privation on German trade and industry; in other words, whether he can still rely on the inherited instinct of the German people for submitting to governmental measures.

It is felt that the test of his ability to carry through his drastic program will be provided in the German response to the proposed forced loan in gold values.

FRENCH PRICES DECLINE.

Wholesale Costs Lower in July by 2 Per Cent. as Compared With June.

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PARIS, Sept. 2.—The index number for wholesale prices in France has been declining. In July it was lower than in June, the level compared with the average, 1901-1910, having been 370.1 against 372.3 in June and 318.4 in December, 1922.

Retail prices, taking the 1914 average as 100, stood at 231 by the last report, against 228 in May and 205 in the latter part of 1922.

One Measure of German Inflation.

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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The customs gold surcharge was raised last week to 129,-519,900 per cent. of the nominal duties.

TURN FOR WORSE IN GERMAN SITUATION

Period of Industrial Depression Now Looked For by Berlin Market.

UNEMPLOYMENT INCREASES

Home Prices Rise Faster Than Mark Falls, Bringing Market Above Foreign Gold Prices.

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BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Something of an economic revolution is distinctly under way in Germany in connection with the recent extreme depreciation of the mark. German experts are already predicting as a result of the changing situation a prolonged period of industrial depression.

The first sign of such conditions has been the quite unprecedented inactivity of trade at the Leipsic Fair and the widespread curtailment of industrial production throughout the country, with discharge of workingmen reported from all corners of the republic. This situation is the outcome, first of the new official policy of trying to make the State support itself, and second of the universal repudiation of the paper mark in business calculations.

Whereas every former collapse in mark exchange brought about a fall in actua gold prices, owing to the failure of paper mark prices to keep pace with the movement of gold exchange, paper mark prices are at present rising even more rapidly than the mark has fallen. This is plainly shown by the fact that the cost-of-living index rose between July 30 and Aug. 27 from 71,740 to 1,188,-434, or seventeen-fold, whereas the dollar rose in that period only from 1,102,-000 to 5,614,000 marks, or five and a half fold.

The whole movement now seems to be toward high gold prices. World-market prices are already attained if not exceeded. The Government's drastic rate policy in State enterprises is a powerful factor in this movement. Already, before the fresh collapse of the mark on Thursday, railway freight rates had been raised to 1,800,000 times what tney were in 1914. Passenger rates were advanced between Aug. 19 and Sept. 1 forty times over and mailing rates about seventy-five fold. These measures brought at once an upward rush of prices.

Prices Rise Faster than Mark Declines.

In all private business enterprises the system of calculation is now gold marks multiplied by a so-called "key number," which expresses the day's depreciation in the mark as shown by the rise in dollar exchange. Since most concerns fix their gold-mark basic price arbitrarily—usually above prewar prices and often above present world-market prices—the actual price level rises with extraordinary speed. It is the same with wages, which in Berlin advanced on the average from 750,000 marks per hour a week ago to 1,600,000 marks last week and are on the eve of doubling once more.

Exporters Losing Their Market.

Under this system high gold prices must be maintained even if mark exchange continues to collapse. As a necessary result, German merchants are for the first time since the war experiencing real difficulty in competing in the export trade. Many have been obliged to return to the prewar form of "dumping"—that is to say, selling abroad below production costs and recouping themselves by charging abnormally high prices at home. This policy in the home market is made possible from the fact that shortage of exchange prevents the import of cheaper foreign goods.

The present universal system of calculation in gold marks, both by State and private concerns, appears now to have had precisely the same effect on business as would have followed the stabilization of advancing of the paper mark's value, which business had long feared as introducing the period of reaction.

LONDON WARNING OF TRADE REACTION

Believe England's Commercial Welfare Jeopardized by European Conditions.

Discussing the present condition of trade in Great Britain, the London Joint City and Midland Bank, of which ex-Chancellor McKenna is Chairman, points out in its monthly review that while trade "has improved since 1921 it is even now probably at a level 20 per cent. below the volume of 1913. Furthermore, not only has trade in the second quarter of the present year shown a recession from the level of the first, if allowance be made for changes in the area covered by our trade statistics, but the prospects for the future, contrary to general expectations, have become less bright. The President of the Board of Trade in a recent speech in the House of Commons remarked that orders were not coming in to manufacturers as freely as had been expected, and that the prospects were now worse than in December and January last.

"It is sometimes argued that the present situation in Europe is to our advantage. The improvement of trade in 1922 over the previous year is pointed out, but it is forgotten that 1921 was marked by a prolonged dispute in the coal industry, and that by 1922 the liquidation period had practically run its course, prices had become stabilized, and the theoretical conditions precedent to trade revival were present. Comfort is taken from the maintenance of the improvement in the first quarter of 1923, but the fact is completely ignored that Germany cannot go on indefinitely purchasing from abroad unless she is permitted to make complementary sales, and that the trade of our other customers must shrink as the aggregate volume of international trade contracts.

"While the restoration of Europe to her old productive efficiency is most desirable as a means of procuring general world prosperity, it would appear on more detailed consideration to be an essential to the trade recovery of this country. As a rough apportionment, nearly one-third of the marketable energy of our people is absorbed by production for external demand. And while it is true that this proportion is not fixed and that it is possible to stimulate home trade without affecting any change in foreign demand, yet it is none the less true that a curtailment of our export trade must inevitably cause a reduction in the home demand for the output of our industries."

MARKED RECOVERY IN FRENCH IRON INDUSTRY

Monthly Steel Production Now Greater Than Average of 1922.

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PARIS, Sept. 2.—Notwithstanding the deadlock in the Ruhr, the French iron and steel industry is recovering. In July, 106 blast furnaces were active, against 77 in May. Pig iron production had risen to 447,013 tons per month, against 393,000 during May, 350,-000 during April and 306,000 in February. Production is now only 66,275 tons lower than that of December, 1922, the last month before the Ruhr occupation.

Average monthly production in 1922 amounted to 435,700 tons, in 1921 to 341,-700 and in 1920 to 134,700. Monthly production of steel has recovered to 427,000 tons, actually exceeding by 13,000 tons the record of December, 1922. Last year the average monthly output of steel in France was about 377,900 tons; it was 268,500 during 1921 and 143,170 in 1920.

The inference from these comparisons is that, notwithstanding the situation in the Ruhr, activity in the French metallurgical industry has been improving rapidly during recent months.

WHEAT PRICES ABROAD AGAIN SHARPLY LOWER

Increased Yields in Europe the Main Factor—Russian Export Possibilities.

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LONDON, Sept. 2.—The past week's sharp reaction in wheat was ascribed on the English market to the bad Canadian reports and to the good crops in Europe, where the yield will be greater than that of last season by about 12,000,000 quarters of 8 bushels. The rye crop in Europe is also 9,000,000 quarters better and North Africa is estimated to have raised 5,000,000 quarters more wheat than a year ago.

A further influence in the falling wheat prices was the belief that currency depreciation in numerous important countries will curtail their imports further. That Russia will export a considerable quantity of grain this coming season (mostly rye) is generally admitted. No one supposes that Russia has what could be called an actual surplus, if her population is to be sufficiently fed. Nevertheless, the Soviet policy seems to be to take grain for export from those provinces which have raised good crops.

FRENCH EXPERT'S VIEW OF AMERICAN OUTLOOK

Economic Situation in This Country Summarized by Foreign Observer.

The Paris economic journal, La Situation, whose editor has been making a long tour of observation in the industrial regions in the United States, has lately published his conclusions on the situation in this country. The United States, he points out, "which, thanks to the war, has become the creditor of the entire world, and toward which gold continues to flow from every side, has established around it a double wall—a quasi-prohibitive tariff designed to check importations of foreign merchandise and an immigration law to restrict the admission of foreign labor. The consequences of these policies have been exactly what might have been expected.

"Prices of merchandise and rate of wages have reached in the United States an extraordinarily high level. Notably cost of construction has reached at this moment proportions never imagined in Europe, even if one allows for the depreciated exchange rates. The Prohibition law, even if it is not observed by the ruling classes, has had the effect of directing into other expenditure resources more and more substantial of the working class. As a result of the increased home consumption from these causes American industry has found a ready internal market for the absorption of its products. The large earnings lately announced by a number of important industrial enterprises prove this fact conclusively.

"Nevertheless, it is certain that matters cannot indefinitely go on thus favorably. A day will come—at a more or less distant date—when American industry, whose rate of production continues to increase with great rapidity, will find itself compelled to seek a foreign market on a larger scale for its surplus production. From this it is largely cut off today by the difference between American prices and those of foreign industry.

"It is not possible to say when the moment will arrive at which such a foreign market will be necessary. The rise in wages continues; agitation for further advance is under way. The influence of these wage increases and the accompanying strikes will necessarily affect the price of merchandise; in particular the rise of coal will react on cost of production in the greater number of industries.

"All that can be said at the moment is that for some time to come the real problem in the United States will be the simultaneous movement of a rise in wages and a rise of prices."

THE STRENGTH IN FRANCS.

Belgian Credits in Paris to Aid the Franc an Important Factor.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—In the early exchange market of last week a most encouraging rally occurred in francs, especially Belgian. In these the pound sterling's value momentarily fell to 94½, as against 101 at the end of last week, and 107½ just before the Belgian Government took steps to restrict dealings in exchange.

French francs improved in sympathy, the pound sterling, which last week stood at 81 francs, going to 79¼. The recovery was largely ascribed to the bringing into operation of Belgian credits raised in Paris for the purpose of supporting exchange. Toward the close of the week, however, the fresh plunge of the German mark to 55,000,000 for the pound sterling caused a setback in both French and Belgian exchanges.

Lower Living Costs in Sweden.

A report of the cost of living in Sweden, issued by the Board of Social Welfare, shows a decline from 177 on April 1 to 174 on July 1. The reduction is due to decline in foodstuffs, light, fuel and clothing. Two Swedish staples, eggs and butter, are stated to be now at prewar prices.

RECOVERY IN FRANC AS SEEN BY PARIS

Belgian Exchange Helped by Large Advances From French Banks.

RENEWED DECLINE POSSIBLE

French Government Financing Reconstruction of Devastated Regions, Without Recourse to Bank.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—There was some irregularity last week in both the money market and the stock market at Paris, owing to the fact that the discussion of the Allies regarding the Ruhr had reached a seeming deadlock. There was, however, no actual decline in prices, largely perhaps because available funds remain very large.

The marked advance in Belgian exchange, which brought the price of sterling at Brussels from the high point of 105.28 francs to 96, was caused altogether through the advance by French banks of an instalment on the 400,000,-000 franc loan soon to be issued for the Belgian Government. Unless, however, the Ruhr situation becomes more favorable to France and Belgium, a new movement of exchange against Belgium is to be expected.

Future Course of the Franc.

Further financial assistance by France might check such a movement, but these financial advances by France to Belgium, which have followed the French participation in the Austrian loan and have occurred simultaneously with reduction in the number of foreign visitors in France and with a marked increase in import of raw materials, leads the market to expect a further depreciation of the franc. Paris newspapers have recently been warning traders of the danger which might result for them from delaying to cover their foreign purchases with the idea of a more favorable exchange market in the Autumn.

French Currency Expansion.

On the other hand, no important increase in the note circulation of the Bank of France is likely. The necessary funds for reconstruction of the devastated area have been supplied through the recent issue of loans by the Credit National. Many other loans are also to be issued for the purpose locally, and an issue by the French Treasury of ten-year bonds with a view to providing money for recoverable expenses is expected.

All indications are that the last-named operation will be successful and that the Government would procure in that way all necessary funds for reconstruction. Any increase in the note circulation thereafter would thus be explainable only by the money requirements of manufacturers and traders, who might, in view of the necessities for funds occasioned by the rise in prices, resort more largely to obtaining of cash through discounting of their bills at the bank.

LONDON'S VIEW OF OUTLOOK IN GERMANY

Still Greater Currency Inflation Predicted, and Business Reaction.

Copyright, 1923, by The New York Times Company.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The week's extraordinary movement of the German mark is admitted by every one as only a measure of the gravity of Germany's financial plight. No one undertakes to predict or imagine what amount of inflation the next few returns of the Reichsbank's note issue will show. People familiar with German finance make the point that, even if all other drains on German resources could be stopped and the utmost rigor in private and public economies be forced, the financing of resistance in the Ruhr would still remain a most fertile cause for output of marks on a huge scale from the printing press.

Meantime, even if one assumes the breakdown of resistance in the Ruhr, Germany will have to make great sacrifices to stabilize its exchange. As our market sees it, any effective stabilization would mean that German wages must remain where they are and imports into Germany must be cut down, because they require financing by new issues of marks.

Germany then would have to increase its cost of manufacture up to and probably above the level of the world's markets. But this would mean unemployment and a lower standard of living. Already many trades in Germany are known to have announced a rapid shrinkage in foreign business. The relatively slow advance in German wages, which was lately reckoned on as the special advantage of the German exporter, is ceasing to be operative.

PUBLIC REVENUES IN ITALY ABOVE ESTIMATE

Receipts for Fiscal Year Reported 1,795,000,000 Lire Over Budget Forecast.

Gradual and steady improvement of Italian national finance, according to the monthly report of the General Confederation of Italian Industries, "is reflected in the final results of the revenue returns for the fiscal year 1922-23, which closed on June 30. In view of the cessation of some important receipts of an exceptional nature and of the normal, inevitable decline in the yield of the tax on war profits and on increase of capital due to the war, taxation receipts had been estimated at a total of 10,986,000,000 lire.

The actual receipts amounted to 12,-781,000,000, showing a surplus of 1,795,-000,000 lire over the estimates. The returns from direct taxation exceeded estimates by 1,029,000,000 lire. Receipts from stamp duties and mortgage taxes, in spite of the repeal of the luxury tax, tax on jewels, &c., exceeded those for 1921-22 by 80,000,000 lire. The receipts from indirect taxation exceed those for the previous year by 563,000,000 lire.

"A satisfactory feature of the situation is stated to be the steady decline in the number of unemployed. The official returns place the number at 280,701 on March 31 and 270,514 on April 30, 1923, as compared to 576,500 and 493,606 in the corresponding months of 1922.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

WEEK ENDED SEPT. 1, 1923

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total Sales	$36,571,900	$1,909,631,880
Same period a year ago	60,330,950	2,959,102,600

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year Hi.	Date. Low.
Average price 40 bonds	76.89	76.66	79.	75.95
Same period a year ago	82.36	82.20	82	79.47

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT LOANS

(Figures after decimal represent 32ds of 1 per cent.)

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
101.30	100.00	7585	Lib 3½s, 1932-47	100.2	100.00	100.00	— .1
101.29	99.29	1	Lib 3½s, 1932-47	99.29	99.29	99.29	— .1
98.23	98.12	10	Lib 2d 4s, 1927-42	98.12	98.10	98.12	+ .4
99.6	96.23	1535	Lib 1st cv 4¼s, '32-47	98.14	98.8	98.11	— .2
98.28	96.20	4	Lib 1st cv 4¼s, '32-47, reg	98.7	98.5	98.5	— .5
100.00	97.5	2	Lib 1st-2d cv 4¼s, 1932-47	98.4	98.4	98.4	+ .4
99.3	96.24	1005	Lib 2d cv 4¼s, '27-42	98.14	98.8	98.10	— .1
98.28	96.21	160	Lib 2d cv 4¼s, 1927-42, reg	98.11	98.8	98.10	+ .2
99.6	97.26	4316	Lib 3d 4¼s, 1928	98.31	98.23	98.26	— .5
99.1	97.17	3	Lib 3d 4¼s, '28, reg	98.29	98.25	98.25	— .4
99.6	96.27	1427	Lib 4th 4¼s, '32-38	98.15	98.8	98.8	— .4
99.00	96.28	270	Lib 4th 4¼s, 1933-38, reg	98.13	98.6	98.6	— .7
100.1	98.1	1379	Treas 4½s, 1947-52	99.28	99.24	99.25	— .1

Total sales.....$9,672,400

FOREIGN BONDS

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
103¼	100	189	ARGEN 7s, temp ctfs	27.102¼	101¼	101¼	— ½
90¾	89¾	1524	Austr'n Gov s f 7s, '43, ctfs	80	83½	89½	..
82¾	41	2615	CHINESE GOVT 8% 5s, 1951	42	42	42¾	+ 1¼
109½	107½	17	City of Bergen 8s, 1945	109	108¾	109	+ ¾
113¼	109¾	17	City of Berne 8s, 1945	110	109½	110	+ ¾
83¾	69	67	City of Bordeaux 6s, '34	78	76¾	78½	+ ¾
113	107¾	65	City of Christiania 8s, '43	109¼	109	109	..
92½	88	22	City of Copen 5½s, 1944	80¾	83¼	80½	..
82¾	65	53	City of Gtr Prague 7½s, '52	76¾	73¾	76	— ¾
88½	69	30	City of Lyons 6s, 1934	77¾	76	76½	+ ¼
85¾	80	31	City of Marseilles 6s, '34	78	76¾	76¾	+ ¼
91¾	86	20	City of Montevideo 7s, '52	87½	85	87½	+ 1
97	90	5	City of Rio de Jan 8s, '46	92	93¼	92	— 1¼
97	90	46	City of Rio de Jan 8s, '47	91½	90¼	91	— ¾
99¾	95¼	11	City Sao Paulo 8s, '52, rcts	97¾	96¾	96¾	— ¼
85	56½	27	City of Solasona 6s, 1948	81	80	80	..
77½	71¾	3	City of Tokio 5s, 1953	75	74¾	75	..
114	109	18	City of Zurich 8s, 1945	110¾	109½	109½	+ ¼
96¾	75	52	Czechoslovak Rep 8s, '51	96¾	92½	93¾	+ ¾
109½	106½	11	DANISH M s f 8s, '46, A	100	107¼	109	+ 1¾
109½	106¾	9	Danish s f 8s, 1946, B	106	107¼	108	+ ¼
90	75	45	Dept of Seine 7s, 1942	84½	83¼	83½	..
91	84	7	Dom Rep 5½s, 1942, ctfs	88½	88½	88½	..
102	95¼	5	Dom Rep 5s, 1958	90	90	90	— 2
101	90	32	Dom of Can 5s, 1926	100¼	100	100¼	..
102½	100	86	Dom of Can 5½s, 1929	101¾	101¾	101	— ¼
101	99¼	65	Dom of Can 5s, 1931	100¼	100	100¼	+ ¼
99¾	97¾	106	Dom of Can 5s, 1952	99¾	98¾	98¾	+ ¾
98¼	97¼	8	Dutch East Indies 6s, '47	98¼	98	98¼	+ ¼
97¾	92¼	124	Dutch East Indies 6s, '62	96¼	95¼	95¾	..
94½	87¾	78	Dutch E I 5½s, '53, tr rcts	91½	91¼	91¾	+ ¼
93¾	83¼	7	FRANCO-AMERICAN I D 7½s, 1942, temp ctfs	88	87	88	..
101	88¼	315	French Govt 8s, 1945	98¼	97¼	98	..
96¾	85	3704	French Govt 7½s, 1941	95	93½	94	— ⅝
92	78¾	77	HOLLAND-AMER s f 6s, 1947, receipts	82	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
93¾	92¾	67	JAPANESE 4½s, 1925	93¼	92¾	93	..
93¾	91½	33	Jap 4½s, 2d series, 1925	92½	92	92½	+ ¼
83	79¾	22	Jap 6s, sterling loan, '31	81¼	80¾	81	+ ¼
84½	74	56	Jurgens (A) Un Margarine Works 6s, 1947, int ctfs	77¼	75½	77¾	+ 1¾
98¾	93¼	47	KING OF BELG 6s, 1925	98½	95¾	96¼	+ ¼
103¼	98	8574	King of Belg 7½s, 1945	100	99¼	99¾	+ ¼
103½	91	41	King of Belg 8s, 1941	100	99½	99¾	— ¼
110¾	107¾	12	King of Denmark 8s, '45	109¾	108½	108¾	— 1¼
99	95	46½	Do 6s, 1942	95¾	95	95¼	..
97	92½	18	King of Italy 6½s, 1925	96¾	96¼	96¼	— ½
102¾	96	1852	King of Nor 6s, 1972	100¾	96¾	96¾	..
96¾	96½	182	King of Norway 6s, '43, ctfs	98¾	96½	96¾	+ ¼
112¾	100	23	Do 8s, 1940	110¾	109½	109½	— ¾
100	95¼	33	Do 6s, 1952, ctfs	96	95½	95¾	..
78¾	53¾	231	King of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes temp 8s, 1962	83¾	84¼	84½	— 3¾
106	103½	67	King of Sweden 6s, '39	104½	104	104½	— ¼
93¼	91	71	ORIENT DEV deb 6s, '53, certificates	91½	91	91½	+ ¾
78¾	63¾	145	PARIS-L-M R R 6s, '58	72	69¾	70¼	— ¾
97¾	95	8	Paulista Ry ref 7s, '42, A	96¼	96½	96½	— ¼
94	86	80	REP OF BOLIVIA 8s, '47	88½	88	88	— ¼
97	93¼	47	Rep of Chile 7s, 1942	95	94¼	94¾	— ¼
103¾	100¼	54	Do 8s, 1941	103¾	103¼	103½	+ ¼
104¼	100¾	46	Do 8s, 1941	104	103¾	104	+ ¼
104½	100¾	23	Do 8s, 1946	104½	103½	103¾	+ ¼
95	90	17	Rep of Colombia 6½s, '27	92¼	91¾	92	..
99¼	93	9	Rep of Cuba 5s, 1944	99	98½	98¼	— ½
97¼	97¼	2	Do 5s, register	97¼	97¼	97¼	..
99½	99¼	38	Do 5½s, 1953, ctfs	99¾	99¼	99¼	..
94	89	9	Do 4½s, 1949	85	84½	85	+ 1½
98	88½	34	Dep of Haiti 6s, '52, A	90¾	89½	90	— 1
97¾	95½	13	Rep of Pan 5½s, '53, rcts	96¾	95½	95½	..
107	101¾	19	Rep of Uruguay 8s, '46	102½	101½	102	— ⅛
102¾	100	33	STATE QU'NSL'D 8s, '47	100¾	100¼	100¼	..
106½	103½	11	Do 7s, 1941	106½	106¼	106½	— ⅛
100	93	22	State of Rio Grande do Sul 8s, 1946	97	96	97	+ 1
100¼	96¼	21	State of Sao Paulo 8s, '36	99¾	98½	98¼	— ½
119½	114	38	Swiss Confed s f 8s, '40	115	114¾	114¾	— ½
116	111	49	U K OF GT B & IRE cv 5½s, 1929	111¾	111¼	111¾	— ⅜
104½	101	1534	Do 5½s, 1937	102¾	101¾	102	— ⅛
104½	98¾	8	U S of Brazil 7½s, '52	100	99¾	100	..
98	91¾	87	Do 8s, 1941	95¾	95	95	..
87	80	80	Do C Ry El 7s, 1952	81½	81	81¼	— ¼
58¼	49	176	U S of Mexico 5s, 1945	55	53	54½	+ ¾
58¼	49	28	Do 5s, large	53¾	52½	53½	..
41¾	30	135	Do 4s, 1954	34½	31¾	34	+ 2
93	87	5	Un Rs of Cop 6s, '37, ctfs	88¾	88¾	88¾	— 1

Total sales.....$4,801,500

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

100¼	98¼	1	4s, 1960	98¾	98¾	98¾	..
102½	100¼	1	4¼s, 1958	100¼	100¾	100¼	— ¼
107¼	104½	3	4½s, May, 1957	104¼	104½	104¼	— ¼
107½	101¾	1	4½s, 1957	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼

Total sales.....$6,000.

CORPORATION ISSUES.

99¼	93¾	12	AJAX RUBBER 8s, 1936	93	94	94½	+ ½
101¾	98	381	Am Ag Chem 7½s, 1941	98¾	98¾	99¼	+ 2¼
101¼	98	11	Do 7s, 1928	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ¼
97¾	92¼	3	Am Chain s f 6s, 1933	93½	92¾	92¾	— ⅝
80½	50	17	Am Cotton Oil 5s, 1931	70½	64¾	70½	+ 7
90¾	86	9	Am Republics deb 6s, 1937	88	88	88	+ 2
92¾	88¾	147	Am Smelt & Ref 5s, '47	91½	91	91½	..
102	99¾	27	Do 6s, 1947, ctfs	102	101	101½	— ⅝
104	100½	99	Am Sugar Ref 6s, 1937				
93¼	91	89	Am T & T col 4s, 1929	92½	92	92¼	— ¾
99¾	95	89	Do col 5s, 1946	98¾	97¾	98½	+ ¼

BANKERS SAY ITALY ISN'T PLANNING WAR

No Inkling of an Impending Conflict Given by Financial Markets.

SHOULD SHOW PREPARATION

Only Slight Changes in Italian Bond Prices—Exchange Fluctuations Slight.

Italy has no intention of going to war with Greece, according to bankers and other students of economic affairs who depend largely upon the various financial markets of the world to give an inkling of impending dangers. This, it is asserted here, apparently is the belief not only of New York bankers but also of bankers throughout all of Europe, including those of Italy. As a consequence, Premier Mussolini's note to Greece, which prior to 1914 would have thrown the financial markets into a state of high excitement, has resulted in no great influence on any of the important security markets.

In cases such as the present bankers receive first-hand information a week to three months in advance of the rest of the world. This condition, economists say, results from the fact that bankers handle the purse strings, and without access to the world's supply of money no nation can think of entering a war. As a consequence, nations that are considering war tip off their plans regardless of how secretly they attempt to foster them, and the mere fact that they approach bankers in a way to indicate that they are seeking big loans gives bankers the clue that something of importance is in the air.

An illustration of this fact—for it is now accepted as of more weight than a theory—was provided in the three months preceding the recent World War. In that period financial markets throughout the world were affected adversely, although at the moment world commerce seemed on the surface to have been never better. Because of great and mysterious activities entailed through the process of building up credits at vantage points bankers were warned that some development of unusually heavy portent was approaching and this very air of uncertainty gave rise to a feeling of uneasiness that was reflected in stock and bond trading in the American markets as well as abroad.

No Sign of Uneasiness.

In the case of the Greco-Italian affair there has been no such indication of uneasiness, and it has been made clearly apparent that neither Italy nor Greece has thus far undertaken any of the great financing work necessary to carrying on a war. In this week just ended, for example, Italian bonds on the New York Stock Exchange list closed the period of trading with changes of the smallest fractional nature, in most instances a bare eighth of a point. Likewise, there was no fluctuation in foreign exchanges of sufficient sharpness to justify, in the minds of bankers, any alarm over the situation. Probably the most eloquent indication of what American bankers thought of the possibilities of a new Balkan war was shown in the fact that roughly 80 per cent. of them seized the opportunity last week to take a vacation.

While manifesting every interest in the latest turns in the Greco-Italian situation, it was plainly evident that practical attention of the banking fraternity was still on reparations. An evidence of this was seen on the day that Italy shelled Corfu. A question regarding the possibility of a new Balkan war was put to one of the largest bankers on Wall Street. "The situation is extremely interesting," he said, "but what is the latest word regarding reparations?"

The eager question regarding reparations, the banker indicated, was predicated on a Berlin dispatch to New York newspapers indicating that a French emissary in behalf of the Poincaré Government was about to survey the entire problem of reparations and to appraise the amount he believed Germany could pay. His name was not divulged. This was inferred by the banker as due to necessity, for should the recommendation seem to the French mind to involve too great a concession his future as a statesman or diplomat would be doomed.

Improvement in Exchange.

On the strength of this report, however, there was noted a distinctly improved tone in quotations for French and Belgian francs and even the paper mark, which had been quoted at 12,500,000 to the dollar, was lifted up to a level of approximately 10,000,000 to the dollar—an advance within a few hours of 20 per cent. The upturn took place while the Greco-Italian situation appeared to be at a crisis and it was regarded as significant in view of the fact that a straw of hope with respect to reparations was more potent than known facts regarding possible hostilities in the Mediterranean.

Of the swift action of Italy has thus far proved something of a mystery to the world of finance, it appears from conversations with so-called international bankers. If a deep motive lies back of the Italian program it has not, apparently, been divulged to New York bankers, and in view of the fact that no efforts have been made by any countries directly interested in the situation to raise money with which to carry on a war, a cheerful view of the whole prospect is taken by the financial district.

A $200,000,000 GAIN IN FARMERS' INCOME

Year's Sales of Their Products Pays Them $8,710,000,000, Calculation Is.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The American Farm Bureau Federation's statement, issued yesterday by their research department, says the farmers of the United States have gained $200,000,000 in actual cash income from sales, the main increase being in cotton, dairy and poultry products. The forecast for this year is $8,710,000,000, compared with gross sales last year of $8,479,000,000. Last year's crops brought $4,552,000,000 cash income. Livestock $2,256,000,000, animal products $1,700,000,000. This year's crops are estimated at $4,725,000,000, livestock $2,225,000,000, animal products $1,700,000,000. It is estimated that livestock will bring $20,000,000 less than last year and animal products $60,000,000 more.

Confidence in the stability of business is growing. Consumption of iron, steel, building materials and merchandise is heavy. The steel industry is operating at 75 to 90 per cent. capacity. The change to an eight-hour day in the steel mills has absorbed the surplus of labor.

Railroad traffic continues unusually heavy with gains of 2 to 10 per cent. over last year, and on nearly every big Western railroad exceeds the July high fair percentage. Grain has increased of late but is behind last year. Coal and lumber show good gains. Passenger traffic is 10 per cent. ahead of last year. All railroads report good supplies of cars, there being a surplus of box cars, particularly west of the Missouri River, where the movement is disappointing.

Building operations continue active. Dry goods sales are ahead of last year both in the retail and wholesale department, the former increasing 10 per cent. August bank clearings increased over 6 per cent., compared with last year. Mail order business is also showing gains over a year ago. There is plenty of money in the West for all the legitimate and crop moving purposes. Farmers are getting more money for their livestock, cotton and dairy products than last year. Collections are good.

USE OF LUXURIES GAINS IN AMERICA

Bank's Census Shows Increase in Value, While Other Manufactures Decrease.

That economy is apparently a forgotten word in the lexicon of American users of luxuries is borne out in an analysis of the recent census of manufactures made by the National City Bank.

This analysis shows that while the value of all manufactures in the United States in 1921 fell 30 per cent. below that of 1919, a large share of the articles classed as luxuries not only held their own but in many instances showed an actual increase.

Out of the 450 articles or groups of articles enumerated by the census, about 400 showed a decline in the value of the 1921 outturn when compared with that of 1919, and of the fifty articles which showed an increase about 60 per cent. were articles which may not improperly be classed at luxuries, while most of the remainder were articles required in the construction of new homes. Even among the articles which show an actual decline the fall in articles of luxury is less pronounced than in those of the ordinary requirements of daily life or industries of the country.

A few examples show the contrast between the growth in the output of luxuries and the fall in the total output represented by the 30 per cent. decline in value in 1921. The value of tobacco manufactures increased from $1,013,000,000 in 1919 to $1,048,000,000 in 1921, an increase of 3½ per cent.

Contrasting with this, food products as a whole showed a decline of 37 per cent., iron and steel manufactures 40 per cent., other metals and metal products, 43 per cent., textiles 24 per cent., and leather and its products 41 per cent. reduction. Not only did tobacco manufactures show an actual increase of $35,000,000 when comparing 1921 with 1919, but cigar boxes also showed an increase of $1,000,000, and matches, which are in these days of the cigarette much more in demand than formerly, increased from $18,000,000 in value in 1919 to $30,000,000 in 1921.

Other increases in articles which may be classed as luxuries include perfumes and cosmetics, an advance from $60,000,000 in 1919 to $72,000,000 in 1921; millinery and lace goods from $255,000,000 to $269,000,000; hair work, an increase of $4,000,000; flavoring extracts, an increase of $3,000,000; statuary and art goods, $1,500,000; artists' materials, $1,500,000; gold and silver leaf, $2,500,000; organs, $4,000,000; soda water and parafrains, $1,000,000; umbrellas and canes, $1,000,000; signs and advertising novelties, $10,000,000; show cases, $2,000,000, and sporting goods, an increase of $8,000,000. Other articles which show small increases include regalia, theatrical scenery and fireworks.

The chief increases outside of the luxury class occur in newspaper and magazine publishing, which advanced from $924,153,000 in 1919 to $1,123,700,000 in 1921, and in building materials and supplies, cement alone showing an increase of $28,000,000. Wall paper and floor composition manufactures increased $6,000,000; paving materials, $16,000,000; doors and shutters, $1,500,000; window and door screens, $1,500,000, and gas and electric fixtures, $500,000.

Manufactured ice, no longer considered a luxury, increased $21,000,000 in the manufactured output in the two-year period. Pottery showed an increase of $10,000,000, while gas for illuminating and heating advanced from $329,000,000 in 1919 to $411,000,000 in 1921.

AMERICA IN LEAD AS COAL PRODUCER

Output of United States in 1922, Despite Strikes, the Largest of Any Country.

Despite the abnormally low production of coal in the United States during 1922 as the result of the coal strikes, this country outranks the other coal producing countries of the world. According to the Geological Survey the 1922 output of the six largest coal producing countries of the world stated in metric tons, was: United States, 417,000,000; Great Britain, 256,000,000; Germany, 141,000,000 of coal and 137,000,000 of lignite; France, 32,000,000; Japan, 25,000,000; Poland, 24,000,000. Besides this Belgium produced 21,000,000.

The records show that the United States has been consistently the world's largest coal producer since 1910. The percentage of coal that the United States supplied since that time has varied. For example, just previous to the war the average annual tonnage in the United States was 38 per. cent of the world's total. During the war this figure advanced to 47 per cent., and then dropped back to 40 per cent. in 1920, and with 35 per cent. last year, in which the coal produced in the United States was less than any year since 1908.

Similarly, the world's coal production showed a fluctuation as the result of the war. The tabulation shows that the world's coal output, which stood at 1,141,600,000 short tons in 1910, the earliest official figures, had advanced to 1,478,000,000 in 1913, the year preceding the war, then dropped to 1,170,000,000 in 1915, slowly advancing to 1,306,000,000 in 1918 the closing year of the war. For 1922 the year's production stood at 1,332,000,000 short tons.

A history of the coal trade in the United States as told by statistics, according to The Trade Record of the National City Bank, shows that the total output of the world grew from 12,000,000 short tons in 1800 to 80,000,000 short tons in 1850, 600,000,000 in 1900, 1,478,000,000 in 1913 and 1,332,000,000 in 1922. Meanwhile our coal production increased from 20 long tons in 1814 to 6,000,000 in 1850, to 240,000,000 in 1900, and 608,000,000 in the high record year of 1918, dropping to 411,000,000 in 1922. It is quite natural, according to The Trade Record, "that we should not only head the list of coal-producing nations, but that we supply in normal years from one-third to nearly one-half of the world's output. A world geological congress which met in Canada just before the war with the special purpose of discussing the coal reserves of the various parts of the globe came to the conclusion that the United States had slightly more than one-half of the world's known coal reserve, estimating the under-ground supply at 3,854,000,000,000 metric tons, against 1,234,000,000,000 metric tons in Canada, 996,000,000,000 in China, 403,900,000,000 in Germany as it existed, and 190,000,000,000 in Great Britain.

GERMAN TAXES COMPARED.

London Estimate of Their Relation to British Tax Rates.

Estimates quoted in London bankers' bulletins calculate that the yield from taxation in Germany during June was only 2.44 per cent. of the average British receipts from the same sources of taxation. The per capita taxation of the German population during the month was in English values fivepence, as compared with £1 1s 7½d in England.

The tax on beer, amounting to 1.35 marks, was equivalent to 64 ten-thousandths of a penny, whereas the tax in England was 4s 3d.

Ferry Crowds See Towboat Fire.

Damage estimated at $5,000 resulted from a fire which started in the engine room of the towboat Anna W., owned by the Cahill Towing Company of Broad and South Streets, yesterday afternoon, while it was moored at Pier 4, the Battery. Thousands of passengers on ferries viewed the fire.

BOOKINGS OF STEEL LOWER IN AUGUST

But Undertone of Markets Is Regarded as Firm and Lower Prices Not in View.

STRUCTURAL DROP NOTABLE

Consumption Not Fully Equal to Production Since the Beginning of the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Many references are being made as to the future of the iron and steel market, most of the expressions being of a sanguinary nature, indicating a confidence in the market on the part of makers and consumers that augurs well for the coming Fall and Winter. Connellsville coke operators are talking of $5.50 as a possibility for fourth quarter furnace coke. Some scrap dealers are predicting $20 for heavy melting steel scrap within a few weeks. Merchant furnacemen express the view that an advance of a dollar or so a ton in pig iron before the end of September is more likely than not.

Steel producers refuse to consider the possibility of a decline in steel prices in the near future, and refer instead to the possibility of some prices advancing slightly for fourth quarter contracts on account of increased cost of production due to the elimination of the twelve-hour day, an operation that is proceeding rather slowly. Very generally it is predicted that with the advent of September the demand for finished steel products will increase.

Nothing definite has appeared to give rise to these optimistic utterances, but on the theory that anything ought to be tried once they should be seriously received when they first appear. The difficulty on the first day of September is that they are not new. Week by week for almost if not quite a month the steel market has been described as presenting a better "tone," and it has been said that buyers have been exhibiting increasing confidence in the stability of prices.

A tangible sequel, in the form of definite commitments by buyers, to the early predictions has been lacking. Beyond doubt the volume of new business entered by steel mills was at a lower rate in August than in July, and it seems probable that the rate was lower in the second half of August than in the first half. The statement is repeated, as a favorable augury, that there are no cancellations of consequence, but this point has lost its significance. If there were to be cancellations, they would have occurred before this, and there is also the point now that not a few mills are in the position of not having much business on their books. Even on large orders some mills can undertake to begin shipping in two or three weeks.

Among the many predictions made an interesting one is that the forthcoming report on fabricated steel awards in August will show a smaller tonnage than July, making August the smallest month in structural steel contracts since February, 1922. However, the makers are more than hopeful that this condition in structural steel will soon end, as many inquiries have been coming in recently that indicate an early placing of large orders.

Railroad Orders at Low Ebb.

Car and locomotive buying has been at a low ebb for a long time, and there is no definite indication that there will be much buying along this line in the near future under present conditions. The freight car shops are well booked, most of them through the early months of next year at their present operating rate, which is not a high one. About 50,000 tons additional rail business is reported, making about 400,000 tons under cover for shipment in the first half of next year, but some of the rail mills have not a little vacant rolling space for the fourth quarter of this year.

The course of general industrial activity has shown no unfavorable trend that would indicate poorer times for the steel industry in the next three or four months. The claim made last May, when business sentiment throughout the country suddenly turned conservative, was that industrial activity, actual manufacturing and consuming would continue—that the change occurring was merely in the transacting of business, in making forward commitments. These claims have been fully borne out by events. The consumption of steel has continued unabated, and the present outlook in this respect is nearly as good.

If there is any weak point in the steel situation, it is not that steel consumption has decreased, but that it has not been fully equal to production since the first of the year. The continuance of heavy deliveries of steel to this date is regarded in most quarters as proof that there has been no lack of balance between production and consumption. It is argued that if consumers had stocks, and were not in pressing need of steel at this time, the deliveries would not have continued so heavy, for buyers have been in conservative mood in recent months, and would hardly be accumulating steel.

There is only one uncertainty in this connection, and that is that, with steel prices rigidly maintained at the top level reached in the advance, buyers may have been disposed to accept deliveries on old contracts at lower prices than ruling in the past four months, chiefly on account of the cheapness of the steel. The firmness with which mills maintain prices furnishes a suggestion of what they have at stake.

CITY WITHOUT TAXATION.

Californian Tells About Conditions in Long Beach in His Home State.

"Its a good thing the Middle West was settled before California, or it never would have been settled," said C. Miah Dustin of Berkeley, Cal., who is at the Hotel Astor. "Take your New Yorker and drop him in Pasadena on Christmas Day, let him put on a Palm Beach suit and he will forget all about New York. On the day you had your last big blizzard here it was 83 in Pasadena.

"They say you never can take the census of Iowa until you count Los Angeles County, for there are 40,000 Iowa farmers, who don't like to pay taxes, in Los Angeles County. The City of Long Beach, Cal., is the only city in the country without taxes. The municipality owns 200 oil wells on Signal Hill, at the edge of the city, and they are gushers, so the city is so righ the citizens do not have to pay taxes, or will not after 1924. Los Angeles will also be free from debt about 1925 and within a short time they will likewise be tax free, their hydroelectric power being their great asset. They bring the water over two mountain ranges and across the Mojave Desert—the hottest place in the world. Its cool there when the thermometer stands at 120 degrees.

"Lots of people think that Los Angeles is just having a boom, but thta's a mistake, for it is a good healthy growth. Nothing can stop it. There is $100,000,000 left there each year by tourists alone, so why shouldn't they grow? Los Angeles County pays one-half the tax of the entire State, the assessed valuation being over a billion dollars. One can swim every day of the year at Long Beach and there is not more than 10 degrees difference in the temperature at any time of year, so why shouldn't California boost their own State?"

BANKERS TO DEBATE AMERICA'S ISSUES

Problems of Agriculture, Business and Finance Dominate This Year's Convention.

Problems of agriculture, business and finance will dominate this year's convention of the American Bankers' Association to be held at Atlantic City, Sept. 24-27, according to the association's program. This will provide as a feature a debate on "The Federal Reserve System, Its Merits and Demerits." This debate is the sequel to a nation-wide study of the system in connection with which a joint committee of Senators and Representatives from Washington will soon begin the work of holding public hearings.

Fred I. Kent, Vice President of the Bankers Trust Company, will discuss the European situation. He has just returned from a trip abroad in which he made a close study of economic conditions.

Other speakers will be J. H. Puelicher, President of the association; Charles E. Mitchell, President National City Bank; M. A. Traylor, President, First Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago; William A. Spott, director, School of Commerce, University of Wisconsin, and D. H. Otis, director, Agricultural Commission, American Bankers' Association. George E. Roberts, Vice President, National City Bank, will address the Clearing House section on "The Economic Position of the United States." Seymour L. Cromwell, President of the New York Stock Exchange, will also address the same section on "How the American Banker Can More Effectively Co-operate with the New York Stock Exchange."

Regarding this year's convention, President Puelicher says:

"Marked changes that have come over business affairs since the last annual convention of the American Bankers' Association will strongly impress themselves on the coming meeting at Atlantic City. At the last convention domestic affairs were running with such apparent smoothness and prosperity that it seemed fitting to devote our chief attention to the great problems oppressing Europe and to America's relationship to them.

"Since then, slackening domestic business and increased trend of sentiment toward a state of unrest in many sections of the United States have placed particular emphasis on some of our own great problems, as well as the problems of Europe. These problems command the serious consideration of every banker in the nation. I earnestly urge them to attend the convention at Atlantic City to counsel together on them.

"Consideration will be given to the rising tide of radicalism against the present capitalistic system; agitation against the gold standard and for unsound money; the unsatisfactory economic position of agriculture, threatening to hamper the nation's food productivity; and unwarranted assaults being made on the Federal Reserve System, threatening in time to deprive the nation of its chief bulwark of strength in its financial system. Bankers must consider and take action on these problems. Their own business and their nation's welfare particularly need them at the convention this year."

WEEK'S MONEY MARKET.

Call Money.

	High. Date.	Low. Date.
Last week	5½ Aug. 27	4½ Aug. 31
Same wk. last yr..	5 Aug. 31	3½ Aug. 28
Year to date...	6 Feb. 13	3½ June 3
Same date last yr.	6 Jan. 16	2¾ June 12

Time Money.

Last week	5½ Aug. 30	5½ Aug. 27
Same wk. last yr.	4½ Aug. 28	4½ Aug. 28
Year to date.....	6 Feb. 13	3½ Jan. 3
Same date last yr.	5½ Feb. 17	3½ June 23

Commercial Paper.

Last week	5½ Aug. 27	5 Aug. 27
Same wk. last yr.	4½ Aug. 28	4 Aug. 28
Year to date.....	5½ Apr. 2	4½ Jan. 17
Same date last yr.	5¾ June 3	4 May 15

Discounted bills maturing within 90 days (including member banks' 15-day collateral notes) secured by:

Federal Reserve Bank of	Treasury Certificates of Indebtedness.	Liberty Bonds.	Otherwise Secured & Unsecured.
Boston	4½	4½	4½
New York	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4½	4½	4½

Federal Reserve Bank of	Bankers' Acceptances Discounted for Member Banks.	Agricultural & Trade Acceptances Maturing Within 90 Days.	Live Stock Paper Maturing 91 to 180 Days.
Boston	4½	4½	4½
New York	4½	4½	4½
Philadelphia	4½	4½	4½
Cleveland	4½	4½	4½
Richmond	4½	4½	4½
Atlanta	4½	4½	4½
Chicago	4½	4½	4½
St. Louis	4½	4½	4½
Minneapolis	4½	4½	4½
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4½	4½	4½
San Francisco	4½	4½	4½

LONDON MONEY AND SECURITIES.

	Discount Rate.	Gold.	Brit. Cons.	Brit. 4½s.
Aug. 27	3½@3	90s .96d	58⅝	97
Aug. 28	3½@3	90s .08d	58⅝	97⅛
Aug. 29	3½@3	90s .07d	59¼	97⅛
Aug. 30	3½@3½	90s .07d	59¼	97⅛
Aug. 31	3½@3½	90s .08d	59¼	97⅛
Sept. 1	3½@3½	90s .08d	59¼	97⅛

PARIS MONEY AND SECURITIES.

	French Rentes.	Ex. on London.	Ex. on N. Y.
Aug. 27	57f 50c	80f 10c	17f 56½c
Aug. 28	57f 30c	79f 25c	17f 53c
Aug. 29	57f 30c	80f	17f 60c
Aug. 30	57f 45c	80f 60c	17f 77½c
Aug. 31	57f 47c	80f 40c	17f 76½c
Sept. 1	57f 47c	80f 40c	17f 76½c

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, week ended Sept. 1, 1923.

STOCKS (SHARES).

	1923.	1922.	1921.
Monday	517,812	775,815	393,165
Tuesday	676,300	789,291	592,330
Wednesday...	802,875	948,391	516,695
Thursday ...	880,495	877,870	368,575
Friday	567,300	1,076,364	507,575
Saturday	223,500	327,833	Holiday
Total week.	3,647,282	4,732,564	2,378,430
Year to date	160,431,126	172,131,480	113,671,075

BONDS (PAR VALUE).

Monday	$5,830,550	$11,211,300	$7,971,550
Tuesday	8,608,000	12,039,900	11,542,500
Wedn'd'y	8,841,550	12,222,700	10,305,500
Thursday ...	5,776,200	10,624,000	10,564,500
Friday	6,411,200	10,017,500	8,572,000
Saturday	2,104,400	4,215,850	Holiday
Total wk.	$36,571,900	$60,330,950	$48,956,000
Year to date	$1,000,631,880	$2,959,102,600	$2,009,835,345

In detail last week's bond dealings compare as follows with the corresponding week last year:

BONDS.

	Sept. 1,'23.	Sept. 2,'22.	Changes.
Corp'n's ..	$22,092,000	$33,688,000	—$11,596,000
U. S. Gov.	9,672,400	13,549,950	— 3,877,550
Foreign ..	4,801,500	13,035,000	— 8,233,500
City	6,000	58,000	— 52,000
Total all...	$36,571,900	$60,387,950	—$23,815,050

WEEK'S COTTON MARKET.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
Aug. 27	24.60	22.95	24.45	23.83
Aug. 28	24.60	24.18	24.44	24.10
Aug. 29	24.50	24.12	24.40	24.05
Aug. 30	24.60	24.26	24.47	24.18
Aug. 31	24.53	23.26	25.27	24.20
Sept. 1	Holiday.			
Wee's range	24.60	23.25	25.27	23.88

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May High.	May Low.
Aug. 27	24.15	23.60	24.23	23.70	24.18	23.71
Aug. 28	24.11	23.80	24.19	23.84	24.18	23.83
Aug. 29	24.10	23.79	24.13	23.82	24.10	23.80
Aug. 30	24.12	23.91	24.15	23.97	24.13	23.90
Aug. 31	24.96	23.93	25.06	23.93	25.02	23.96
Sept. 1	Holiday.					
Weeks Range	24.96	23.60	25.06	23.70	25.02	23.71

SPOT COTTON.

	Liverpool.	New Orleans.	New York.
Aug. 27	15.15d	24.50c	25.80c
Aug. 28	14.98d	24.50c	24.45c
Aug. 29	14.98d	24.50c	25.65c
Aug. 30	15.05d	24.25c	25.60c
Aug. 31	14.93d	24.75c	26.35c
Sept. 1	Holiday.		
Weeks range	15.15d	24.75c	26.35c
High	14.93d	24.20c	24.45c
Low			
Year to date	June 12.	Mar. 14.	Mar. 17.
High	17.12d	31.20c	31.90c
Low	Aug. 1.	July 25.	July 28.
Low	13.25d	22.00c	22.45c

EFFICIENCY RAISES STANDARD OF LIVING

Restricted Output Harms the Laborer More Than the Capitalist, Says Bank Survey.

POINTS TO FARM PRODUCTS

Fewer Persons Engaged in Agriculture Than in 1910, Yet Crop Value Has Doubled.

Restricted production harms the laborer more than the capitalist, in the opinion of the Guaranty Survey, published by the Guaranty Trust Company. In its September issue the Survey states that efficiency not only raises the living standard but in other ways benefits the working man.

"Most of the growth of efficiency in production is due to progress in the development of machinery and improvement in management and industrial processes, but the degree of personal efficiency must remain a factor of major importance," the Survey says. "Everywhere can be seen the improvement in the standards of living in workingmen's families made possible by capital accumulations, business organization, labor-saving machinery, and skill on the part of the workers themselves. The productivity of human effort is continually enlarged by these means, making possible a growing volume and variety of commodities.

"From 1910 to 1920, for example, there was a decline of 1,723,000 in the number of persons engaged in agriculture in the United States, and yet the estimated value of farm products in the latter year was two and one-half times the corresponding value in 1910, representing an increase in quantity as well as value of output. That the supply of some farm products has been temporarily greater than could be marketed profitably is an argument not for less efficiency in production but for better balanced production.

"Similar gains are being made in production per capita in other lines, with resulting advance in the general standard of living. It is estimated that today we could supply to each person in the country the same quantities of commodities that existed ten years ago, and at the same time dispense with the services of about 2,000,000 of the persons now employed.

"With such a direct relationship between productivity and the standard of living, it is futile to expect that restrictions upon the output of labor merely for the purpose of lengthening jobs, or "making work," can result in any lasting benefit for workingmen. Such practice may bring a temporary advantage at the expense of other laborers, but necessarily the workers themselves as a whole, not the owners of capital as such, in the long run suffer most injury from the restricted production.

"The wages of important groups of highly paid workers today are endangered not only by a reduction in personal efficiency, such as not infrequently appears in highly prosperous periods, but by the lack of balance between their compensation and that of their fellow-workers in other lines. So long as this condition obtains, the basis for sustained prosperity are incomplete."

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Demand.

	LONDON. High.	LONDON. Low.	LONDON. Last.	PARIS. High.	PARIS. Low.	PARIS. Last.
Aug. 27	4.56	4.54⅛	4.54⅜	5.71	5.67	5.69
Aug. 28	4.55	4.54⅛	4.54⅜	5.71	5.67	5.69
Aug. 29	4.54⅞	4.54⅛	4.54⅜	5.69¼	5.65	5.65
Aug. 30	4.55	4.54⅛	4.54⅞	5.68	5.61¼	5.63
Aug. 31	4.54⅞	4.54⅛	4.54⅜	5.65	5.57	5.61½
Sept. 1	4.54⅝	4.54	4.54	5.63	5.61¼	5.62
Week's range—						
High	4.55 Monday			5.74½ Tuesday		
Low	4.54 Saturday			5.57 Friday		
Year to date—						
High	4.72¼ Feb. 21			7.44 Jan. 2		
Low	4.54⅛ Aug. 31			5.42 Aug. 15		

	ITALY. High.	ITALY. Low.	ITALY. Last.	SPAIN. High.	SPAIN. Low.	SPAIN. Last.
Aug. 27	4.33½	4.32	4.33	13.43	13.40	13.41
Aug. 28	4.33½	4.32½	4.33	13.48	13.41	13.41
Aug. 29	4.32½	4.32	4.32	13.48	13.45	13.45
Aug. 30	4.31	4.28¾	4.29¾	13.51	13.47	13.47
Aug. 31	4.27¾	4.25¾	4.25	13.50	13.44	13.44
Sept. 1	4.25¾	4.21¾	4.25	13.49	13.46	13.47
Week's range—						
High	4.33½ Monday			13.51 Thursday		
Low	4.21¾ Saturday			13.41 Tuesday		
Year to date—						
High	5.24 Jan. 2			15.82 Jan. 25		
Low	4.21 July 7			13.24 Aug. 21		

	HOLLAND. High.	HOLLAND. Low.	HOLLAND. Last.	GERMANY. High.	GERMANY. Low.	GERMANY. Last.
Aug. 27	39.32	39.30	39.30	.000019	.000015	.000017⅛
Aug. 28	39.31	39.28	39.28	.000017	.000015½	.000015½
Aug. 29	39.32	39.28	39.28	.000015	.000010	.000010
Aug. 30	39.31	39.29	39.30	.000013½	.000008	.000010
Aug. 31	39.32	39.27	39.28	.000011	.000010	.000010½
Sept. 1	39.30	39.28	39.28	.000010	.000010	.000010
Week's range—						
High	39.32 Monday			.000019 Monday		
Low	39.27 Friday			.000008 Thursday		
Year to date—						
High	39.70 Jan. 4			.014300 Jan. 2		
Low	38.98 May 10			.000008 Aug. 30		

Week's range—	Year to date. High.	Year to date. Low.
Switzerland—		
High	18.05 Jan. 3	17.05 July 7
Low	18.02 Jan. 2	17.85 July 9
Belgium—		
High	4.28 Jan. 2	4.81½ Aug. 9
Low	4.60 Jan. 15	.0014 Jan. 27
Austria—		
High	.0014¼ Jan. 2	17.22 July 5
Low	.0014 Jan. 15	.0014 Jan. 27
Denmark—		
High	18.57 Jan. 2	26.37 July 2
Low	18.47 Jan. 3	26.37 July 2
Sweden—		
High	16.30 Jan. 3	15.85 May 24
Low	16.27 Jan. 3	15.85 May 24
Greece—		
High	2.03 June 1	1.06 May 2
Low	1.74 June 2	1.06 May 2
Czechoslovakia—		
High	2.96 June 2	2.78 Jan. 22
Low	2.94 June 2	2.78 Jan. 22
Yugoslavia—		
High	1.07 Jan. 3	.70 Jan. 20
Low	1.05 Jan. 3	.70 Jan. 20
Hungary—		
High	.0058 Jan. 3	.0040 July 30
Low	.0056 Jan. 3	.0040 July 30
Finland—		
High	2.77¼ Mar. 5	2.48 Jan. 5
Low	2.76½ Mar. 5	2.48 Jan. 5
Rumania—		
High	.46¼ Jan. 3	.38 Jan. 29
Low	.45½ Jan. 3	.38 Jan. 29
Poland—		
High	.0044¼ Jan. 3	.0004 Aug. 15
Low	.0044 Jan. 3	.0004 Aug. 15

CHINA.

Hongkong—			
High	52.00	51.87	56.50 Mar. 29 51.75 July 30
Low	51.87	56.50	Mar. 29 51.75 July 30
Peking—			
High	72.875	72.875	81.25 Mar. 13 72.25 July 31
Low	72.875	81.25	Mar. 13 72.25 July 31
Shanghai—			
High	69.75	69.62	76.75 Mar. 26 69.50 Aug. 23

JAPAN.

Kobe—			
High	48.88	48.83	49.19 May 31 48.25 Feb. 3
Low	48.88	48.83	49.19 May 31 48.25 Feb. 3
Yokohama—			
High	48.88	48.83	49.19 May 31 48.25 Feb. 3

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Manilla—			
High	49.25	49.25	50.75 Mar. 5 49.25 June 19
Low	49.25	49.25	50.75 Mar. 5 49.25 June 19

INDIA.

Calcutta—			
High	30.41	30.23	33.25 Jan. 24 30.20 Aug. 23
Low	30.41	30.23	33.25 Jan. 24 30.20 Aug. 23
Bombay—			
High	30.41	30.23	33.25 Jan. 24 30.20 Aug. 23
Low	30.41	30.23	33.25 Jan. 24 30.20 Aug. 23

SOUTH AMERICA.

Buenos Aires—			
High	32.60	32.50	37.96 Jan. 2 32.50 Aug. 21
Low	32.60	32.50	37.96 Jan. 2 32.50 Aug. 21
Rio Janeiro—			
High	9.55	9.20	11.80 Jan. 2 9.20 Aug. 25
Low	9.55	9.20	11.80 Jan. 2 9.20 Aug. 25

RUSSIA.

	100 Rubles. Bid.	100 Rubles. Asked.	500 Rubles. Bid.	500 Rubles. Asked.
Aug. 27	.05	.07½	.02	.02¼
Aug. 28	.05	.07½	.02	.02¼
Aug. 29	.05	.07½	.02	.02¼
Aug. 30	.05	.07½

CONDITION ESTIMATE STIRS COTTON TRADE

South Believes Government Forecast of 10,788,000 Bales Points to Crop Shortage.

FEAR "FAMINE" IN STAPLE

Despite New Crop's Free Marketing, Prices Are Well Maintained by Prospective Light Yield.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—For the third consecutive month this season the Department of Agriculture has provided the cotton trade with a sensation of the first water. On July 1 the acreage estimate startled the world by showing a total that broke all previous records, that is 38,287,000 acres actually planted and in process of cultivation on June 25. This was fully two million acres larger than any of the private investigators had estimated. Naturally, so vast an area planted in cotton had a tendency to expand early ideas as to the probable outcome of the crop, even supposing that weather conditions and insect pest ravages would prove as unfavorable as during the preceding season.

The next report of the Government, on Aug. 1, giving the condition of the crop based on returns of an average date of July 25, proved almost as big a sensation as the record acreage estimate of the preceding month, as the condition average given, 67.2 per cent. of normal, was lower than the lowest estimate of any of the nearly twenty private authorities. On the record acreage planted, according to the official estimate, this condition pointed to a yield of 11,516,000 bales.

Drought Important Factor.

Owing to the severe drought in the western portion of the belt during the last part of July and nearly the whole of August, as well as to the constant and unneeded rains in the central and eastern portions of the belt, which led to heavy weevil damage as well as to serious harm to the crop from army worms and other pests, the trade was led to expect an important deterioration in the crop to be shown by the Aug. 25 returns issued Friday, Aug. 31. A condition average of about 56 and a crop little over 11,000,000 bales were expected. When the report was finally issued and showed a condition average of 54.1, or a deterioration of as much as 13.1 points, pointing to a yield of only 10,788,000 bales, the astonishment experienced was profound and the effect on prices was naturally instantaneous, there being an advance of fully $5 a bale almost in less time than it takes to tell it.

Crop Low Despite Acreage Gain.

According to the Government's calculations, a crop of the amount forecast means a yield of lint per acre of only 134.8 pounds; in other words, it will take not very far from five acres to make an average bale of 500 pounds. If the Government's latest data on the growing cotton crop be accepted at face value and the shrinkage in the final yield prove proportionately as great as last year after Aug. 25, we shall have to reckon with a crop of not much over 10,000,000 bales, although the acreage on which the crop is being grown is more than 4,000,000 acres greater than last season.

It seems evident from the condition figure given for Texas, 55 per cent. of normal, and the crop indicated for that State of 3,722,000 bales, that the Government has made little if any allowance for improvement in the Texas crop as a result of the rains which fell in that State prior to and immediately after Aug. 25. The same is probably true of Oklahoma, in which State the condition was reported as only 46 and the crop but 701,000 bales, whereas the consensus of opinion is that the rains will benefit the crop in both States and add not a little to the yield, provided there is no unseasonably early frost. The record of the past indicates also that should there be a late occurrence of frost, as was the case last year, the Western yield might very materially be added to through the maturing of new growth.

Traders were much more disposed to accept at face value the Government's condition figures and yield forecast for the Middle and Eastern States, as it is admitted that there have been entirely too many and heavy rains in those sections, and over and above the extensive damage by the boll weevil, the crop has suffered materially from the army worm over the entire area of the central belt and over a good portion of the western part of the eastern belt.

Prospects of "Cotton Famine."

With a crop no larger than that now indicated by the Government figures, added to the carry-over of 2,500,000 bales in round figures, the world will be confronted with a supply of not much over 13,000,000 bales. Should the world consume as much American cotton during the present season as it did in the season ending Aug. 1, there would be a genuine cotton famine by Summer, unless prices were advanced sufficiently to adequately check consumption.

While the immediate effect of the Government's latest report has been a sharp advance in prices it is not unlikely, in the opinion of many operators, that there will be more or less of reaction as the movement of the crop becomes heavier. It is not enough already, as was shown by the large movement into sight during the past week and the heavy receipts reported at the principal Texas markets. There is also likely to be heavy hedge selling during September, as there generally is.

With the condition and yield forecast out of the way the trade is already beginning to look forward to the total of ginnings to Sept. 1, which will be made public a week hence or thereabout. Many are now contending that Texas alone will show a million bales of cotton ginned in the first period, which ended Aug. 31. From now on the trade will have actual statistics to go by rather than mere estimates based on condition averages dictated by the greater or less knowledge of the situation in the various States on the part of the Government's correspondents.

WHEAT CLOSES NEAR WEEK'S TOP FIGURE

While the Movement of Grains to Primary Markets Was Heaviest in Months.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The wheat situation is more of a puzzle than usual because of European political complications. Fear of a new war in Europe, while it may not have a decided effect on the American grain trade, has a tendency to create uneasiness and no one can tell where it will end.

Crop reports on wheat have been cut down 8,000,000 to 13,000,000 bushels and on corn raised nearly 100,000,000 bushels over the August estimates. The movement of wheat since July 1 is 101,375,000 bushels, compared with 103,422,000 last year. The deliveries of nearly 5,000,000 bushels of September cash wheat on Saturday went to milling interests who will ship the grain East.

Foreigners are disposed to buy on breaks, but cabled on Saturday that they would not follow the advance. In the face of all the depressing influences throughout the week and the bearish attitude on the part of many of the large operators, the top price on Saturday was within ⅝ cents of the highest of the week, yet the close was unchanged to ⅛ cents lower.

September wheat in Chicago is 14 cents under Minneapolis, while a year ago prices in the two markets were 99 cents, the premium this year being due to a reduction of more than 50,000,000 bushels in the Spring wheat crop estimates.

Corn is ⅝ to 1⅞ cents higher than a week ago, with the main strength in the cash. The crop is coming along well, and dry, warm weather is needed in the Central West. In the Northwest there is a good crop that is about made and, while December is selling at 6 cents under the September, there are prospects that there will be an early movement of the new crop from the Northwest. At the same time old corn is scarce and prices are holding much better than expected.

The movement has fallen off the last few days and one of the corn crop experts says there will be practically no old corn left in Central Illinois by November. The disposition of the grain trade at present is to be conservatively bearish on bulges and to look for no material change in the wheat prices from the present level, while September corn is likely to do most anything, as there is sufficient short interest and stock of only about 400,000 bushels—so that the market is easily controlled. One of the brightest of the operators looks for wheat and corn to part company, believing that the trade is too bearish on wheat and too bullish on corn.

The corn crop requires two weeks to forty days or more to mature without frost. In the States east of the Missouri River it is green and had too much moisture. Iowa is spotted with a number of poor sections. Nebraska is coming along well, northern Kansas is good; southern Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas are poor.

The Government report is expected to show around 3,075,000,000 to 3,100,000,000 bushels. Last year it was 2,892,000,000 bushels and last year's crop 2,801,000,000 bushels. Spring wheat conditions have been low on both sides of the international line.

The United States crop is estimated at 212,000,000 to 220,000,000 bushels, against 225,000,000 bushels last month and 276,000,000 bushels last year. A private crop expert who has made careful examination estimates the total wheat crop at 774,000,000 bushels against 793,000,000 bushels by the Government and 856,000,000 last year.

Movement of grain at primary markets for the week was 29,044,000 bushels, the largest in months, increasing 7 per cent. for the week, and 262,000 over last year and exceeding the five-year average by 4 per cent. Receipts of wheat were 13,850,000 bushels, last year 12,031,000, and of corn 5,127,000 bushels, last year 6,995,000.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKET.

CHICAGO.

	Sept. High	Sept. Low	Dec. High	Dec. Low	May. High	May. Low
WHEAT—						
Aug. 27	1.03⅝	1.02⅝	1.06¼	1.04¾	1.13½	1.11⅞
Aug. 28	1.02⅜	1.00⅜	1.07¼	1.04⅝	1.12⅝	1.10⅝
Aug. 29	1.00¾	.99¾	1.05¼	1.03⅝	1.11⅛	1.09⅜
Aug. 30	1.00⅜	.99⅝	1.05¼	1.04⅜	1.11⅛	1.10⅛
Aug. 31	1.01⅛	1.00¼	1.06¼	1.04⅝	1.11⅞	1.10⅝
Sept. 1	1.03⅛	1.00¼	1.07¼	1.05¼	1.13¼	1.11⅛
Week's range	1.03⅝	.99¼	1.06¼	1.03⅝	1.13½	1.09⅝
CORN—						
Aug. 27	.83⅜	.81⅜	.68¼	.67¼	.69	.68⅛
Aug. 28	.82	.81⅛	.67¼	.66¼	.68¾	.66⅝
Aug. 29	.83	.81	.67¼	.66¼	.68¾	.67⅛
Aug. 30	.86¼	.82⅜	.67⅝	.66⅝	.68¾	.67⅝
Aug. 31	.85⅞	.83⅜	.68⅛	.67⅛	.68⅞	.68⅛
Sept. 1	.85½	.84⅜	.69	.68¼	.69¼	.68⅝
Week's range	.85½	.81	.69	.65¾	.69¼	.66⅜
OATS—						
Aug. 27	.38⅜	.37⅛	.40¼	.39¼	.42⅜	.42⅛
Aug. 28	.37½	.36¼	.39¾	.39	.42¼	.41⅜
Aug. 29	.37½	.36¾	.39⅝	.38¾	.42⅛	.41⅜
Aug. 30	.37¾	.37¼	.39½	.39⅛	.42⅜	.42⅛
Aug. 31	.37¾	.37¼	.39¾	.39⅜	.42⅜	.42⅛
Sept. 1	.38½	.37¾	.40⅜	.39¾	.43⅛	.42⅝
Week's range	.38¾	.36¾	.40¼	.38¾	.43½	.41⅜
RYE—						
Aug. 27	.66⅜	.66¼	.70¼	.69⅝	.75	.74½
Aug. 28	.66¼	.65¼	.69⅝	.68¾	.74½	.73⅝
Aug. 29	.64¾	.64¼	.68⅝	.68¼	.73⅝	.72⅝
Aug. 30	.65¼	.64⅜	.69	.68¼	.73⅝	.72⅝
Aug. 31	.65¾	.64¼	.69	.68¼	.73⅝	.73⅛
Sept. 1	.66⅜	.64¼	.69⅝	.68¾	.74⅛	.73⅜
Week's range	.66⅜	.64¼	.70¼	.68¼	.75	.72⅝

PROVISIONS.

	Sept. High	Sept. Low	Oct. High	Oct. Low	Jan. High	Jan. Low
LARD—						
Aug. 27	11.42	11.40	11.55	11.55	10.60	10.55
Aug. 28	11.50	11.45	11.60	11.52	10.70	10.62
Aug. 29	11.62	11.42	11.70	11.52	10.70	10.62
Aug. 30	11.72	11.65	11.80	11.72	10.70	10.65
Aug. 31	11.97	11.80	12.00	11.85	10.72	10.72
Sept. 1	11.90	11.87	11.95	11.92	10.85	10.82
Week's range	11.97	11.40	12.00	11.50	10.92	10.55
RIBS—	Sept.		Oct.		Jan.	
Aug. 27	8.65	8.62	8.72	8.70	....	....
Aug. 28	8.75	8.67	8.82	8.75	....	....
Aug. 29	8.90	8.67	8.95	8.72	....	....
Aug. 30	9.00	8.90	9.05	8.85	....	....
Aug. 31	9.30	9.12	9.35	9.20	9.72	9.70
Sept. 1	9.37	9.05	8.27	9.15	9.72	9.70
Week's range	9.30	8.62	9.35	8.70	9.72	9.70

COMMODITY PRICES.

Majority of Cash Staples Show Higher Values—Copper and Coffee Weak.

Cash staples experienced a satisfactory degree of buoyancy in last week's wholesale markets, enough, in fact, to establish a majority of them at higher values at the week's close in comparison with the finals of the previous week. Of the eighteen subjoined articles, nine showed gains, five were firm and without change, while four declined. Most prominent in the list of those which improved were sugar, butter, eggs, cotton, lead and lard, while flour, pork, beef, steel billets and printcloths were steady. Losses were found in corn, oats, coffee and copper, the last two of which touched new low points for the year to date.

Following are the cash prices for the principal commodities in the wholesale market at the close of business Saturday, a week before and a year ago:

FOODSTUFFS—	Sept. 1. 1923.	Aug. 25. 1923.	Sept. 2. 1922
Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.16⅜	$1.14¾	$1.16
Corn, No. 2 yellow	1.06¼	1.04¾	.81½
Oats, No. 2 white	.51½	.52½	.44½
Flour, Minn., patent	6.95	6.95	6.85
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.10¼	.10¾	.10
Sugar, granulated	.08	.07½	.06¾
Butter, cream, 92 score	.44½@.45	.44½	.38½
Eggs, fresh-gathered firsts, per doz.	.28@31	.30	.35
Lard, Mid. W.	12.60@12.70	12.00	11.00
Pork, mess	25.00	25.00	28.00
Beef, family	18.00	16.00	16.60
METALS—			
Iron, 2X, Phila	27.25	26.00	34.25
Steel billets, Pitts	42.50	42.50	37.50
Lead	7.00	6.70	5.00
Copper	13.62½	14.00	13.75
Tin	40.50	39.75	32.62½
TEXTILES—			
Cotton, mid. uplands	26.35	25.35	22.25
Printcloths	.06⅝	.06⅝	.06½

Range of prices year to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$1.54	Feb. 15	$1.12¾	Aug. 6
Corn	1.09⅛	July 24	.88	Jan. 3
Oats	.57½	Feb. 13	.49½	July 13
Flour	7.60	Jan. 2	6.90	July 24
Coffee	.18⅜	Feb. 13	.10⅜	July 24
Sugar	.10¼	Apr. 25	.06	July 24
Butter	.54	Jan. 11	.37¼	July 27
Eggs	.44	Jan. 2	.22¾	June 22
Lard	13.10	Mar. 16	10.95	July 28
Pork	28.50	Jan. 2	24.50	Aug. 7
Beef	22.00	Apr. 13	16.00	Aug. 7
Iron	33.75	Apr. 7	26.00	Aug. 14
Steel	45.00	Mar. 16	36.50	Jan. 2
Lead	8.75	Mar. 5	6.00	July 10
Copper	17.25	Mar. 19	14.00	Aug. 14
Tin	51.50	Mar. 15	37.37½	July 25
Cotton	31.30	Mar. 17	22.45	July 28
Printcloths	.08¾	Mar. 3	.06⅛	July 31

Range of prices for 1922:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$1.61½	Apr. 22	$1.12	Sept. 14
Corn	.94⅛	Dec. 18	.81¼	Jan. 4
Oats	.55½	Oct. 17	.44	Aug. 21
Flour	9.50	Feb. 27	6.50	Aug. 26
Coffee	.11¼	Aug. 29	.08⅜	Jan. 24
Sugar	.07¼	Nov. 27	.048	Jan. 3
Butter	.53	Dec. 19	.34½	Jan. 10
Eggs	.33	Nov. 27	.23¾	Mar. 7
Lard	13.30	Nov. 28	4.90	Jan. 5
Pork	30.00	July 5	21.50	Jan. 24
Beef	18.00	Nov. 27	14.00	Feb. 9
Iron	36.56	Sep. 7	21.28	Mar. 17
Steel	40.00	Sept. 14	28.00	Jan. 10
Lead	7.37½	Nov. 14	4.67½	Feb. 3
Tin	39.00	Dec. 26	28.50	Mar. 14
Copper	14.62½	Dec. 26	12.50	Feb. 21
Cotton	26.80	Nov. 4	16.45	Jan. 30
Printcloths	.07⅞	Nov. 14	.05¾	Feb. 5

Highest and lowest prices for the principal commodities in the war period, Jan. 1, 1914, to date:

	Highest		Lowest	
Wheat	$3.50⅛	May 15, '17	.86⅛	June 30, '14
Corn	2.45	July 31, '17	.81¼	Oct. 14, '21
Oats	1.50	May 12, '20	.43⅛	Apr. 18, '14
Flour	17.00	May 12, '17	4.15	June 25, '14
Coffee	.25½	June 23, '19	.05⅝	Mar. 12, '21
Sugar	.22½	July 12, '20	.03¾	Apr. 8, '14
Lard	38.50	June 16, '19	7.80	July 12, '15
Pork	50.00	June 29, '19	15.50	Sept. 12, '15
Beef	42.00	Apr. 16, '19	14.00	July 9, '15
Iron	55.00	July 13, '17	14.37½	Mar. 28, '15
Steel	100.00	June 13, '17	19.00	June 24, '14
Copper	.34.56	Dec. 12, '16	11.75	Mar. 11, '21
Tin	112.00	May 7, '20	26.23	Aug. 1, '21
Cotton	.35½	July 22, '20	.07	Dec. 11, '14
Printcloths	.16⅜	Apr. 13, '20	.02¾	Jan. 3, '15

Pork Prices Grow With Hog Supply

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—Fat steers sold up to $13.10 the past week, the highest of the year, in the face of record receipts. Hogs advanced to $9.65, the highest in eleven months, and are up $2.00 in 30 days. In the face of record receipts at Chicago for August, 733,000, against 559,000 last year. Sheep and lamb receipts are the largest of the year, yet prices have held well.

DEVELOPING A NEW WHEAT.

Canada's Experiments Are Expected to Increase Production.

Canada is making rapid strides in the development of a "new hardy wheat" which can be grown in the northern regions of the Dominion. The wheat is of a type which ripens early, thus eliminating fears of an early frost, and it is expected to add considerably to the potential production of the northern provinces.

Seager Wheeler, "wheat wizard of Canada," has evolved a new variety of early ripening wheat which, according to The Commercial West, "may set new standards for Canadian grain and push the wheat belt further north. The new wheat, which is an adaptation of an Australian wheat known as Minister, was originated by Professor Pye of the Agricultural College of Victoria, Australia. Professor Pye sent a small sample of the wheat to Dr. Wheeler five years ago. Dr. Wheeler planted it, selected the earliest ripening heads and planted these the next season. By experimentation he has perfected it to its present point.

"The new wheat," according to Dr. Wheeler, "is a heavy yielding variety and has as high milling quality as the hard Northern wheat. It ripens earlier than Marquis, escapes earlier frosts and is ripe before rust makes its appearance."

FEWER CARS IN BAD ORDER.

Only 188,635 Needed Repair on Aug. 15, Carriers Report.

The railroads of the United States had 2,280,440 freight cars on line on Aug. 15, of which 188,635 cars or 8.2 per cent. were in need of repairs, according to figures compiled by the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association. This was a decrease of 379 cars from the number in need of repair on Aug. 1, when there were 189,014 cars or 8.3 per cent. in need of repair.

Of the total number, 43,380 or 1.9 per cent. were in need of light repair, 588 or 0.3 per cent. were in need of heavy repair. This was an increase of 209 over the number in need of such repair at the beginning of last month.

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDED SATURDAY, SEPT. 1, 1923

Trading by Days

Day's Sales.	Stocks (shares) Industrials	Oils	Mining	Bonds (par value) Domestic	Foreign	Net
Monday	23,705	63,085	193,900	$205,000	$44,000	
Tuesday	30,145	102,485	236,200	353,000	60,000	
Wednesday	33,705	79,535	280,900	251,000	100,000	
Thursday	27,905	74,713	168,923	270,000	100,000	
Friday	20,360	89,891	175,700	237,000	215,000	
Saturday	13,778	44,250	93,400	55,000	114,000	
Total	149,688	453,979	1,128,925	$1,361,000	$682,000	
Cities Service C scrip					$15,000	

INDUSTRIALS

Range, 1923 High	Low	Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Change
6	2½	400	ACME COAL				
10¼	1⅛	100	Amal Leather	3	2½	2½	
23	20	200	Am Multigraph, w i	14	14	14	
4	3⅝	100	Am Thread pf	22	21½	22	..
40¾	25	2,000	Archer Dan Midland Co	4	4	4	— ⅛
94	73	20	Armour & Co pf	28	28	28	+ 2⅛
91½	84½	400	Arm't of Del 7% std pf	89	79	79	+ 2
122	110	385	BORDEN CO	120	118	119	+ 1½
16½	12	200	Bridgeport Machine	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
24½	16	2,500	Brit-Am Tob, coupon	24	24	24	— ⅛
18¼	12	313	Brit Int Corp A	15¼	18	18	— ⅛
18¼	11½	500	Do B	15¼	18	18	— ⅛
10⅞	7⅞	4,500	Brooklyn City R R	14¾	14	14¾	+ ⅜
1¾	1	1,900	Buddy Buds, Inc	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅜
3	75	4,000	CAR LIGHT & POW	3	1⅞	2⅜	+ ⅛
111⅜	106½	10	Celluloid pf	108½	106½	106¾	..
2⅜	⅝	100	Central Teresa Sugar	1	1	1	
5¾	2¾	14,200	Chicago Nipple, A	18	16½	17⅜	+ 1⅛
4	2¾	1,500	Do B	5¼	4⅞	5¼	+ ⅜
159¼	152½	20	Childs Co	3¼	3	3¼	..
93	79¾	25	Cleveland Motors pf	159½	159½	159½	..
26	16	130	Colorado Power	20	18	20	+ 2⅜
8	7¼	1,150	Curtiss Aero, cfs of dep	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
72	65	10	Com'w'lth P, R & L pf	70	70	70	..
232	145	10	Consoleum Co	214	214	214	..
13⅝	7½	16,700	DUBILIER COND & R	11¾	10	11¼	+ ⅛
84	57⅝	8,400	Durant Motor	24	24	24	— ⅛
25⅛	8⅝	800	Durant Motor of	42	39½	39½	+ ⅛
7⅜	2½	2,900	Du Pont Motors, Inc	10	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
		15	EDMUND & JONES	34	34	34	..
460	400	10	FORD MOTOR (CAN)	412	312	312	— 3
6¾	5¾	100	Flim Insp M Co, Inc	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
96	84	10	Firestone T & Rub pf	84	84	84	..
252	239	1,240	GILLETTE SAF RAZ	265⅛	250	260¼	+ 4½
75¾	53¾	4,700	Glen Alden Coal	77¾	67½	69¾	+ 1⅜
16⅝	9½	1,300	Goodyear Tire & Rub	10⅝	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
6⅛	1⅛	300	D W Griffith, Cl A	2	2	2	..
2¼	1⅜	100	HEYDEN CHEM	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
17⅞	12½	1,000	Hudson Co pf	16½	15⅜	16¼	+ ⅜
12⅜	8	1,100	Hudson & Manhat	10	10	10¾	+ 1⅛
67⅜	31¼	700	INTERCONT RUBBER	4	3⅜	4	+ ⅛
25	17¾	400	LEHIGH PUR SEC CO	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛
90	75½	50	Leh Val Coal Sales	80	80	80	..
22	12⅝	100	Lupton Pub, Cl A	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
59	40¼	500	McCRORY STORES, new	59	57	58	+ 2½
21	17¾	300	Do new, warrant ctfs	21	17¾	21	..
12¾	5⅜	100	Do pf new, w i	95	95	95	..
21	11⅜	6,400	Midvale Co., The	17¾	16⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
42⅜	31½	900	Munsingwear	38½	35⅛	38	..
81⅜	31¼	400	NAT LEATHER	4¾	4½	4½	..
70½	50¼	4,300	Nat Sup Co of Del	59¾	57	58⅝	+ 2⅛
112	108½	425	N Y Telephone pf	110	109⅝	110	..
95	91	10	Northern States Pwr pf	94	94	94	..
80	30	100	PEERLESS T & M	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
11	3	100	Pyrene Mfg	4	4	4	..
12¾	4	100	Philipsborn	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	2¾	10,500	RADIO CORP	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
3⅞	2⅜		Do pf	8	8	8	..
23¾	14½	4,200	Reading Coal rights w i	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
20½	13⅜	1,300	Reo Motors	11⅞	11	11⅞	+ ⅛
11¾	9¼	600	Reamer Motor Car	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
28⅛	18	800	SHELTON LOOMS	21	19	21	+ 3
50	14	32,000	Southern Coal & Iron	18	15	17	— 02
3½	2⅜	100	Standard Motors	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
51⅝	50	1,125	Studebaker Wulff Rub	51⅝	50¾	51⅛	+ ⅜
100	98	20	Swift & Co	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ 1
21	17	100	Swift Int	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
9¼	5¾	200	TECHNICAL PROD	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
52¼	42¾	100	Tenn Pow pf	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ⅛
19	12	900	Tenn Elec Pwr	15¼	12⅜	13¼	+ 2⅛
61½	2¼	2,700	Tobacco Prod Exp	4¾	3⅞	4⅜	+ 1⅛
60	47	185	Todd Shipyards	50	49	49	— ⅜
7¾	4¼	2,900	UN PROF SHAR, new	6¾	5⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
8	5	1,500	United Retail Candy	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
20⅝	12¼	100	Universal P & R Co w i	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ 1⅛
72	56½	100	Do pf	65	65	65	..
4	1	1,500	U S Light & Heat	2¾	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
3½	.90	200	Do pf	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
2⅞	1½	2,500	WAYNE COAL	1½	1¼	1¼	— ⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

19¾	15¾	1,000	ANGLO-AMERICAN	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅜
3⅞	2½	800	Atlantic Lobos	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
94	80	105	BUCKEYE PIPE L	84	83¼	83¼	+ 2¼
		55	Borne-Scrymser	147	138	146	..
160	32½	200	CONTINENTAL	33¾	33¾	33¾	..
168	85	40	Cumberland Pipe Line	107	107	107	..
117	93	200	EUREKA PIPE LINE	105½	104½	105¼	+ ⅛
78	57½	730	GALENA-SIGNAL OIL	65½	60½	65	+ 3
41¾	29¼	1,600	HUMBLE	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
173	135½	133	ILLINOIS PIPE LINE	159	157	159	+ ⅛
103	82	406	Imp Oil (Can) coup	99	96¼	98½	— 1⅛
24¾	14	35	Indiana Pipe Line	97	97	97	+ ⅛
168	123½	4,500	International Petroleum	15⅞	15½	15¾	+ ⅜
138	95¼	15	N Y TRANSIT	100	100	100	— 1
100½	97	75	Northern Pipe Line	103	103	103	+ ⅛
85¾	49¾	700	OHIO OIL	58	53¼	55	+ 2
25	10½	200	PENN MEX FUEL	11⅞	10½	11⅝	..
325	93	280	Prairie Pipe Line	101¾	100	101½	+ ⅛
700	168	243	Prairie Oil & Gas	176	160½	171	+ 1
196	100	55	SOUTH PENN OIL	122	121	122	+ 1
110	93	28	Southern Pipe Line	96	95¾	96	+ 1
98	66½	130	Southern Pa Pipe Line	86	86	86	..
60¾	40¼	97,400	Standard Oil of Indiana	54	51¾	52¾	+ 1⅛
57½	38	400	Standard Oil of Kansas	40½	40	40¼	+ ⅛
133	85¾	3,500	Standard Oil of Kentucky	87½	86	87¼	+ ⅛
317	270	98	Standard Oil of Ohio	280	280	280	..
49¾	33½	8,000	Standard Oil of N Y	39¾	37¾	39	+ ⅛
39	21	30	Swan & Finch	32	32	32	..
55¼	35½	4,700	VACUUM OIL	45½	44¼	45	+ ⅜

MISCELLANEOUS OILS.

.88	.13	2,000	ALLEN	.15	.13	.18	..
..	..	2,000	Allied	.15	.13	.18	..
10	5	200	Arkansas Nat Gas	.09	.09	.09	..
1¼	.75			5¾	5	5¼	+ ⅛
		500	BOSTON-WYOMING	.80	.78	.78	— .02
7⅝	3¼	900	CARIBBEAN SYND	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
195	130	653	Cities Service	135	130	133¾	+ 1½
70	64½	1,700	Do pf	65	64½	65	+ ⅛
6¾	5⅜	200	Do pf B	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
102	83	$10,000	Do com scrip	83	83	83	..
1¾	1⅜	1,100	Do bankers shares	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
78	72	$3,000	Do C scrip	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	2½	4,500	Creole Syndicate	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— 1
18¾	7¾			2¾	2½	2⅝	..
49½	24½	100	DERBY OIL & REF	7¾	7¼	7¼	..
		200	Derby Oil & Ref pf	29	29	29	+ ⅛
.25	.03	16,000	ENGINEERS PETE	.06	.05	.05	— .01
15¼	9⅜		Equity Pete pf	10⅜	9⅞	10	— ⅜
1	.50	1,700	FEDERAL OIL	.50	.50	.50	..
2½	.60	2,000	GLEN ROCK OIL	.70	.63	.63	+ .02
3	.87		Granada	.75	.75	.75	— .12
68¼	49¾	3,700	Gulf Oil of Pa	50¾	50	50	— ⅝
.18	.07	4,000	HUDSON OIL	.08	.07	.08	..
47½	27	7,300	Humphreys	47½	45¼	47¼	+ 3¼
1¼	.93		INTERST ROYALTIES	.99	.99	.99	..
.40	.04	52,200	KEYSTONE RANGER	.06	.04	.04	— .01
4	1⅛	3,700	Kirby Petroleum	3¼	2⅞	3	..
2¾	.50		LIVINGTON PETROL	.70	.70	.70	+ .05

BOARD ANNOUNCES STATE BAR RESULTS

168 Candidates From Second Appellate Division, Including Brooklyn, Passed Test.

EXAMINATIONS COMPLETED

List of Successful New York and Bronx Applicants Published Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—In addition to the successful candidates for the bar from New York and Bronx Counties, given out by the Clerk to the Appellate Division in New York City on Saturday and published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, the State Board of Law Examiners announced tonight the following list of applicants from the Second Appellate Division who passed the examinations:

Aronstein, Robert, 15 Lakeland Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Adelman, Daniel, 1,254 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Berry, Abraham A., 72 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Blanck, Alexander P., 1,066 President St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Barshay, Jacob Saul, 4,622 16th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Babier, Louis Albert, P. O. Box 86, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Baym, Louis, 1,367 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Bisnoff, William H., 372 Vermont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brooks, William, 425 Madison St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brown, Donald Lee, 219 Rugby Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brunner, Leonard, 892 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Backus, Andrew P., 1,861 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Brandfon, Jacob Elkan, 6 Swan Place, Arverne, L. I., N. Y.
Boylan, Rosemary C., 1,065 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Catalano, Joseph S., 8,714 Bay 16th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crawford, Harold J., 146 Grand Av., Long Island City, N. Y.
Conway, Irene F., 167 Ross St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Crews, Clarence M., 395 E. 45th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cooper, Walter Edwin, 131 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Deutsch, Morris 1,143 43d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dougherty, J. Daniel, 1,462 E. 27th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Donovan, Joseph F., 8,136 109th St., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Dunne, James A., Jr., 56 First Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Davies, Julian T., West Islip, L. I., N. Y.
Dugan, David L., 84 Woolsey St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
Evarts, Jeremiah M., Wheatley Hills, Oyster Bay, N. Y.
Esquirol, John Henry, 25 Crooke Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Epplig, Henry P., 186 Linden St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Engelken, Anna C., 902 Ditmas Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ekenberg, Leslie J., Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Ellis, Wallace, 188 Sheldon Av., Jamaica, N. Y.
Friedman, Louis, 82 Garden Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Freedman, Leo A., 506 Wythe Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fink, William C., 287 Bristol St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Feuerstein, George, 152 Pulaski St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fier, Charles, 609 Georgia Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Finan, Victor L., 328 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Fay, Edward A., 834 Warburton Av., Yonkers, N. Y.
Finn, John F. X., 2,507 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Field, Robert M., The Maple Lawn, Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Finkelstein, Joseph Frank, 398 Marcy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gately, Charles Edward, 61 Hoyt St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Garvey, George A., 90 Downing St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gilchrist, Ralph Alexander, 15 Cedar St., Yonkers, N. Y.
Goldowitz, Herman Nathan, 31 Parker St., Port Chester, N. Y.
Goldstein, Isaac, 1,541 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Goldberg, Lillian, 4,912 15th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Greenberg, Abraham, 2,027 66th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Goldstein, Joseph, 2,921 W. 28th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grossberg, Max, 541 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Heiman, Harry, 134 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Halperin, Michael, 834 Van Sicklen Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hayman, Jacob, 228 South Regent Street, Port Chester, N. Y.
Healy, Patrick B., 483 Lenox Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hughes, John A., 470 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hoekstra, Anthony, 6 Astoria Place, Queens, N. Y.
Herahoopf, Daniel, 548 Crown Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hershhorn, Harry, 745 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Hinch, James Hutten, 679 Tenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Isaacson, Henrietta, 585 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Jacobs, William Henry, 25 State Street, Ossining, N. Y.
Johnsen, Stanley B., 5 Prospect Avenue, Middletown, N. Y.
Jacobson, Frank B., 105 State Street, Ossining, N. Y.
Kaufman, Joseph W., 11 Woodbine Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Koch, Arnold T., 446 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kleinholz, Frank, 183 Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kahn, Carl A., 59 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Koeppel, Harry, 330 Utica Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kelly, Raymond J., 278 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kohan, George, 1,507 Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kerner, George H., 389 South Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kaplan, Pauline L., 1,492 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kennedy, Herbert Burnier, 15 Tredwell Street, Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.
Kopelman, Joseph, 178 Smith Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Krimsky, Morris, 1,263 Forty-ninth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kronfeld, Herbert Ernest, 9 Macon Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kalish, Max, 425 Essex Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Kusikowitz, Edna, 100 Washington Street, Flushing, N. Y.
Kramer, William, 655 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lamont, Dallas R., 67 Vernon Avenue, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
Logan, Lorens F., 218 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lipschitz, Max, 1,140 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Linder, Leo J., 1,349 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lance, Saul J., 1,556 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lapovsky, Isidor, 1,459 East Twenty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Longworth, Irwin T. Jr., 31 Osborn Place, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
Lebovitz, Leo B., 353 Fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lieberman, Ruth, 17 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Levine, Nathan, 347 Sackman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lynde, Edwin Rogers, Cedar Brook Park, Amityville, N. Y.
Lukins, Abraham Jerome, 50 Thatford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lemovitz, Isidore, 782 Cleveland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Laitman, Edwin M., 221 Penn Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Leek, Harry M., Amagansett, N. Y.
Mansbach, Milton, 846 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Meighan, Burton C. Jr., 92 Prospect Avenue, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Miller, Maurice, 221 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Manning, Thomas A. Jr., 39 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Marcus, Louis, 434 Georgia Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mack, Walter J. A., 22 Russell Place, Freeport, N. Y.
Markowitz, William Abraham, 291 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mutterperl, Alexander B., 192 Bristol Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Murphy, Frank J., 4,312 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mazzel, Alexander, 42 Fortieth Street, Corona, L. I., N. Y.
McNamara, William, 397 Eldert Lane, Brooklyn, N. Y.
McLean, Andrew John, 34 Robbins Place, Yonkers, N. Y.
McGuire, Edwin A., 41 Rochester Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
McGee, Raymond E., 248 South Fourth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
McGuinn, John A., 211 President Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Moore, William Blackshear, 204 Park Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Morris, Leon, 9917 Shore Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Momsen, Richard P., 542 Pelhamdale Avenue, Pelham Manor, N. Y.
Martin, Richard S., 21 East Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Netter, George Edward, 3,028 Ivy Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Needleman, Israel, 1,763 Seventy-eighth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nichols, Howard Breese, Groton Farms, Westbury, N. Y.
Nemerson, Joseph, 888 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Nagin, Henry J., 437 Madison Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Dwyer, William, 262 Fifty-first Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Orgel, Samuel, 1,707 Stephen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Leary, Arthur J., 147 St. James Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
O'Brien, William J. Jr., 817 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Powers, William T., 1,828 East Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Peper, Frederick J., 578 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pierce, Edward Tennant, Port Washington Av., Hawthorne, N. Y.
Pakker, Morris B., 917 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Plotkin, David, 509 Elton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Palmer, Nelson, 2,931 West Thirtieth Street, Coney Island, N. Y.
Pollock, Hugo, 3,831 Snyder Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Parks, Francis J., Sea Cliff, N. Y.
Palmison, Frank F., 223 South Fifth Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Raitman, Joseph H., 564 Warwick Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Romanoff, H. Herbert, 1,613 East Ninety-sixth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ryan, Edward T., 119A Ithaca Street, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Richter, Mordecai M., Highland Avenue, Sea Gate, N. Y.
Rosenblum, Joseph, 216 Beach Thirtieth Street, Edgemere, L. I.
Raitano, Joseph R., 161 East Third Street, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Roslin, George, 33 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rubin, Robert, 5,103 Sixteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stradella, Charles G., Combs Avenue, Hewlett, N. Y.
Sylvester, Charles Lincoln, 554 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Stratton, Elbridge, 29 Valley Road, Bronxville, N. Y.
Schrier, Herman, 197 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Schaeffner, Aloysius F., 1,400 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Seidenbaum, Max, 321 Stone Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sackin, Martin Theodore, 2,521 Avenue D., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sweeney, Francis J., 2 Twenty-third Street, Elmhurst, N. Y.
Silvermann, Nathaniel, 43 Fuller Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Spencer, Joseph, 361 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Spiegel, Irwin William, 5,110 Eleventh Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Schaines, Joseph Albert, 1,520 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Sweet, Irving, 1,493 St. Marks Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Shapiro, George A., 619 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Shaughnessy, Paul J., 225 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Seigel, Paul D., 220 Broad Street, Stapleton, S. I., N. Y.
Titone, Vito, 191 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tauber, Joseph, 119 Seigel Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Valinoti, Joseph Robert, 927 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Vogel, Edward, 21 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Winnett, Eugene B., 292 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Warner, Sherman Briggs, 9,439 Jackson Avenue, Queens, N. Y.
Walsh, Thomas J., 101 Gordon Street, Stapleton, N. Y.
Wood, George A., 145 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Wood, John Meyer, 1,732 East Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Williamson, Helen Frances, 559 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zvirin, John S., 519 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Zabronsky, Max H., 4,722 Twelfth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHINESE STEP ON GAS.

U. S. Trade Commissioner Reports Rapid Development in Auto Trade.

China has become speed mad, and the oft-mentioned passivity of the Chinese is, according to Trade Commissioner William I. Irvine of the Department of Commerce, rapidly being displaced by a desire to "step on the gas."

Mr. Irvine, who has just completed a survey of Far Eastern automotive markets, says the Chinese bent for speedy travel is an asset to Chinese railroads and bus lines, thousands of Chinese taking rides simply for pleasure. "It is no uncommon thing," Mr. Irvine continues, "for a poor moolie to spend his last cash on a ride that leaves him stranded many miles from home. He trudges back, however, complacent and satisfied in his own mind that his money has been well spent."

The Trade Commissioner reports that the economies, convenience and speed of motor transportation is bringing a slow but certain transformation to old China extending highways. Political students of China believe that an extension of motor transportation will contribute more to national cohesiveness, says Mr. Irvine, and political stability and industrial progress is almost proportional to the growth of the auto's popularity.

"The future market prospects in China are extremely optimistic," the Commissioner says, and exporters who have shown faith in the Chinese market by spending more than the immediate returns warranted will certainly be repaid for their foresight.

BUYERS' STRIKE NETS LITTLE FOR BUILDERS

Materials Show Light Cuts From April Levels—Labor Costs Move Upward.

IMPORTS SMALL FACTOR

More Pressure Has Been Applied to Bring Construction Costs Down Than Ever Before.

Building material price comparisons as of Sept. 1 and April 28, when the so-called "buyers' strike" in the building construction industry began, has been rather disappointing as to actual price reductions, says the current Dow Service Daily Building Reports.

What has been gained in lower prices has been lost to the cautious builder in higher wages paid to labor, which has become more plentiful for the type of construction work likely to proceed this Autumn and Winter. Rates of wages prevailing as of March 17 of this year as against those of Sept. 1 this year show the following notable examples of wage increases: Hod carriers now get a dollar an hour against 87½ cents; laborers, 87½ to 93¾ cents an hour against 81¼ cents; plasterers and bricklayers $1.50 an hour against $1.25; plasterer's helpers, $1.06¼ an hour against 93¾ cents an hour, and plumbers, $1.25 against $1.12½ March 17, last.

The following changes have occurred in basic building materials between April 28—when the protest against increasing building material prices first began to manifest itself in withdrawal of pending projects or the postponing of those about to start—and Sept. 1, 1923.

May 24, 1920, represents the high point of building material price inflation in the first post-war building boom in the eastern part of the United States. April 28, 1923, represents the point from which price movements resulting from the "buyers' strike" would be measured.

It should be recalled in perusing these price comparisons that probably never has the building material market been subjected to a more united nor as aggressive a bear pressure as that which has characterized the months between April and September. Some lines of basic building materials, like window and plate glass, common brick, cement, some structural metals, ceramic ware and insulation materials, in addition, have been forced to compete with European products, a situation not heretofore encountered since Colonial days as far as clay products were concerned.

Timber from Oregon, lime from Ohio and the bluish stone from France, front brick from Germany and Belgium, sand from France and lath from Canada all contributed to aid the building investors to force down basic building material prices and incidentally construction costs. Here are the net results as compiled from price lists prepared weekly for architects, building construction departments of great corporations and which are accepted as authoritative by courts, appraisers and managers of estates:

	May 24.	April 28.	Sept. 1.
Asphaltum, car lots, ton	$30.00	$22.50	$22.50
Brick, common hard domestic, per thousand. Note.—At times Hudson brick sold for $21,	25.00	20.00	20.00
wholesale.			
Cement, domestic (bbls.), del	$4.50	$3.20	$3.20
Crushed stone (yd.), del	3.50	3.25-$3.75	$3.15-$3.50
Face brick (M.), del., Harvard.	60.00	47.00	48.00
Fireproofing: Hollow tile, T. C., 6x12x 12, del. over 2,000 pcs., N. Y. (M.)	370.00	209.70	189.50
Gypsum block 4-inch hol. over 4,000 pcs., per pc.	.175	.15	.165
Glass: Discounts off jobbers' lists, 5 sq. ft. plate	65%	70%	77-78%
Do window glass	76%	85%	85%
Gravel, ¾-inch, cu. yd., del.	$3.50	$2.25-$3.00	$3.25-$3.50
Lath: Wood, spruce, per M.	20.00	11.00	10.50
Lime, finishing, bbl., del	5.00	4.65	4.50
Do common, bbl., del	4.80	4.00	4.00-4.10
Dohydrate finishing, ton, del	26.00	26.00	26.00
Do hydrate common, ton, del	22.00	21.50	21.50
Lumber: Long leaf Y. P. rough, per (M.) ft. del.	56.00	47.00	43.00
Tongue and grooved N. C. pine roofers ⅞ x8¼ (M.) ft. del.	73.00	48.00	45.00
No. 1 Maple Flooring (M.) ft. del.	135.00	135.00	130.00
Metals: Structural steel beams, cents, per lb., Pitts.	.0210	.0250-.0300	.025
Plated, Pitts., cents per lb.	.0275	.0250-.0275	.025
Soft steel bars, cents per lb., Pitts.	.0225	.0240-.0275	.0240
Nails: Dollars per keg, Pitts.	3.25	3.00	3.00
Oil: Linseed, per gal, to trade, N. Y. C., lots less than 5 bbls.	1.00	1.19-1.25	.90
Sand, per cu. yd., del. scow lots, Man	2.75	2.25-3.00	2.75-3.00
Stone: Indiana limestone, steel gray, per cu. ft. to trade, N. Y.	1.55	1.42	1.47

APARTMENT HOUSE SALES.

Investor Buys Heights House, Held at $110,000.

Henry Laubheimer, an investor, bought premises 609 and 611 West 186th Street. This is a five-story apartment house, built about six years ago on plot 50 by 114. The property rents for $16,600 and was held at $110,000. Mr. Laubheimer intends to hold the property for investment. Morris Moore's Son was the broker.

Solomon Sufrin sold for Dr. Maxwell A. Goldfuss of Bayonne, N. J., premises, known as 524 West 173d Street, to J. Lippman. The house was held at $62,000 and it consists of five-story up-to-date apartments. A re-sale is now pending.

John R. Davidson sold for the Solseig Realty Company, Inc., the five-story apartment house, 508 and 510 West 162d Street, on plot 40 by 100 to an investor.

Edward Wolfe sold to the Renal Holding Corporation for A. M. Clark, 282 Monroe Street, a six-story, new-law, 25 by 100, 4-3's, two stores, cold water, rent $4,500, price $30,000.

NEWARK FIRM TO BUILD.

Plot Purchased as Site for Big Paint Factory.

The Briggs Bituminous Composition Company has purchased a large vacant plot, located on the south side of Wilson Avenue, just east of the Newark and Elizabeth Branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey in Newark. The land was bought from the Flockhart Foundry Company. The frontage on Wilson Avenue is 223 feet by a depth of 380 feet on the east side and 469 feet on the west side. The plot has an area of two acres. The Briggs Company has its main office at 17 Battery Place, New York City, and also controls the Federal Paint Company of Brooklyn. They expect to improve the land purchased by the erection of a building for the manufacture of Tenax solution, for protection against corrosion. It is expected that work on the new structure will be started immediately. A direct siding on the Central Railroad of New Jersey will be installed to serve the new plant. Louis Schlesinger negotiated the sale of the property.

Suburban Home Buyers.

Robert W. DeMott purchased at Malba-on-the-Sound, North Shore, L. I., from Malba Estates Corporation, through Champ & Dasey, sales directors, a new brick Colonial residence just completed on Centre Drive, opposite the club house and adjoining the residence recently sold to George Hodson. Mr. DeMott will occupy it as his all-year home.

Van Ness Brothers, builders, have sold one of the new houses situated at 501 Pelhamdale Avenue, Pelham Manor, to J. M. Shields of New York. The property was held at $22,000, and the sale was negotiated by Chauncey B. Griffen.

HARKNESS SALE TODAY.

Small Investors Expected to Succeed Builders as Principal Buyers of Lots

The auction sale of lots in the Sheepshead Bay-Harkness estate by Joseph P. Day and Charles F. Noyes will be resumed today at 2 o'clock at the old racetrack. The section to be disposed of lies along Avenues U, V, W and X, Nostrand Avenue and eastward. The principal attraction of this tract is that it will be served by the proposed Nostrand Avenue subway extension and is near the Sheepshead Bay public school.

The first day of the auction on Saturday set a new record, according to Mr. Day, but many small investors were disappointed because they were outbid by builders who bought in large lots.

"All this activity on the part of the builders," said Mr. Day yesterday, "indicates that these men, all of whom are now building in Flatbush and near-by sections, believe that the Sheepshead Bay-Harkness estate must take the overflow of Flatbush, which has been built up almost solidly during the last few years.

"Practically every one of them remarked his intention of erecting homes on the lots he purchased, and if these plans are executed there should be no less than 1,500 homes within a year on that part of the old race-track property lying between Ocean and Nostrand Avenues, Neck Road and Jerome Avenue. Henry Kornblum alone stated that he will build 750 dwellings.

"It appears the demand of the big builders has been pretty well satisfied and the hour has come when the small investor and home builder will have his inning.

"Anticipating this, we have purposely held out some of the best property in the entire tract, and these lots will be offered today in the hope of getting them into the hands of these small buyers who waited patiently on Saturday while the builders had their field day."

To Alter West Side Houses.

J. Arthur Fischer leased for Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, the philanthropist of Newark, the three five-story dwellings at 15, 17 and 19 West Thirty-ninth street on plot 62.6 by 100 to Wal Wilson for a term of sixty-three years. Plans are being prepared by George Nordham, R. A., for the transformation of the buildings into a temple of music, the upper part to be arranged for vocal and instrumental music. The grade floor will be utilized as a recital hall and dancing academy with small stores at the front. It is anticipated that the repairs will have been completed on or before Jan. 1, 1924.

West Side Dwelling Sold.

Mrs. Nellie Elliott sold the four-story and basement residence, 40 West Eighty-third Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue. The purchaser, Percy H. Johnson, will occupy the house after improvements are completed. J. F. Kelly represented the purchaser. The property was held at $30,000. The brokers, M. H. Gaillard & Co., also sold 334 West Eighty-fourth Street, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive, to Mrs. Anna Field, who will occupy. This property was held at $30,000.

Buy Loft Building.

S. W. Steel & Co. purchased 52 West Forty-sixth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, a six-story elevator business loft building from the American Realty Company, Inc. The rents are about eighteen thousand dollars and it was held for the sum $140,000.

REAL ESTATE.

FREE TO INVESTORS AND HOME SEEKERS

"Hempstead News" tells the marvelous story of the growth of this Long Island town—this Big City of the Future. Just beyond the City Line. Edition limited. Write for your copy to-day. O. L. SCHWENCKE LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, 277A Broadway, New York.

Today's Radio Program

SEPT. 3, 1923.
(Eastern Daylight Saving Time.)

Numerals after names of stations show wave length in meters.

WEAF, NEW YORK—492.

7:30 P. M.—Moses Berkoff, piano.
7:45 P. M.—Kathryn Dahl, soprano.
8:00 P. M.—"America's First Fast Mail," by Professor Howard Driggs.
8:15 P. M.—West End Ladies Trio.
8:35 P. M.—Talk by Burr McIntosh.
9:00 P. M.—Moses Berkoff, piano.
9:15 P. M.—Kathryn Dahl, soprano.
9:30 P. M.—West End Ladies Trio.

WJZ, NEW YORK—455.

8:00 P. M.—Fashion developments.
8:05 P. M.—Ruth Kinney, contralto.
8:20 P. M.—Bernard Frank, harmonica.
8:40 P. M.—Ruth Kinney, contralto.
4:00 P. M.—Baseball scores every fifteen minutes.
4:05 P. M.—Fashions.
5:50 P. M.—Farm and Home reports.
5:55 P. M.—National Industrial Conference Board report.
6:05 P. M.—Woodfolk story.
6:20 P. M.—Story for older children.
7:30 P. M.—Final baseball scores.
7:35 P. M.—"Dogs," by Frank Dole.
7:45 P. M.—Marjorie Smith, soprano.
8:00 P. M.—Literary talk.
8:15 P. M.—Marjorie Smith, soprano.
8:30 P. M.—Organ concert.
9:30 P. M.—Musical program direct from the Strand Theatre.
10:15 P. M.—Josef Wolfe, baritone; Bernard Beslow, piano.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals, weather forecast.

WDT, NEW YORK—403.

12:00 M.-12:50 P. M.—Popular songs; piano solo.
11:00-11:55 P. M.—Ten Pin Novelty Orchestra; songs.

WHN, NEW YORK—360.

4:15-5:15 P. M.—Vocal and piano solos.
7:30 P. M.—Victor Battinelli, tenor; Margaret Wagner, soprano.
8:15 P. M.—Stage and screen gossip.
8:25 P. M.—"Labor Day," by John L. Jones.
8:35 P. M.—Josiah B. Free, baritone; Emeline Rontey, soprano.
9:15-10:45 P. M.—Popular songs.
10:45 P. M.—Mordecai's Syncopaters.
11:15 P. M.—Popular songs.
11:25-12:00 M.—Dance music.

WRW, TARRYTOWN—273.

7:30-8:00 P. M.—Music; agriograms; baseball scores; news; bedtime story.
8:00-10:00 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental solos; Boy Scout activities.
10:15 P. M.—Melody Five Dance Orchestra.

WOR, NEWARK—405.

2:30-4:00 P. M.—Program to be announced by radio.
6:15 P. M.—"Golf," by W. E. Hicks.
6:30 P. M.—Margurite McDonald, soprano.
6:50 P. M.—"Radio Cartooning," by Bill Steinke.
7:10 P. M.—Margurite McDonald, soprano.
8:00 P. M.—"Current Motion Pictures," by Alfred J. McCosker.
8:15 P. M.—John F. Weber, baritone.
8:30 P. M.—Matalie Talini, soprano.
9:00 P. M.—Balabanow brothers and sister, piano, accordion.
9:30 P. M.—John F. Weber, baritone.
9:45 P. M.—"Preparing the Child for School," by Dr. Vera Schectman.
10:00 P. M.—Josephine ettinetti, soprano.
10:15 P. M.—Zachary S. Caulil, tenor.
10:00 P. M.—Josephine Bettinetti, soprano.
10:45 P. M.—Zachary S. Caulil, tenor.
8:00 P. M.—"America's First Fast Mail."

WBZ, SPRINGFIELD—337.

12:55 P. M.—Time signals; baseball scores.
3:00 P. M.—Play by play description of the Springfield-Worcester baseball game.
6:00 P. M.—Dinner concert.
7:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
9:00 P. M.—Bedtime story; late news; humor.
9:00 P. M.—William Tilton, bass; WBZ Trio.
9:30 P. M.—Baseball scores; bedtime story for grown-ups.
11:30 P. M.—Time signals.

WVAC, BOSTON—278.

9:00-11:00 P. M.—Reisman's Dance Orchestra.

WGI, MEDFORD, MASS.—360.

12:00 M.—Organ recital.
5:00 P. M.—"Twilight Tales," by Eunice L. Randall.
5:30 P. M.—New England weather forecast.
6:00 P. M.—Late news; sports.
6:15 P. M.—Code practice.
6:30 P. M.—Boston police reports, Amrad bulletin board; wool market news; "Just Boy."

WJAB, PROVIDENCE—360.

10:00 A. M.—Music.
10:05-10:20 A. M.—Housewives Radio Exchange.
10:25-11:00 A. M.—Music.
1:00-2:15 P. M.—Narragansett Orchestra.
1:30 P. M.—Providence daily market report.

WOO, PHILADELPHIA—509.

7:30 P. M.—Sport results; police reports.
7:45 P. M.—Dinner music.
8:00 P. M.—American Male Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals.
11:02 P. M.—Weather forecast.

WIP, PHILADELPHIA—509.

1:30 P. M.—Weather report.
3:00 P. M.—Vocal and instrumental solos.
6:00 P. M.—Weather report.
6:45 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:00-7:30 P.M.—Uncle Whip's Bedtime Story, roll-call.

WDAR, PHILADELPHIA—395.

12:00-12:55 P. M. — Organ recital; popular songs; Arcadia Orchestra.
2:00-3:00 P. M.—Arcadia Orchestra; talk by Jane McClellan.
4:30-6:00 P. M.—Music; talk; baseball scores.

WHAZ, TROY, N. Y.—380.

10:00 P. M.—Mary Lees, soprano; C. A. Gilligan, tenor; Rutherford Hayner, reader.

WGY, SCHENECTADY—380.

8:40 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:45 P. M.—WGY Orchestra; Clara Habel, contralto; Edward Rice, violin; address, "The Democracy of Labor," by Walter H. Main.

WMAK, LOCKPORT—360.

12:00 M.—Weather forecast; spraying advice; garden hints.

WGR, BUFFALO—319.

11:45 A. M.—Weather reports.
12:00 M.—Organ recital.
6:30 P. M.—Organ recital.
11:45 P. M.—Weather forecast.

NAA, ARLINGTON, VA.—435.

11:05-11:20 A. M.—Weather reports.
4:45-5:00 P. M.—Weather and forecast.
11:00-11:20 P. M.—Weather reports.

WRC, WASHINGTON—469.

10:00 A. M.—Foreign exchange quotations.
6:00 P. M.—Children's Hour.
8:00 P. M.—Wig Wags from Washington by Theodore Tiller.
8:10-10:15 P. M.—Song recital; xylophone and piano solos.

KDKA, PITTSBURGH—326.

10:00 A. M.—Baseball scores.
3:00 P. M.—Concert; baseball scores.
3:15 P. M.—Baseball scores.
6:15 P. M.—Little Symphony Orchestra.
7:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
7:05 P. M.—Dinner concert.
7:30 P. M.—Labor Day program.
7:45 P. M.—Children's program.
8:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:05 P. M.—"Home Furnishing Hints," by Harriet Webster; "What to Read," by the Carnegie Library.
8:20 P. M.—Little Symphony Orchestra; Erna Niederheiser, soprano.
10:00 P. M.—Baseball scores; talk.
10:55 P. M.—Time signals.

WCX, DETROIT—517.

5:30 P. M.—Baseball scores.
5:50 P. M.—Baseball scores; music.
7:15 P. M.—Final baseball scores.

WWJ, DETROIT—516.

5:00 P. M.—Weather forecast.
6:00 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Detroit News Orchestra; band concert, from Belle Isle Park.

KYW, CHICAGO—345.

7:50 P. M.—Bedtime story.

WOC, DAVENPORT, IOWA—484.

5:30 P. M.—Educational lecture by C. F. Stoddard; music.
7:45 P. M.—Chimes concert.
8:30 P. M.—Sandman's Visit.
8:50 P. M.—Baseball scores; weather forecast.

WDAF, KANSAS CITY—411.

7:50 P. M.—Baseball scores.
8:00 P. M.—Market reports.
9:00-10:30 P. M.—Concert.
1:45-3:00 A. M.—"Nighthawk Frolic," Plantation Orchestra.

WLW, CINCINNATI—309.

9:00 P. M.—Cincinnati Fall Festival music; address by Governor Donahey; Labor Band concert Roger Hill Dance Orchestra.

KSD, ST. LOUIS—546.

10:00 P. M.—Orchestra music; organ; vocal selections.

WMC, MEMPHIS, TENN.—500.

10:30 P. M.—Musical program.

WHAS, LOUISVILLE, KY.—400.

6:53 P. M.—Baseball scores; official Central Standard Time announced at 7 o'clock.

WFAA, DALLAS, TEXAS—476.

10:30-11:30 P. M.—Musical program.

WBAP, FORT WORTH, TEXAS—476.

11:30 P. M.—News, sport review.

KHJ, LOS ANGELES, CAL.—395.

11:00 P. M.-1:00 A. M.—Musical program.

CFCA, TORONTO, ONT.—400.

8:00-9:00 P. M.—Orchestra concert.

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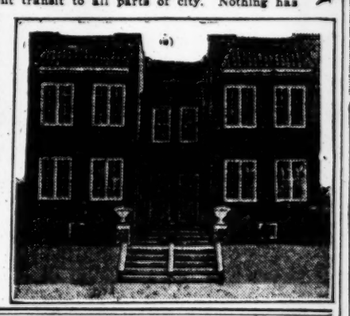

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4500 Frantic Bidders

Rushed the Auctioneer

The Sunday New York American said: "Gold rushes have been numerous, but yesterday Brooklyn held the first land rush in history, when 4,500 persons virtually stampeded Joseph P. Day, the auctioneer, and paid $1,069,450 in the first day auction sale of the famous old Sheepshead Bay race track."

Saturday—They climbed over themselves and

They Bought $1,000,000 worth of

Sheepshead Bay-Harkness Estate

BROOKLYN, New York City, LOTS in

The New Flatbush

Due to this unexpected rush and at the urgent request of the hundreds of disappointed bidders who were unable to buy any of Sheepshead Bay-Harkness Estate lots in "New Flatbush" on Saturday we have induced the owners to open up and throw on the market at public AUCTION TO-DAY, Labor Day, a brand new section of the great race track property *immediately adjoining the lots in New Flatbush sold Saturday*

Builders Knew Values

and Bought Sheepshead Bay-Harkness Estate Lots in blocks to build rows and rows of new Houses.

Some of the best known Brooklyn and Manhattan Builders bought.

Henry Kornblum, Brooklyn's Premier Builder, Bought
Nathan Miller, the well known Flatbush Builder, Bought
Bernard M. Maltz, Large Ocean Avenue Builder, Bought
Jacob L. Schneider, Big Sheepshead Bay Builder, Bought
Louis Streisant, Charles McCauley, J. Kaufman & Sons,
Max Sugar, Samuel Bernstein and other Builders Bought

Homeseekers Knew Values

and Bought Sheepshead Bay-Harkness Estate Lots--as many as they could afford--to build homes on or to hold for future profits while others build homes.

They came from Brooklyn, Manhattan, Bronx, Long Island, Jersey, and bought

Anthony Munsey	Ed. McCabe	R. A. McGawan	Charles Jones
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C. H. Irving	George J. Connes	James E. Hogan	J. J. Wallace
Wm. H. Saul	John J. Hubbard	Geo. A. Fleming	V. J. Sawyer
Charles Goldsmith	Louis Streisant	Sam. Walters	Elizabeth G. Wall
Michael Gollom	Max Mandel	Stephen Byrne	Bernard B. Leight
Ben Bolish		George Whiting	Chris. Hinkleday

Louis Kadaus, Cheese Mfr., and Hundreds of Other Business Men Bought

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Today

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945 WEST END AVENUE *Northwest Corner of 106th Street* 9 rooms	**480 PARK AVENUE** *Between 58th and 59th Streets* 7 rooms
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Cor. Broadway
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255 West 108th St.
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3 Rooms, 1 Bath, with Dining Alcove, $2,100
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WITHIN SEVERAL BLOCKS OF 6TH OR 9TH AVE. "L"
JEROME OR LEXINGTON AVE. SUBWAY AT MT. EDEN STATION
13 Stories on Grand Concourse
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New 9-Story Fireproof Apartment
2, 3 & 4 Rooms
AND BATH
Real Kitchens
Wood-Burning Fireplaces
Day and Night Telephone, Hall and Elevator Service.
Occupancy September 15.
Renting agent on premises.
J. IRVING WALSH
73 WEST 11TH ST.
TEL. CHELSEA 5580.
26 WEST 9TH ST. CORP.
JACOB S. KAHN, Pres.,
OWNERS—BUILDERS.
STUYVESANT 6040.

Unfurnished—West Side.

Apartments
300 Central Park West
Corner 90th Street
1, 2 & 3 Rooms
Exclusive surroundings
Apply on premises or
Bing & Bing
CORPORATION
119 West 40th St. — Tel. 4180 Pennsylvania

LA GRANGE
1 WEST 83D ST.
Northwest Corner Central Park West
Elevator Apartments
6, 7, 8 Rooms
Southern Exposure
Slawson & Hobbs
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309 W. 86th St.
New Fireproof Apartment Hotel.
2 Rooms, Bath; unfurnished.
2 Rooms, Bath; furnished.
1 Room, Bath; unfurnished.
1 Room, Bath; furnished.
See Manager on Premises.
FOR FALL RENTAL

101 West 52d St.
Convenient to Shopping, Theatre and Business District.
2-3 Rooms
Kitchenette Apartments
$900 to $1,200
Immediate Possession or Oct. 1.
Apply on Premises or
EARLE & CALHOUN
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317 West 93rd St.
(Elevator)
8 rooms, 2 baths, apartment specially altered and artistically arranged. All light. Rent $3,600 per annum. Also a few small apartments. 7 rooms, $2,100. 4 rooms, $1,200 to $1,620. Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

137 Riv'side Dr. AT 86TH STREET
8 rooms, 3 baths, $4,000; immediate possession. Apply on premises or
Huberth & Huberth
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Unfurnished—West Side.

New Building
15 WEST 97th ST.
JUST COMPLETED.
EVERY IMPROVEMENT,
INCLUDING KITCHEN & BATH.
2 ROOMS, $85-$90.
3 ROOMS, $85-$105.
4 ROOMS, $110-$125.
PER MONTH.
Inquire premises or Tel. Columbus 2483.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS
AT THE STATION
2406-2410 Walton Ave.
SOUTH OF FORDHAM ROAD
JUST COMPLETED
3-4-5 Rooms
LARGE—LIGHT AND AIRY
containing every modern improvement
MODERATE RENTALS
A minute's walk to Lexington & Jerome Av. Subway, 4th & 9th Av. "L" Station at Fordham Road. Agent on premises.

FORDHAM HEIGHTS
Townsend Ave.
1 block east of station at 170th St. of Jerome and Lexington Av. subway and 6th and 9th Av. "L."
3-4-5 ROOMS
Large, Light and Airy
Moderate Rents
Renting agent on premises.

UNIVERSITY AVE.
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3-4-5 & 6 ROOMS
NOW BEING COMPLETED.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
HIGH CLASS Apartments at Reasonable Rental.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

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Bay Ridge Seciont Brooklyn
at 86th St. Subway Station.
New apt., 6 rooms, all imps., $80.
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Agent on premises or Murray Hill 1967.

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Duplex 7 Rooms 257 W. 86 — North skylight. Bath. Extra lavatories. Elevator. Excellent service. $5,000 per year.

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Apartments
45 Tiemann Pl.
Block south of 125th St. and B'way Sub. Station.
Exceptional
2 & 3 Rooms
Apply on premises or
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CORPORATION
119 West 40th St. — Tel. 4180 Pennsylvania

NEW BUILDING
3 and 5
East 53rd Street
Surgeon's, Physician's & Dentist Offices
Suites of Three Rooms
Rents $1,900 to $2,500
Slawson & Hobbs
Managing Agents
162 West 72nd Street, N.Y.

Unfurnished—East Side.

Select Apartments Ready
Just Off 5th Avenue
3 East 81st Street
1, 2 and 3 ROOMS
Also Studio Apartments & Sun Parlor
Moderate Rentals. Leases if Desired.
See Mgr. on Prem. or Tel. Rhine. 4557.

47 E. 57 — 2 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette
Thoroughly Modern, $1600-$2000
HUBERTH & HUBERTH
2 Columbus Circle. — Phone Circle 5748

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THE "CATHERINE"
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE
69th St. — 1 WEST — Cor. Central Park West
CHOICE
6 ROOMS and BATH
Ideal Residential Section
Newly Renovated Throughout
Immediate possession and from Oct. 1st
SUPT. ON PREMISES

31-33 West 12th
Near 5th Av.
"ARDEA" elevator apartment; unusual suite, 7 large rooms, 2 baths; modern; excellent service; $3,600; immediate possession.
Supt. on premises.

36 W. 59th St. Central Park South
2, 3, 4 and 5 rooms and baths, $2,400 to $6,000. Splendidly appointed; superior service. Immediate possession, or Oct. 1.
Residential Manager, or Huberth & Huberth
2 Columbus Circle. — Phone Circle 5748.

58 W. 57 — IN THE FAMOUS SHERWOOD STUDIOS
3 Rooms and Bath, $1,800 to $2,000. Immediate possession or October 1st. Premises or
Huberth & Huberth
2 Columbus Circle. — Phone Circle 5748

229 West 97th St.
Northeast Corner of Broadway.
Most conveniently located; exceptionally large rooms; modern and high class.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths . . $3,300
9 Rooms, 2 Baths . . 3,200
Corner Apartment.
Apply on Premises, or
EARLE & CALHOUN
212 West 72d St. — Endicott 5116.

22 West 77th St.
3 Rooms & Bath
Living Room 14x31
Bedroom 14x14
REAL KITCHEN
SPACIOUS CLOSETS
Annual Rental $1,860.
APPLY APT. 26.

137 Riv'side Dr. AT 86TH STREET
8 rooms, 3 baths, $4,500; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or
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2 Columbus Circle. — Phone Circle 5748

MORTGAGE LOANS.

I OFFER for investment instalment second mortgages; title policies guaranteed on Greater New York City property in amounts of $1,000 and over, netting income of 8% per annum. Call, write
N. H. KRAMER, ATTORNEY,
51 CHAMBERS ST. — WORTH 2882.

MANY choice purchase money mortgages, $5,000 and $6,000 each, for sale on new two and four family brick houses, near subway station, Brooklyn, occupied by owners; 15% discount. Gilbert Elliott, Attorney, 154 Nassau St. Beekman 2685.

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Times Bldg., 42d and Broadway. Bryant 4000.

SECOND and third mortgages; quick action.
MORRIS MORTGAGE CORPORATION,
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FUNDS available, 1st and 2d, city or country. Burke Stone, Inc., 41 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 8918.

LOANS—First, second, third mortgages; also rents. Manhattan Realties, 565 5th Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS WANTED.

$10,000 WANTED on second mortgage for one to three years, 8 per cent., on business property in Brooklyn; three story and basement store property with adjoining lot; assessed and rental value warrant loan. Answer from individuals or brokers. Write Room 717, 350 Madison Av., New York City.

$20,000 WANTED to loan on first mortgage for one to three years at 6 per cent. on first-class Brooklyn business property assessed value $34,000; annual rental on old leases $4,200; individuals or brokers. P. O. Box 162, Trinity Station.

MORTGAGE LOANS wanted; for sale, two five-year 2d mortgages of record; about $10,000 each. Geo. Lazo & Co. Open holidays. Phone Endicott 3110.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Manhattan For Sale.

218T, 457 WEST—16-room house, 2 baths; possession 90 days; price $20,000. Owner, 147 West 23d, Room 30.

70TH, 51 WEST—5-story, American, basement, 15 rooms and 4 baths, steam heat, elevator; may lease; agent on premises all week.

92D ST., WEST—3-story and basement, 14 rooms, 5 baths, steam, parquet floors throughout; asking $30,000. John J. Meenan, Inc., 153 West 72d. Endicott 7462.

167 EAST 116TH STREET,
Between Lexington and 3d Avs.
Subway and elevated station on block.
Crosstown cars pass the door.
Three-story basement, 18 ft. 9 in. by 100.
Price $28,000. Cash $5,000.
Active business location and important centre.
Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

150TH, 513 WEST.
Great Bargain.
2 or 4 family house; 16 rooms; all improvements; open for inspection 10 to 5. Murray Hill 8451.

GREENWICH VILLAGE — Bargain; good neighborhood; near 12th St.; 21 ft. by half-block; suitable remodeling; sell to close estate. Riker, 329 West 4th St.

MADISON AV.—Corner residence, opposite Mount Morris Park, 17 rooms, parquet floors, electricity, steam heat, elevator, three car garage (heated); $35,000. Telephone Harlem 3783.

WEST SIDE PRIVATE HOUSES
for sale and rent.

FOUR STORY AND BASEMENT.
20 ft., in the 70s; 14 rooms and 3 baths; electric light; suitable for rooming house purposes; to close an estate; will take $32,000.

NEAR 72D ST.
Four story, high stoop, 23 rooms, 9 baths; fully rented; in first-class condition; price and terms reasonable.

SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St., Tel. Endicott 7240.

WEST END AV., 689—3-story dwelling; bargain. Rosenthal, 50 East 42d.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
Must sell fine dwelling, near City College; 4-story American basement; dining room and kitchen on same floor; price and terms on application; immediate possession.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. — Tel. Endicott 7240.

A GENTLEMAN'S house, near Washington Square; about 23x140; 3-story, elegantly appointed; furnished or unfurnished; possession; asking $45,000. Riker, 329 West 4th St.

A GEM, elegant location, Washington Square section, 3 stories; lot 23x140; beautifully and newly furnished; will lease from September; a rare opportunity; absolutely private tenant only. Riker, 329 West 4th.

Manhattan For Rent.

78TH, WEST—Owner will lease charming house, 1-2 years; perfect condition; beautifully decorated; period furniture; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 3 open fireplaces, gas, electricity, parquet floors; inspection by appointment. Phone 0897 Endicott.

Bronx For Sale.

UNIVERSITY AV.—One-family house, nine rooms, enclosed porch; garage; lawn; all modern improvements; steam heat; coal in bin; electricity, hot water pipes. Inquire Room 608, 276 5th Av.

TAX exempt, finest type 2-family brick house in Bronx, in the best location 203d St., near Mosholu Parkway; public school on corner, and one block east of Grand Concourse, four blocks to 200th St. Jerome Av. subway station; every modern improvement; reasonable terms; agent on premises.

BEAUTIFUL one-family dwelling, with sun porch, garage and all improvements; tax exempt, in Riverdale section. John J. Kennedy, Mosholu Av. and Broadway, Bronx. Kingsbridge 1190.

WONDERFUL two-family brick; double enclosed porches; all modern improvements; double garage; house built for owner. 2,576 Boston Road, Lexington subway, Allerton Av. station.

WONDERFUL 2-family, tax-exempt house; modern improvements; garage; must be seen to be appreciated. 659 E. 220th St.

Brooklyn For Sale.

19TH ST., 266 EAST—Plot 53x100, best Flatbush location, near Cortelyou Road station of B. R. T. subway; one-family house, 11 rooms and 2 baths, all improvements. Owner on premises; brokers protected.

FLATBUSH—$750 CASH,
balance as rent, price $6,500, buys a new frame or stucco, 6-room and tile bath, and also enclosed porch, tax exempt, detached house in Flatbush, growing section, on plot 30x100; all modern improvements; all light rooms, hardwood floors, electric and heat; driveway for car; nothing like it in the city for the money this won't last long, only a few left; buy it today, you will never get such an opportunity again, for this bargain cannot be duplicated, so don't delay; look at it at once; near Jamaica Bay; improvements and bathing beach, white sand around bay, salt water, &c.; just like Coney Island; from 1 to 5 P. M. every day.

East 53d St. and Av. T.
One block East of Flatbush Av.

BEAUTIFUL HOME, Argyle Road 271, near Beverly Station, Brighton subway, 9 lovely, large rooms, immense bathroom, large plot with garage, fine neighborhood; price $16,500; small cash, easy terms. Owner on premises, or phone 2885 Beekman.

MODERN HOME—Large corner plot; beautiful Flatbush section. 2,303 Avenue K.

Queens County For Sale.

ASTORIA—6-family house, $13,000; 2-family house, $8,500, cash $2,500. Joseph Mancuso 859 2d Av., Astoria.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING.
New 6-room Colonial stucco, steam heat, improvements, garage, plot 40x100, $9,500.
New 7-room Colonial, steam heat, tiled bath, enclosed porch, open fireplace; trees and shrubbery; plot 60x100; $21,000.
8-room Dutch Colonial, 3 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, open fireplace, improvements; plot 60x100; $21,000.
One and two family houses for sale or lease.
TALBOT AGENCY, 15 SOUTH 22D ST.
Flushing 4416.

ELMHURST — 2-family detached 11-room house, all improvements, heat; 1 block from Junction Av. subway station; reasonable price and terms arranged. 37 87th St., Elmhurst; Havemeyer 0887-W.

ELMHURST, 19th St.—Corner, 60x100, one block subway, 9 rooms, hot water heat, extra lavatory and toilet, large veranda; garage; fruit trees; $20,000, cash $6,000. Tel. Havemeyer 2440J.

$500 CASH, $28.50 monthly principal buys beautiful Colonial tax-exempt house; every improvement; school; half-hour Manhattan. McNeece, 30 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 4195; daily, Sunday and evenings.

2-FAMILY—FOREST HILLS.
"Very latest and best ideas and improvements, 12 rooms, bath, breakfast room, steam, sun parlors; double garage; grand location; large plot; $14,500, $3,000 cash. Shipley, 328 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Long Island For Sale.

ARVERNE, L. I.—10-room cottage; lot 40x100; parquet floors, gas, electricity, all modern improvements; for sale at a reasonable price; easy terms to suit. Mandel, 806 Grand St., New York.

ASTORIA—Two-family tax-exempt brick house, 11 rooms, all improvements, steam heat, electric light, tile bath; 2-car garage; only $13,500; easy terms. Wolf, 442 14th Av.

BAY SHORE, L. I.—For sale or rent, new Colonial house; 7 rooms and sun parlor; beautiful setting, on Fordham Av., 500 feet from S. Country Road; for $10,500. Address owner, L. G. Districh, 22 Ocean Av., Bay Shore, N. Y. Telephone 21 Bay Shore.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

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21ST, 457 WEST—16-room house, 2 baths; possession 90 days; price $20,000. Owner, 147 West 23d, Room 30.

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Between Lexington and 3d Avs.
Subway and elevated station on block.
Crosstown cars pass the door.
Three-story basement, 18 ft. 9 in. by 100.
Price $28,000. Cash $5,000.
Active business location and important centre.
Leon S. Altmayer, 62 East 86th.

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Great Bargain.
2 or 4 family house; 16 rooms; all improvements; open for inspection 10 to 5. Murray Hill 8451.

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Four story, high stoop, 23 rooms, 9 baths; fully rented; in first-class condition; price and terms reasonable.

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Must sell fine dwelling, near City College; 4-story American basement; dining room and kitchen on same floor; price and terms on application; immediate possession.
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. — Tel. Endicott 7240.

A GENTLEMAN'S house, near Washington Square; about 23x140; 3-story, elegantly appointed; furnished or unfurnished; possession; asking $45,000. Riker, 329 West 4th St.

A GEM, elegant location, Washington Square section, 3 stories; lot 23x140; beautifully and newly furnished; will lease from September; a rare opportunity; absolutely private tenant only. Riker, 329 West 4th.

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BEAUTIFUL one-family dwelling, with sun porch, garage and all improvements; tax exempt, in Riverdale section. John J. Kennedy, Mosholu Av. and Broadway, Bronx. Kingsbridge 1190.

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WONDERFUL 2-family, tax-exempt house; modern improvements; garage; must be seen to be appreciated. 659 E. 220th St.

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FLATBUSH—$750 CASH,
balance as rent, price $6,500, buys a new frame or stucco, 6-room and tile bath, and also enclosed porch, tax exempt, detached house in Flatbush, growing section, on plot 30x100; all modern improvements; all light rooms, hardwood floors, electric and heat; driveway for car; nothing like it in the city for the money this won't last long, only a few left; buy it today, you will never get such an opportunity again, for this bargain cannot be duplicated, so don't delay; look at it at once; near Jamaica Bay; improvements and bathing beach, white sand around bay, salt water, &c.; just like Coney Island; from 1 to 5 P. M. every day.

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One block East of Flatbush Av.

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MODERN HOME—Large corner plot; beautiful Flatbush section. 2,303 Avenue K.

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ASTORIA—6-family house, $13,000; 2-family house, $8,500, cash $2,500. Joseph Mancuso 859 2d Av., Astoria.

BROADWAY-FLUSHING.
New 6-room Colonial stucco, steam heat, improvements, garage, plot 40x100, $9,500.
New 7-room Colonial, steam heat, tiled bath, enclosed porch, open fireplace; trees and shrubbery; plot 60x100; $21,000.
8-room Dutch Colonial, 3 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, open fireplace, improvements; plot 60x100; $21,000.
One and two family houses for sale or lease.
TALBOT AGENCY, 15 SOUTH 22D ST.
Flushing 4416.

ELMHURST — 2-family detached 11-room house, all improvements, heat; 1 block from Junction Av. subway station; reasonable price and terms arranged. 37 87th St., Elmhurst; Havemeyer 0887-W.

ELMHURST, 19th St.—Corner, 60x100, one block subway, 9 rooms, hot water heat, extra lavatory and toilet, large veranda; garage; fruit trees; $20,000, cash $6,000. Tel. Havemeyer 2440J.

$500 CASH, $28.50 monthly principal buys beautiful Colonial tax-exempt house; every improvement; school; half-hour Manhattan. McNeece, 30 Union Hall St., Jamaica. Phone Jamaica 4195; daily, Sunday and evenings.

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"Very latest and best ideas and improvements, 12 rooms, bath, breakfast room, steam, sun parlors; double garage; grand location; large plot; $14,500, $3,000 cash. Shipley, 328 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Long Island For Sale.

ARVERNE, L. I.—10-room cottage; lot 40x100; parquet floors, gas, electricity, all modern improvements; for sale at a reasonable price; easy terms to suit. Mandel, 806 Grand St., New York.

ASTORIA—Two-family tax-exempt brick house, 11 rooms, all improvements, steam heat, electric light, tile bath; 2-car garage; only $13,500; easy terms. Wolf, 442 14th Av.

BAY SHORE, L. I.—For sale or rent, new Colonial house; 7 rooms and sun parlor; beautiful setting, on Fordham Av., 500 feet from S. Country Road; for $10,500. Address owner, L. G. Districh, 22 Ocean Av., Bay Shore, N. Y. Telephone 21 Bay Shore.

HOUSES

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Beautiful new st
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Bargain for quick
and bath, with all
floors; garage; in
blocks from station
$9,500; $1,000 cash.
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and two baths,
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house, located Ri
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$12,500. Write o
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you cannot find
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tion. Phone 1783W

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trees and shrubs;
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lton Place; 50x
neighborhood; $10,
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room, 2 baths,
breakfast room,
porches, terraces;
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3963 or 2913 Far

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tiled roofs; 6 a
"Park Avenue sty
quick sale, $26,000
ment separately,
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family; will sell
station. 43 Colum
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minutes from Pe
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settled; property
square feet;
gardened; nine
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tile roof; a real h
than uptown. New
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FREEPORT—Bun
bath, $3,000; ot
$4,000 to $12,000.
port, N. Y.

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three baths, wax
system, hot water
lot 100x240, conve
lic, Episcopal and
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buy from Gard
tion; fine neighbo
8 rooms, tile ba
and gas, tile kite
fireplace, dining
breakfast nook,
plot 100x100; fin
terms arranged.
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two baths; sun
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bath; fireplace;
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Owner, phone Ja

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improvements;
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tion, 32 minutes
rooms, breakfas
convenience, bui
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$9,250. Richter
St., Jamaica.

LONG BEACH—
on Penn. St.;
feur's quarters;
pointments; exc
sacrifice due to
cash, balance o
Beach 148.

Attractive 6-ro
garage; all im
$5,000. Marx, 2
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LONG BEACH—
suitable two
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Apply on premis
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LONG BEACH—
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baths, tile roof,
Goodman, 363 M

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LONG BEACH—
porch, parquet
Louis Goodman,

LONG ISLAND,
lot 120x100, 1
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suitable for hote
cash. Particula

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bath; steam he
private section;
also all other k
demand. Klein
Av., Lynbrook, L

NEPONSIT—Bar
6-room cottage
tax exempt. W.
lses Saturday a

NEPONSIT—316
brick veneer
F. Brunner.

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35 minutes from
south shore of I
side of Long Be
Dainty 6-room
modern improve
$7,800; put do
charges will be
$16,500; small cash, easy terms. Owner on premises, or phone 2885 Beekman.

MODERN HOME—Large corner plot; beautiful Flatbush section. 2,303 Avenue K.

Queens County For Sale.

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BROADWAY-FLUSHING.
New 6-room Colonial stucco, steam heat, improvements, garage, plot 40x100, $9,500.
New 7-room Colonial, steam heat, tiled bath, enclosed porch, open fireplace; trees and shrubbery; plot 60x100; $21,000.
8-room Dutch Colonial, 3 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, open fire

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Long Island For Rent.

BAYSIDE—8-room furnished house, 2 baths; garage; to be leased for one year, beginning September. Bayside 2415.

BAYSIDE—8 rooms, modern house; Montauk Av. Phone Bayside 2008.

BAYSIDE—For sale or rent, furnished, 8 rooms, garage; year lease. Bay Side 2180.

FAR ROCKAWAY—Modern newly built eight-room stucco house and garage; near station, school and beach. Far Rockaway 3858.

GREAT NECK—Completely furnished for one year, Dutch Colonial residence; 2-car garage; 10 rooms, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, open fireplace; every modern convenience; rent $400 per month. Phone Great Neck 570.

LONG BEACH, N. Y.—Handsome residence, block from beach, fully furnished, eight rooms, two baths; sale or rent from Oct. 1; must sacrifice. R 292 Times.

LONG BEACH—Two-family house, rent Oct.-May; parquet floors, tiled baths; garage. Goodman, 383 West Chester St.

Unfurnished and furnished.
FOREST HILLS GARDENS,
HOUSES and APARTMENTS.
15 minutes from 34th St., New York City.
Dainty Tea Room—Club Service.
Ideal Community Life.
City Conveniences,
Country Pleasures.
Phone Boulevard 6545 or Fitzroy 0621.
GUYON L. C. EARLE, Agent,
358 5th Av., New York City.

Westchester County—For Sale.

BRYN MAWR PARK—Seven-room house, quiet restricted neighborhood; hot water heat; garage; reasonable; owner leaving State. C. A. Irwin, 76 Briggs Av., Yonkers.

CHESTER HILL—Corner, high ground; near station; 11-room house with 3 baths for sale at $20,000; immediate possession. Anderson Realty Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CHESTER HILL—Twelve rooms, two baths; two-car garage; all improvements; reasonable. 184 North Fulton Av., Mount Vernon.

GREENACRES (River Road), Hartsdale—See these beautiful half-brick houses; best home value here; each has 8 rooms, 3 baths; garage; trees, shrubbery, rustic environment. Keller, builder and owner, at premises daily. Evening phone 6920 Fordham.

GREENACRES—SOUND VALUE.
Ivy-clad, hollow-tile, 9 rooms, 3 baths, slate roof; double garage, superb setting, price and terms right. Maxwell Smith, 19 Greenacres Av., Hartsdale, N. Y.

LARCHMONT—Must sell attractive stone and stucco house, lovely grounds, 7 rooms, bath, two porches, hot water heat, gas, electricity, garage, two blocks to station, schools, stores. Advise immediate inspection. Won't last.

DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
88 Boston Post Rd. Larchmont. Phone 564.

LARCHMONT—Colonial home in perfect condition, 8 extra large rooms, steam heat, 2-car garage, fine shaded plot, 10 minutes walk to 2 stations; a charming home; asking $15,000. Olcott & Egger, 11 E. 42d. Murray Hill 2328. Sat. & Sun. Mon., Larchmont 22.

LARCHMONT.
Owner will sacrifice for immediate sale, on easy terms; beautiful home, complete in all details. Call today or by appointment, M. R. Mooney, 51 Bonnett Av., Larchmont, Tel. 585.

MOUNT KISCO—¼ acre, trimmed lawn, shade trees, fine garden spot; 6 rooms, bath, electricity, steam heat, brick fireplace living room, built-in bookcases; one-car stucco garage; house is offered for quick sale completely furnished at $13,000. See this at once. Merritt, Mt. Kisco. Tel. 500.

MOUNT KISCO—Cheerful 6-room cottage, hardwood floors, large living room, bay window dining room, modern plumbing, all improvements; sidewalks, sewer; best neighborhood; sacrifice for quick buyer, $7,500. Merritt, Mt. Kisco. Tel. 500.

MOUNT VERNON—New stucco house, with garage, near golf course; most attractive; $13,500. Langdon Terrace, bargain at $15,000. quality homes, $14,000 and up. Reynaud & Alden, 43 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon. Tel. Hillcrest 3946.

MOUNT VERNON—Fine, well-built two-family stucco house, six rooms, sun parlor, tile bath, shower, ivory and mahogany trim; tradesmen's side entrance. 126 South 1st Av.

NEW ROCHELLE.
My beautiful tapestry brick home, on large plot with view of Long Island Sound, contains 8 rooms, 3 baths, gas and electric light, hot water heat, enclosed sun porch, breakfast room, tiled kitchen, billiard room, built-in garage; anxious to sell; have reduced price from $28,500 to $24,500. Apply A. Reynard, New Rochelle, N. Y. Phone 5306, or Prince & Ripley, 342 Madison Av. Phone Murray Hill 0355.

NEW ROCHELLE — Exceptionally well-built brick and shingle home, 7 large rooms, 2 baths, sun porch, breakfast porch, cedar-lined storage room; latest type hot-water heating plant; in private residential park, on lot 98x154; garage; inspect.
DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
228 Huguenot St., New Rochelle. Phone 3243.

New Rochelle, No. 2 Court,
Facing Tennis Court, Rochelle Park;
9 rooms, 2 baths, garage, 75x200;
price $22,000; easy terms.
GEORGE NEIDAN, 522 Fifth Av., N. Y. C.

PELHAM—In the Heights, most convenient and select location; new English type stucco, 7 extremely large rooms, 3 tile baths, fireplace, sun porch, maid's room, ample closets, hot water heat; high class modern construction; 2-car heated garage; price $21,000; offers solicited.
DRUMMOND REALTY CORP.,
4,768 Boston Post Road, Pelham. Phone 5100.
17 East 42d St. Murray Hill 7323.

PELHAM MANOR.
New Colonial, solid brick house, tile roof, situated on corner plot with frontage of 125 ft.; seven rooms, 3 baths, 2 porches, 2-car garage; $14,000 mortgage; price $31,500. Murray B. Parks, 1315 Pelhamdale Av. Phone Pelham 4743.

PLEASANTVILLE—6 rooms, bath, heat, gas, electricity; lot 60x100; good neighborhood; $7,500 to quick buyer. Kiley, Pleasantville. Tel. 479.

SCARSDALE.
I built a beautiful solid brick home here in the heart of Scarsdale; I wanted room for gardens and for protection, so I bought a plot of about one acre and developed it with a profusion of beautiful trees, evergreens and dainty rose garden, surrounded by artistic walls and hedges; everything I put in the house is of the best, because I expected to live there for the rest of my life; there are 8 good-sized rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat and every modern appliance to make housekeeping easy; delightful screen porch, overlooking garden; 2-car garage attached to house; unexpected circumstances now compel me to sell; I do not expect to get my money back; come up and see the place and we will talk price. House may be seen over the holidays by applying at office of Prince & Ripley, East Parkway, Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 564.

SCARSDALE
Homes.
Building Plots.
Reasonable Prices.
E. J. BOUCHOUX,
Popham Road, Scarsdale.
Phone 368. Open today.

WHITE PLAINS—My exceptionally attractive, well-built nine-room house; stucco and shingles; tiled bath; two open fireplaces, steam heat, large porch, shade, shrubbery, fruit; excellent neighborhood; asking $16,000; terms buyers' convenience; immediate possession. Address Owner, F. M. Holbrook, 20 Grand View Av., White Plains, N. Y., or phone 3933W.

WHITE PLAINS, Greenwich Av. Section—New Dutch Colonial stucco, seven rooms, tiled bath, shower, extra lavatory, living room 14x23; open fireplace; oak floors throughout; modern in every detail; large porch; fireproof garage; fine shade trees; five minutes depot, schools, &c.; $17,000; terms. Owner corner Sterling & Grandview Avs., White Plains, N. Y.

A REALLY DELIGHTFUL HOME IN WESTCHESTER AT A SACRIFICE.
Here is one selected by a real estate expert for his own family and for sale because he is going abroad. It is a pre-war house, but modern and well built, with big rooms; there is an acre of ground with beautiful trees and shrubs; it is near Long Island Sound, and about 1 mile from the station, 45 minutes out on New Haven Road and only an hour from Times Square by motor; large double garage; bathing privileges; ideal all-year-round home in exclusive location. Write Owner, W 157 Times, for appointment to inspect.

BARGAIN, PELHAM MANOR.
Dutch Colonial house in restricted Pelham Manor; about this dainty, maidless house are large, handsome homes with spacious grounds, mostly half acre; small park opposite; cultured neighbors; you will appreciate this new, 8-room house, modern in every requirement; price $14,500; terms on request. Write for particulars. Box 331, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

NOT A BARGAIN
But your full money's worth; Colonial type, six room houses in Walgrove Park, restricted part of Dobbs Ferry, 30 minutes from Grand Central; on maple lined street, facing park; lot 50x100, with planting; oak floors and trim, tiled bath, steam heat, electric light and fixtures, copper gutters; the best design and construction have gone to the building of these houses by a firm of architects; they are not in speculative proposition; $18,000. For appointment to inspect, phone Churchill, Plaza 6375, during business hours.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

Westchester County For Sale.

ESTABLISHED 1907.
EDWARD C. GRIFFIN,
70 BOSTON POST ROAD,
OPPOSITE MUNICIPAL BLDG.,
LARCHMONT, N. Y.
We have lists of a variety of houses to sell in Larchmont and vicinity, from $13,500 upward. Some are bargains, all good purchases. Call and advise us what you desire for style, size and price. If you will permit us to do so, we will act for you and buy at the very lowest possible figure and get best terms. A few to rent. Some choice building plots.

A BARGAIN
IN WHITE PLAINS.
Having recently purchased a larger home, I am offering for sale my former residence on Fisher Av.; house has 8 rooms, 2 baths on second floor, is prewar; built of brick and shingles; newly decorated, gas and electricity; efficient heating system, all conveniences; lot 50x100, has abundant foliage; one-car garage; is convenient to school and station; ready for immediate occupancy at price asked, $14,500. property is one of the best values in White Plains. Apply to Owner, 2 Walworth Av., White Plains. Telephone 433 White Plains.

AT MOUNT VERNON, 20 Minutes from Grand Central Station—We can offer you a most artistic and well-built Dutch Colonial house containing 6 rooms, steam heat, tiled bath; only 8 years old; price $14,000; possession by Sept. 15. ANDERSON REALTY COMPANY, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Tel. Oakwood 8880. Open Labor Day.

Send For
"SUBURBAN WESTCHESTER."
a new illustrated booklet, giving vital information about the towns and cities of Westchester County, distances from New York, commuting rates, population, description of each town, approximate price of houses, list of golf clubs, &c. Send 10 cents in stamps.
PRINCE & RIPLEY,
342 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 0555.

FOR RENT AT PELHAM MANOR.
Beautiful home, ideal location; 7 rooms, 2 baths, heated garage; $175 monthly; shown by appointment only. Telephone Owner, 5106W Hillcrest.

RENT OR SALE.
Beautiful modern home, 9 rooms, 3 baths; garage; 30 minutes from Grand Central. D. F. Murphy, 451 Wolf's Lane, Pelham Manor, N. Y. Tel. Pelham 1571.

ARTISTIC ENGLISH DESIGN.
New stucco, 6 rooms, hardwood floors, fireplace, hot water heat, solarium, heated garage, residential park, 50x100; cash $2,500, balance easy terms. Tel. 394.
STEPHEN J. STILWELL,
OPP. DEPOT. MAMARONECK, N. Y.

NEW DUTCH COLONIAL,
8 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood floors, cobblestone fireplace, hot water heat, sleeping porch, solarium; cash $3,000, terms.
STEPHEN J. STILWELL,
Tel. 394. Opposite depot, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

LARGE, well-built, modernized, accessible house, established garden; terms; send post card for particulars. Telephone Yonkers 3173, or see Richmond, owner, Dunwoodie St. and Nodine Av., connecting Mount Vernon and Yonkers; big bargain.

NEW 2-FAMILY HOUSE, $25,000.
Interest and expenses, $2,000. Income, $1,620. Your rent, occupying 1 floor, $31.66 monthly. KIRBY, Crary Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

SELECT homes Yonkers, White Plains, Crestwood, Scarsdale, Ossining, Haines, Pennsylvania Av., Crestwood.

NEW house; ideal location; big value. Owner, 185 Lee Av., Yonkers 4737.

Westchester County For Rent.

PELHAM—6 beautiful rooms, bath, all latest improvements; garage; $75 rent. For particulars telephone Cathedral 6790.

WHITE PLAINS—LET FURNISHED.
October to June, to adults. Colonial, 9 rooms, 3 baths; best section. Maxwell Smith, 19 Greenacres Av., Hartsdale, N. Y. Tel. White Plains 2350.

LOCATED in the most desirable residential section of Mount Vernon, this 8-room modern Colonial house with three baths and garage may be rented FURNISHED from Sept. 15 to May 1. Address P. O. Box 83, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

New York State For Sale.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—House, stucco, 10 rooms, all improvements, cor. plot, near station; 6-room house, all improvements. Address Thornwood, N. Y., Box 187.

New Jersey For Sale.

BOGOTA—Must sell fine 6-room house, decorated throughout, every improvement, steam heat, parquet floors, chestnut trim, copper screened porch, garage, cement driveway; A1 location; $8,200, cash $2,500; investigate. Many other bargains and fine estates. Homeseekers Service Co., 154 Nassau St. Beekman 4626. Holidays, Hackensack 1520J.

CLOSTER, N. J.—5 minutes to station, attractive corner house, large plot, 7 rooms, bath, heat, electricity; asking $7,500. Henry L. Nielsen, 32 Court St., Brooklyn. Main 8284.

CRANFORD—NEW HOUSE, $6,500.
Seven rooms and bath; easy terms; large plot; fully paved street; every improvement; sewer, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, steam heat; near station and school. SHAHEEN, 864 Lincoln Av., Cranford.

CRESTWOOD—New stucco house, corner Westchester and Pennsylvania Avs.; 6 minutes' walk west from station; near school; 2 tile baths, tile kitchen, 4 bedrooms, large attic, living room, dining room, sun parlor, tiled sun room, garage; all latest improvements; large plot. A. T. Toronto, owner, on premises.

EAST ORANGE—North Parkway corner New St., one-family, 9 rooms, all improvements; splendid, convenient location; see it, make an offer. Gould, 26 N. Arlington. Telephone 7578M, or any realtor.

MADISON, N. J. (on Lackawanna Road)—Nine rooms, bath; garage and outbuildings; hot-water heat, electricity; 30,000 square feet of land; many shade and fruit trees; excellent garden; secure particulars if searching for real homestead; $15,500. 267 8th Av., Room 308, New York. Tel. Madison Square 1891.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.
$13,500—Centre-hall type, Colonial, seven rooms, sleeping porch, sun porch; five minutes to express station.
$13,500—New Dutch Colonial, seven rooms, sleeping porch, solarium, &c.; seven minutes to train.
$18,500—Brick and shingle Colonial, new; centre-hall plan; eight rooms, two baths.
$25,000—Brick and shingle, centre-hall plan, three baths, eight rooms, two-car garage.
$40,000—Centre-hall plan, 4 baths, two-car garage, 13 rooms; plot 100 feet front; wonderful location.
FRANK H. CORSON CO.,
Phone 7235. 375 Bloomfield Av., Residence 4360 Montclair.
1½ Blocks to Lackawanna Station.

PLAINFIELD—Modern, up-to-date Colonial house in perfect condition; 2-car garage, landscaped garden, fruit and shade trees; plot 140x210; select location. 815 Stelle Av. Phone Plainfield 4280.

RAMSEY—6-room house, bath, water heat, electricity; ½ acre; $5,300, $1,000 cash. Hover, 212 Broadway, New York.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.—Attractive house of the better class, containing 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, tiled bath; every improvement; large lot; $11,500; terms; many others. J. S. Mittag Jr. Realty Co.

RIDGEWOOD—6-room house, water, electricity; ¼ acres; garage, orchard, water frontage $5,500. Hover, 212 Broadway, New York.

RUTHERFORD—Beautiful new Colonial house, move in Oct. 1; large living room, fireplace, side porch, French windows, brick entrance, portico, panelled dining room, gas kitchen, 3 fine bedrooms, tiled bath; plot 50x150, room for driveway; steam, centre outlets and switches each room; decorations; copper leaders; superior construction; $10,000; terms arranged. Edward R. Brown, 50 Park Av., Rutherford.

RUTHERFORD—6 and 7 room houses, all modern impts.; near station; all city accommodations; 35 minutes to Broadway; terms to suit. For particulars, PAVSIK, Owner and Builder, Rutherford, N. J.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED IN BEAUTIFUL LEONIA.
Modern nine rooms, two baths; sun parlor, open fireplace; fruits, shrubs and unobstructable view; ¾ block trolley, 4 station, 20 minutes Jersey City; specially built by and for owner. F. E. Matthews, 216 Leonia Av. Tel. 1012W Leonia. No agents.

COME OUT TODAY,
If your rent is $60 a month you can move into one of our pretty English Colonial homes having 6 rooms, bath, electric, sun parlor, open fireplace, steam, laundry; large plots, 75x125; price $9,750, $2,000 cash.
CARLSEN & ALLEBORN, INC.,
Office Opp. Station. Open Sundays.
Harrington Park, N. J. Tel. Closter 439.

$4,500, 5 rooms, bath; $6,000, 6 rooms, and bath; payable 10 per cent. down, one per cent. monthly until paid; construction completed Jan. 1.
Conduct, 2 Rector St. Whitehall 5220.

EAST tarrie, perfect eight-room house; one minute station. Box 75, Ramsey, N. J.

HOUSES AND ESTATES.

New Jersey For Sale.

ATTRACTIVE, modern home, 6 rooms, bath, sewing room; charming plot; excellent neighborhood; every city improvement; convenient express commuting; bargain. Buckley Wheeler, Ridgewood, N. J.

New Jersey For Rent.

MADISON—To rent, furnished, from Oct. 1-June 1, large, well-built stone dwelling house; 10 minutes' walk express station of D., L. & W. R. R.; 14 rooms, 4 baths, steam heat, open fireplaces, gas, electricity and all modern conveniences; 3 acres of land; 3-car garage; plenty of coal in cellar and wood for fireplaces; $400 per month; no brokers. For appointment to inspect and further particulars phone Madison 40W. W 968 Times Downtown.

PRIVATE family, occupying a large modern house, would like to rent all or part of their house to a select adult family, for the Fall and Winter months; best of references required; exceptionally convenient for commuters. Write P. O. Box 875, Montclair, N. J.

FREE list of houses for sale and rent. Write Van Winkle Co., Rutherford, N. J.

Connecticut—New England For Sale.

NEW CANAAN, Conn.—42 miles from New York; house, garage, fine location, near country club. Telephone Prospect 2459.

Connecticut—New England For Rent.

GREENWICH, Conn.—For rent furnished, September to June, 1, fine residential section, within six minutes' walk to station; three very desirable rooms and bath; private house; suitable business couple or two ladies; light housekeeping; substantial references required. Further information or appointment telephone Greenwich 1962.

HOUSES AND ESTATES WANTED.

MODERN furnished house wanted to rent from Oct. 15 to May 1, with 4 master bedrooms, two baths; within one hour of New York; highest references. Address A. H., 116 10th Av., Belmar, N. J.

2-FAMILY HOUSE FOR OWN USE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. G 969 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PROPERTY owners, list full particulars with Longacre Realty Co., 280 Madison Av.

SUMMER HOMES.

New Jersey For Rent.

ON beautiful farm, furnished bungalow, hour Jersey. Phone Dunellen, 2861-J.

SUMMER HOMES WANTED.

WANTED, rent small furnished camp or bungalow on lake, Adirondacks, October; responsible party. S. J., P. O. Box 801, City Hall Station, New York City.

WANTED—Small bungalow, reasonable; Sept. 15-Dec. 1; boating facilities; commuting distance; full particulars. J 198 Times.

LOTS AND LAND.

Bronx.

BUILDERS, Attention!—Choice corner plots, 231st St., Broadway; subway corner; ready development; where rental is $20 room. William J. Totten, 173 West 231st St. Kingsbridge 3594.

Long Island.

HOLLIS—32 lots, best residential section of Hollis; sidewalks, curbs, all improvements; price $25,000; will make reasonable terms or take mortgages in exchange from responsible builder. Box 5, Jamaica Advertising Agency, Jamaica, N. Y.

ROCKAWAY PARK—Choice corner plot, 100x100. Hyams, 334 5th Av., Manhattan.

WANTED—A reliable concern to sell on commission 400 lots in exclusive section of Long Island adjoining the Motor Speedway. 5360 Astoria.

Westchester County.

HARMON-ON-HUDSON—Single lot, block 100, near depot; make offer; quick sale; owner. D 443 Times.

NEW ROCHELLE—Corner plot; excellent site; theatre-apartment-stores. Telephone Pennsylvania 3068.

Farms, Groves, Ranches Wanted.

SMALL farm, suitable for poultry; commuting distance from New York; with improvements; $500 cash. 10 Sherman St., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FIVE-STORY American basement, 15 rooms, 4 baths; steam heat, elevator; modern improvements; in the 70s, near Central Park West; will exchange for free and clear country property or Manhattan vacant and cash. W 416 Times.

APARTMENT HOUSES.

Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

AMSTERDAM corner, 7 stores, 6-story walk-up, rent low, about $18,000; good layout; price $100,000. Kriger, 1,482 Broadway.

EAST side of Manhattan, 4-family 25-foot apartment; owner's floor has built-in bath, model kitchen and foyer hall; front and rear porch; gardens; Yorkville; $12,500, $5,000 cash. Telephone Lenox 0413.

BARGAIN—Near 5th Av., on 115th St.; $5,000 cash buys 5-story, 25x100, 2 sixes, bath, hot water; rents $4,000; asking price $27,000; worth $30,000; easy terms; house in good condition. Edward Wolfe, 296 Broadway.

CHOICE investment, best location Bronx; 2 high-class apartments, 29 families each; 3-4-5 rooms, at $15 per room; 1 mortgage for 9 years; rent $44,500, price $325,000, terms; $60,000 cash. Geo. Lodes, 449 East 149th.

DWELLING for furnished rooming business or apartment house of 60 rooms; suitable for small apartment; great bargain. Raymond Moore, 2,067 Broadway, (near 72d).

TAX-EXEMPT apartment, 50x102, on Grand Concourse; 27 families; rent $12,000, price $125,000. Apply Fremont Realty Agency, 501 Tremont Av., Bronx.

$10,000 CASH, over 10-year standing 1st mortgage, buys 6-story walk-up. Geo. Lozo & Co. Open holidays. Phone Endicott 3110.

FIVE-STORY, attractive, remodeled, 2 room and bath apartment house; immediate possession. Roeder, 102 West 73d.

Other Sections For Sale.

FOR SALE—At Syracuse, N. Y.; manufacturing building, 24,000 sq. ft.; light four sides; all ground floor except 3,000 feet second floor; equipped with steam boiler for heating building; electric power wiring; ideally located for labor; reasonably priced. Y 2097 Times Annex.

APARTMENT HOUSES WANTED

$10,000 TO $25,000 available for high-class walk-up property; submit particulars for quick action. John J. Meenan, Inc., 153 West 72d. Endicott 7462.

RELIABLE party will buy or lease apartments, tenements or store properties; will furnish security. W 356 Times.

BUILDINGS AND FACTORIES.

Manhattan—Bronx For Sale.

3D AV., 483—Four-story, 18.6x85; suitable alteration; terms to suit; $21,000; possession. Henry Hof, 567 3d Av.

37TH ST., 221 EAST—Four-story and basement, 22x84; suitable business or manufacturing; long lease; $3,500 per annum net; sale price $38,000; terms to suit. Henry Hof, 567 3d Av.

FOUR-STORY steam heated building, equipped with electric elevator, Holmes protection, shelving, office fixtures, or will rent; reasonable terms. J 156 Times.

GARAGE FOR SALE.
East side, near Grand Central terminal; long lease; excellent proposition. Henry Hof, 567 3d Av.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

24TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.
Five-story building to lease; long term; very unusual opportunity; possession.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

58TH ST., 209 EAST—Four story and basement; suitable for business or dwelling; long lease; $2,100 net per annum. Henry Hof, 567 3d Av.

77TH, 408-12 EAST—Building suitable any business or factory; immediate possession.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 816-818—Garage building, 50x50; large yard space; suitable automobile business, storage, truckman, taxicabs, &c. POTHEMONT, 617 E. Fordham Rd.

Brooklyn—Long Island For Rent.

LONG ISLAND CITY.
5,000 to 100,000 SQ. FT. SPACE.
Immediate occupancy, or will build to suit.
ROMAN-CALLMAN COMPANY,
BRIDGE PLAZA. ASTORIA 9125.

Other Sections For Sale.

BUILDING for rent, owner will build factory building and lofts to suit tenant on a plot 150x100, for more; location, Main Avenue, in the heart of the city of Passaic, with railroad siding in rear. Apply at the Passaic Plumbing Supply Co., 828 Main Av., Passaic, New Jersey.

LOFTS AND FLOORS.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

749 6TH AV.—Floors; top floor suitable for commercial studio. Jacob J. Talbot, 670 8th Av.

16TH, 133-137 EAST—First floor, 75x75; manufacturing. Apply V. Green & Co., 43 West 24th.

LOFT for rent, Broadway and 25th St., suitable for studio, offices or light manufacturing; desirable location; reasonable. Inquire Maldoff, 2,437 Broadway.

MFG. LOFTS—OWNER, Chickering 4005. 15 West 20th St., sprinklered.....20x22
328 Bleecker St.....20x60
322 West 54th (2d fl. floor).....22x100

LOFT, 5,000 square feet, located at 121-123 East 24th St.; 13-story fireproof building; northlight system; sprinkler insurance rate. Apply Superintendent, 118 East 28th.

LARGE, light, fireproof loft for manufacturing; heart of Bronx; reasonable rent. 368 East 148th St.

PART OF PARLOR FLOOR, good light, possession; $50 per cent. Henry Merritt, 269 West 23d St.

TWO lofts, 25x90 each; reasonable; East 28th St.; 5-year lease. Gramercy 6322.

Brooklyn—Long Island For Rent.

BROOKLYN factory space, Wallabout district, 10,000 square feet; light on 3 sides; best labor market; rent $4,000. Wm. J. Boehner, telephone Chelsea 6180.

STORES.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

46TH ST., 15 WEST.
Low parlor floor store, off 5th Av., 22x68; attractive show window. Owner on premises.

B'WAY AT 146TH ST.—All large and light stores, with good display; excellent locality; one exceptionally fine corner store. Apply Gorman Organization, 873 West 188th. Telephone Billings 4383.

COLUMBUS AV., 96TH ST.
Seven new stores, including corner; real modern fronts; busy section; ready now. Apply on premises.

LEXINGTON AV. (87th)—Desirable corner store; also 86th St., near 3d Av. SEIDEMANN, 1517 3d Av. Lenox 3065.

MADISON AV., 1,444 (corner 99th St.)—Well located, suitable for any business. Apply on premises.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. (1,272, corner 174th St.)—Well located, suitable for any business. Apply on premises.

HOUSES AND ESTATES WANTED.

MODERN furnished house wanted to rent from Oct. 15 to May 1, with 4 master bedrooms, two baths; within one hour of New York; highest references. Address A. H., 116 10th Av., Belmar, N. J.

2-FAMILY HOUSE FOR OWN USE; STATE FULL PARTICULARS. G 969 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

PROPERTY owners, list full particulars with Longacre Realty Co., 280 Madison Av.

THE FINEST STORE ON BROADWAY AS A SALESROOM FOR AUTOMOBILES; 75 FEET WIDE; EXTRA DEEP; CAN BE HAD AT ATTRACTIVE RENTAL.
AMES & CO.,
26 WEST 31ST ST.

CORNER STORE LOCATIONS,
82D ST. AND LEXINGTON AV.,
14th St. and 7th Av.
New stores, suitable for any business. Inquire on premises or owner, Wyckoff, 56 West 45th. Murray Hill 8392.

LARGE store or part. Markatos, 137 Grand St.

SMALL STORES on Bathgate Av., 182d St., new building; keys with tailor on premises.

Other Sections.

TWO (2) stores for rent; one corner and one middle store; corner store is suitable for drug store. Apply at the Plumbing Supply Co., 828 Main Av., Passaic, New Jersey.

OFFICES

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

28TH, 118 EAST—Large, small, light offices, fireproof building; high-class service.

42D ST. (Corner Broadway)—Best office in Knickerbocker Building, fully furnished; switchboard, all facilities for real estate or any business; will rent unfurnished, or sell furniture at less than cost; retiring to our Brooklyn office. Call Room 439.

43D ST., 207 EAST—Large and small front offices; convenient location; low rent. H. P. Wright & Co.

1926 BROADWAY, CORNER 64TH ST.
AUTOMOBILE BUILDING
SPACE FOR DEALERS, REPAIR SHOPS, SERVICE STATIONS, ACCESSORIES.
SHOWROOMS; OFFICES
FIREPROOF; LARGE ELEVATORS;
VERY REASONABLE RENTS.
SUPERINTENDENT OR
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST ST.

BROADWAY, 60 (Rooms 1007-9)—A stock exchange firm retiring from business on account of death of partner will sublet two large corner offices to May 1, 1925; reasonable rental; furniture and fixtures for sale. Apply on premises. Telephone Bowling Green 4150.

BROADWAY, 2,000-2,010 (Northeast Corner 68th St.)—Beautiful, sunny offices; very cheap rents. Apply Joseph & Zeaman's, 1,834 Broadway, Columbus 5240.

BROADWAY, 170—Light, airy two-room office, or part; reasonable. Room 1312.

GRAND CENTRAL District—Excellent small front office. 108 Park Av. Apply agent.

MECHANICAL engineer desires to share his office with congenial concern; space available about 20x20, with phone and intelligent service; price $50 to $100, according to space desired. Errington, 192 Broadway (Entrance 11 John).

OFFICES.
Low rents.
236 West 55th Street,
at Broadway.
Also a few completely furnished.

CORNER suite, 3 rooms, magnificently furnished, solid mahogany; switchboard and stenographic service; ideal for lawyers or other high class business. Shaw, 151 5th Av.

JUST off 5th Av., furnished offices, large and small, to sublet for executive purposes only. 12th floor, 16 West 46th St.

LIGHT OFFICES on 34th St., near 7th Av., on top of station; $30 up. Marx, 201 West 33d St., cor. 7th Av. Longacre 4204.

OFFICES—Desirable location; telephone accommodation, messages received; $20 up. 39 East 27th.

PRIVATE OFFICE, desk room, congenial, co-operative environment. Times Bldg., 24th floor. Bryant 6498.

OFFICES, desk room and mailing space. Seneca Co., 145 West 45th St.

DESK room with full service, $10; mail privilege, $2. Nelles, 27 Warren.

PRIVATE furnished office with service, ROOM 813. 1,457 BROADWAY.

DESK ROOM

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

16TH, 5 WEST—Desk room; skylight; quiet, select; $8 up. Chelsea 3837.

BROADWAY, 165, Room 1321A—Desk space furnished, with phone service.

MAIL PRIVILEGE $2 MONTHLY.
Desk room, complete service, $5, $15.
KOCH, 52 East 34th St. FIRST FLOOR.

DESK SPACE; north skylight; professional men; phone service, &c. 5 West 16th St. Phone Chelsea 3837. $5 up.

SMALL office, desk, mail privileges, $3, $15. Suite 203, 15 Park Row.

BUSINESS PLACES (Miscellaneous)

All Sections For Rent.

42D, 220 WEST—First floor loft, 1,800 feet, suitable any high class business; exceptionally light, new building; also large stores, small lofts, offices, elevator.

58TH, 25 WEST—First floor; light; ideal ready-to-wear business; moderate.

50TH, 160 WEST—Elegant parlor floor, 3 large light rooms; refined business.

LEXINGTON AVENUE.
Builder wants to sell property on Lexington Av., at subway station, recently acquired in exchange; immediate possession.
Also
plot in the business district; price right for cash and immediate sale.
WILSON & HOBBS,
162 West 72d St. Tel. Endicott 7240.

PARLOR FLOOR, 18x80 feet, in convenient location for studio or light business or profession. M. Thompson, 166 West 97th St., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS PLACES WANTED.

MANUFACTURER DESIRES OFFICE IN MODERN, FIREPROOF BUILDING; APPROXIMATE AREA 2,500 SQUARE FEET; DOWNTOWN OR 42D ST. SECTION. WRITE MANUFACTURER, ROOM 414 WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.

SPACE wanted in high-grade millinery or dressmaking store with show window for exceptional line French imported pocketbooks and novelties. J 180 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

9TH ST. (23 East Washington)—Two rooms, bath, 14 months' sublease; rent $135 monthly; elegantly furnished; electric grill, piano; call 1-4 Tuesday. Superintendent, premises.

18TH, 102 EAST—Two rooms, bath, $21 week up; 3 rooms, bath, $180 month; hotel service. Hotel Laclede.

27TH—New, clean, two rooms, bath, real kitched; $66. Madison Square 6808.

34TH-35TH ST.—231 Lexington Av., Murray Hill restricted residential section, 2-room apartment, unusually large and light rooms, beautiful Colonial furniture and rugs, in the heart of the city of Passaic, with railroad siding in rear. Apply at the Passaic Plumbing Supply Co., 828 Main Av., Passaic, New Jersey.

LOFTS AND FLOORS.

Manhattan-Bronx For Rent.

749 6TH AV.—Floors; top floor suitable for commercial studio. Jacob J. Talbot, 670 8th Av.

16TH, 133-137 EAST—First floor, 75x75; manufacturing. Apply V. Green & Co., 43 West 24th.

LOFT for rent, Broadway and 25th St., suitable for studio, offices or light manufacturing; desirable location; reasonable. Inquire Maldoff, 2,437 Broadway.

MFG. LOFTS—OWNER, Chickering 4005. 15 West 20th St., sprinklered.....20x22
328 Bleecker St.....20x60
322 West 54th (2d fl. floor).....22x100

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

96TH, 16 EAST—Charming apartment, eight large, sunny rooms, foyer hall, three baths; lease, $400 a month. Telephone 5 to 12 Decatur 1404.

MADISON AV. (near Grand Central)—Double room, private washroom, large closet, fireplace; light, clean, airy; reasonable. Vanderbilt 2106.

PARK AV., 480 (near 54th)—Seven beautifully furnished rooms, all light and airy; will lease for one year or more. Phone Plaza 8120.

BACHELOR apartment, luxuriously furnished; quiet, independent; $300 monthly. For appointment, Stuyvesant 7362.

DOCTOR'S 3-room furnished suite, fine location, excellent transit facilities; references. W 439 Times.

Furnished—West Side.

9TH ST., 31 WEST (near 5th Av.)—High-class bachelor apartment; large front parlor bedroom, bath; latest improvements; maid service if desired; immediate; lease.

10TH, 192 WEST—Attractive two room, kitchenette arrangement, telephone, electricity; references.

12TH, WEST—Bachelor apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette. Call Tuesday, Columbus 2187.

13TH, 138 WEST—Room; business girl; in apartment No. 26; $40. Chelsea 6230.

31ST ST., 4 WEST (WOLCOTT HOTEL)—PARLOR, BEDROOM, BATH, TO SUBLET; $35 PER WEEK.

45TH, 341 WEST (HILDONA COURT).
Elevator apartments, 1, 2 and 3 rooms and bath, showers, kitchen, kitchenette; all newly furnished and decorated; $20 to $50 weekly. Circle 2500.

50TH ST., 60 WEST—Bachelor apartments, newly furnished 1 and 2 rooms, bath, phone, electric; references. Janette bell.

54TH, 203 WEST (HOTEL HARDING).
SUMMER RATES, room and bath, $21 week up; 2-room suites, consisting parlor, bedroom and bath, $30 week; also sublet 4-room suite, $200 month; restaurant. Circle 2600.

55TH ST., CORENER 7TH AV.
THE REGAL MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE, NEWLY FURNISHED; MAID, VALET SERVICE; ONE ROOM AND BATH, $20 UP; TWO ROOMS, BATH, $110 UP; REFERENCES.

55TH ST., 349 WEST—Two large sunny rooms, real kitchenette, bath; fireproof building, switchboard operator, restaurant. 4D.

56TH ST., 208 WEST, HOTEL THORNDYKE.
VERY ATTRACTIVE TWO-ROOM SUITE, WITH PRIVATE BATH; SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

57TH ST., 150 WEST—Beautifully furnished high class apartments, large living, bed room, bath, kitchenette; lease; bachelors preferred. Boyle.

57TH ST., 340 WEST—2 and 3 rooms and bath, maid and valet service; $90 monthly up; references.

69TH ST., 245 WEST—Two rooms, $75 up; bath and kitchenette; reference.

70S everywhere Unusually well-furnished apartments, immediately; long or short leases. Houghton 0, 139 West 72d. Endicott 0280.

71ST, 10 WEST—Two, three, large, airy, newly, beaut

Closing Hours for Advertisements

Sunday Edition

THURSDAY, NOON—Schools, Steamships, Hotels, Resorts, Amusements.

THURSDAY, MIDNIGHT—Display Apartments and Real Estate, with cuts, photographs, metrical or drawings.

FRIDAY, 2 P. M.—Undisplay classifications of Real Estate.

FRIDAY, 5 P. M.—Advertisements for Editorial Section.

SATURDAY, 1 P. M.—Undisplay classified advertisements. (Business Opportunities 10 A. M. Saturday.)

Daily Edition

If received after 6 P. M. on date preceding publication, classified announcements for daily edition are subject to omission. Final closing time 5 P. M.

Classified Advertising Rates

Count six words to an Agate Line.

(Minimum space two lines.)	Agate Line
Situations Wanted	40c
Furnished Rooms, Rooms Wanted	45c
Boarders and Board Wanted	45c
Help Wanted	50c
Real Estate, &c.	35c
Lost and Found	35c
Apartments to Let and Wanted	35c
Country Board	40c
Mortgage Loans	45c
For Sale	35c
Automobile Exchange	45c
Agents Wanted	75c
Employment Agencies	40c

	Per Word
Business Opportunities (Caps 30c)	15c
Buyers' Wants, Offerings to Buyers	15c
Book Exchange (Sunday)	15c

Lost and Found, Deaths, Marriages and Births accepted up to midnight.

Errors avoided by delivering advertisements in advance of closing time.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—Bronx.

Continued From Preceding Page.

UNIVERSITY AV., 3,356 (cor. 170th)—Immediate possession; apartments 2 and 4 rooms and bath. Apply Superintendent.

TYSE AV. (Corner 181st)—New building, 5 extra large rooms with foyer, to lease. Agent on premises.

ARTIST'S or sculptor's studio, ground floor; perfect light; 18x40 and 20 high; also living quarters; every modern convenience; Broadway also Lexington subway at door. Address Owner, 480 Mott Av.

Unfurnished—Brooklyn.

83D ST., 1,361—Detached 6 rooms, sun parlor, steam; all improvements; $100.

BAY PARKWAY (22d Av., corner 81st and 82d Sts.—Brooklyn's newest garden apartment, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 rooms with 1 and 2 baths; sunlight in every room; separate entrances; marble baths and kitchens (walls and ceilings). D. L. & W. C. Perfect, owners and builders. Get off at Bay Parkway station, West End (B. R. T.) subway.

BEVERLY COURT.

Corner Ocean Parkway and Beverly Road; 3 and 4 room elevator apartments; now being completed; occupancy Oct. 1; rentals $82.50 to $110. Apply renting agent.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS (102 Pineapple St.)—Studio living apartment; very large, light room, bath, kitchenette; all improvements; four minutes Wall St., block Clark St. subway station; unfurnished, $50; furnished, $60; lease; also 4-room apartment, unfurnished.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—One and two rooms. Girard. 215 Montague St. Main 9554.

EASTERN PARKWAY, 320 (Franklin Av. station, Interborough subway)—Narragansett Apartments, elevator and hall service; 3, 4, 5, 6 room apartments, 1-2 baths; sunny, spacious; the last word in modern construction. Apply on premises, or phone Prospect 2600.

EASTERN PARKWAY, 320 (Narragansett Apartment, Franklin Av. Station Interboro subway)—3, 4, 5, 6 room apartments, 1-2 baths; elevator service; last word in modern construction; sunny and spacious. Apply on premises any day, or phone Prospect 2600.

OCEAN AV., AND AV. G—TWO NEW APARTMENTS JUST FINISHED; 3, 4 AND 5 ROOMS TO LET; ALL LATEST IMPROVEMENTS; TAKE BRIGHTON LINE AND STOP AT AV. H.

PARK SLOPE SECTION—Five rooms and bath, 2-family house with Christian owner; all improvements; newly decorated; adults; $75. Macaulay, 488 14th St., Brooklyn.

POPLAR ST., 51—Studio apartment, all light room, living room, kitchen, bedroom, tiled bath; modern improvements; every convenience; $85.

UPPER part new 2-family house, 5 rooms and sun parlor; small family preferred; rent $85 per month. 941 East 31st St., Brooklyn.

Unfurnished—Queens.

ASTORIA—6 large, light rooms and garage; 2-family brick house; parquet floors, extra shower room; adults; $110; finest section, called Norwood Gardens. 443 5th Av. Astoria 6258. Harries.

JACKSON HEIGHTS.

If you are looking for the most artistic and ideally arranged elevator apartment in New York City, you will want to see this beautiful home; five splendid rooms and bath planned by a great home designer to provide the maximum of living comfort and housekeeping ease; apartment includes charming sun room with casement windows overlooking beautiful landscaped gardens, with living rooms facing on wide parked street; model kitchen, completely equipped; perfectly appointed bathroom; $150 monthly. Queensboro Corporation Resale and Rental Department, Jackson Heights. Phone 2360 Havemeyer.

Unfurnished—Long Island.

ASTORIA—Upper floor, 2-family, new corner house; six large rooms; latest improvements; $75. 189 Ditmars Av.

ELMHURST—Large, airy apartment, 6 rooms, bath; enclosed porch; steam heat. E. Gay St., 3,897 Newtown.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.—4 and 6 rooms, bath; heat; all improvements; newly decorated. Apply 8,503 122d St.

Unfurnished—Westchester County.

MT. VERNON—Chester Hill, 160 Elm Av., 2d floor, 2-family house, 7 rooms, 2 baths, shower, sleeping and sun porches, open fireplace, garage, separate heaters; rent $2,000 yearly. Tel. 2951 Hillcrest.

SOUTH YONKERS—For rent, 4 and 5 rooms in very high-class apartment, in exclusive locality; moderate rent; convenient to trains, schools and churches; available Oct. 1. Apply E. P. Baker, 30 South Broadway, Yonkers.

SELECT bungalow type apartments; five rooms, private porch, $85; four rooms, $65. Van Ness, 355 South Broadway, Yonkers.

Unfurnished—New Jersey.

EAST ORANGE.

This handsome, fireproof, elevator apartment house is delightfully situated in large grounds with tennis courts and gardens at 74 South Munn Av.; 5 minutes' walk from the East Orange station of the Lackawanna Railroad, and within 40 minutes of Cortlandt St. Hudson Terminal.

Applicants with satisfactory business and social references can obtain unfurnished housekeeping apartments, available Oct. 1, as follows: 3 rooms, $100; 4 rooms, $125; 5 rooms and 2 bathrooms, $175; 6 rooms and 2 bathrooms, $230; 7 rooms and 3 bathrooms, $300, and larger apartments where possible, by special arrangement. Servants' rooms, $15. Elevator service and doorman, day and night.

Ballroom on the roof may be reserved for private dances, card parties or receptions without extra charge. Large heated garage always open, $15 per car. Apply to Superintendent at the building, or telephone Orange 8008

TEARTMENT, 5 rooms, bath; 2-family house; $60; Oct. 1. James, 547 North Grove, East Orange, 886R Orange.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

DESIRE 5-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished, Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, West side preferred; $100; will sign lease. Address E. T. Price, 56 Wainwright St., Rye, N. Y.

RESPONSIBLE clients waiting; large, small apartments; immediate possession; long, short leases. Houghton Company, 132 West 72d. Endicott 0280.

IMMEDIATELY—Furnished and unfurnished. All sizes, east and west; clients waiting. Smith-Gibbons, 508 5th Av. Vand. 6420.

TWO-THREE rooms, kitchen, bath, west side; from Oct. 1; no walk-up; state rent; particulars. J 191 Times.

WELL furnished eleven room apartment or house; responsible client. Vanderbilt 3357, mornings.

Unfurnished.

THREE rooms, bath, kitchenette, Central Park South, overlooking park; about $3,500; will take three-year lease; highest references. S 1026 Times Annex.

TWO or three rooms, bath, kitchenette; about $40 to $50 per month; any district convenient. V 2242 Times Annex.

WE WANT APARTMENTS.
KENT REALTY, 203 WEST 72D.

QUIET, reasonable rental, by quiet family of 4 adults. W 423 Times.

MOVING, TRUCKING, STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 247 West 69th—Stores furniture; also moving, at lowest rates in city. Telephone Endicott 3187.

WANTED—Load, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Utica, Syracuse, Boston, Springfield, Orange. Chelsea 6972.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

257TH ST., 29 EAST—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, $14 PER WEEK FOR ONE PERSON, $17 FOR TWO; LARGE OUTSIDE DOUBLE ROOMS, TWIN BEDS, $18 FOR TWO; ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 UP. MARTHA WASHINGTON HOTEL—FOR WOMEN ONLY.

30TH (148 Lexington Av.)—Single rooms; running water; $8.50; references.

31ST ST., 104 EAST—Bright, comfortable rooms, electricity, phone, breakfast. Hall.

32D ST., 11 EAST (Hotel Stratford)—A floor for women only; single rooms; running water, telephone; complete hotel service; $2 a day; $12 weekly.

32D, 249 EAST—Front parlor, suitable two man; reasonable; improvements. Vanderbilt 5294.

35TH, 20 EAST—Desirable room, adjoining bath; electricity; gentleman; permanent.

36TH ST., 14 EAST—ATTRACTIVE DOUBLE ROOM WITH BATH.

36TH, 34 EAST—Furnished apartments and furnished rooms.

38TH, 15 EAST—FURNISHED, UNFURNISHED; EFFICIENCY.

38TH ST., 29 EAST.

Desirable room; elevator; breakfasts; references.

44TH, 140 EAST—Single rooms for refined business people; $8; references.

54TH, 66 EAST—Two rooms, bath, single or en suite; exclusive house; references.

58TH, 24 EAST—Exclusive one or two rooms; private bath; single room, next bath. Plaza 2947.

59TH ST. (between Madison and Park Aves.; Hotel Nassau)—$14 weekly and up, single room with bath; $18 and up, double room with bath; dining room open at all hours Phone Plaza 8100.

59TH AND 5TH AV. (HOTEL NETHERLAND)—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS, $17.50; WITH PRIVATE BATH, $28 PER WEEK.

60TH, 149 EAST—Rooms, bath floor; responsible business man; quiet, clean house.

71ST, 185 EAST—In select private residence, second floor 2 large rooms, bath; 3d floor front, charmingly furnished. Rhinelander 7452.

78TH ST. (near Madison Av.)—Two large rooms with bath; maid service; meals if desired. J 190 Times.

88TH, 66 EAST—Ground floor, beautifully furnished two large rooms, twin beds; all improvements; two gentlemen or couple; references.

ALLERTON HOUSE FOR MEN.

The rate for the newest of the Allerton group, a 17-story fireproof building, just completed, containing compartments, club conveniences, are from $9.50 to $18.50 per week for permanent residents only. 45 East 65th St., 143 East 39th St.

GRACE CLUB (147 East 21st St., Gramercy Park)—Professional and business women; rooms $8.50-$12 weekly; 13 baths.

MADISON AV., 249 (38th)—Large, attractive, private bath, kitchenette; single; private house.

MADISON AV., 121—Single, double; showers; high class location; $8 up. Lang.

West Side.

SEVENTH AVENUE, 871.

SUBWAY AT THE DOOR; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED, FURNISHED DOUBLE FLOORS; TWO PEOPLE, $15 PER WEEK; FULL HOTEL SERVICE.

HOTEL WELLINGTON.
TELEPHONE CIRCLE 1066.

11TH, WEST—Room, eastern exposure; elevator apartment; private Protestant family; references. Call Chelsea 6249, 8-10 P. M. Hamilton.

11TH, 63 W.—Parlor, alcove bedroom, bath, independent entrance; gentleman. Watson.

23D, 860 WEST—Three connecting rooms, exquisite, kitchenette, $60; single, 1 flight.

28TH, 324 WEST—SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOM; ALSO FRONT PARLOR; ALL CONVENIENCES; MODERATE.

31ST ST., 4 WEST (WOLCOTT HOTEL)—ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER, FOR ONE, $14 UP; FOR 2, $17.50 UP; WITH PRIVATE BATH, $21 PER WEEK UP.

42D, 322 WEST—Nicely furnished; running water in rooms; electricity; $4.50-$5.

43D ST. (JUST WEST OF BROADWAY), HOTEL CLAMAN.

A distinctive residence for men.

1,000 outside cool rooms with bath.

New 15-story, exceptionally located, fireproof hotel, having every convenience; most attractive rates in town; $12-$18 weekly.

45TH, 132 WEST (PALACE HOTEL).

Rates, one or two persons $15 weekly; with bath, $17.50; attractive suites.

48TH ST., 106 WEST (RALEIGH HALL).

A RESIDENCE FOR MEN

where you will really feel "at home" where a quiet and wholesome exclusive club atmosphere prevails; where rooms may be had from $10 weekly.

56TH ST., 109-121 WEST—A FEW ROOMS WITH RUNNING WATER ON BACHELOR FLOOR; TWO SHOWERS AND BATH; HOTEL SERVICE; $14 PER WEEK.

57TH ST., 118 WEST (GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL)—ROOM AND BATH TO SUBLET, $24 PER WEEK.

65TH (Northeast Broadway)—Hotel Sidney, new, fireproof, newly furnished; excellent accommodations for transients; single room, $10 per week; double rooms for two, $14 up.

69TH, 1 WEST—REAL HOME.

Beautifully furnished large bedroom, overlooking Central Park; gentleman. Endicott 8750.

69TH, 143 WEST—Nice bedroom, bath; gentleman; private apartment; one flight; references.

82D ST., 14 WEST.
DOUBLE ROOMS, $10 UP.

70TH, 28 WEST—Attractive rooms; permanent business people; private bath, telephone, electricity, always hot water, steam heat.

70TH, 55 WEST—Newly decorated residence; large and medium sized rooms, private bath, twin beds; $10, $14, $18.

70TH, 314 WEST—NEWLY RENOVATED, private bath; also single; reasonable.

70TH, 59 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; KITCHENETTE;. $12.

70TH, 16 WEST—Attractive single, double rooms, twin beds, private bath; reasonable.

71ST, 31 WEST (HOTEL JOYCE)—ONE, TWO ROOM SUITES; $12.50 WEEKLY UP.

71ST, 56 WEST — ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS, $6-$7.

71ST, 314 WEST—Delightful room, kitchenette, near bath; also room, private bath.

71ST, 217 WEST—Double room, twin beds, running water, electricity; subway express.

71ST, 29 WEST—Beautiful, large rooms, private bath, twin beds; $16, $18.

72D, 22 WEST—Exceptionally beautiful, large rooms, shower baths, electricity; home comforts.

72D, 163 WEST—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS; WEEKLY OR MONTHLY.

72D, 46 WEST—DOUBLE AND SINGLE FRONT ROOMS, COMPLETE KITCHENETTE; SUMMER RATES.

72D, 216 WEST (near Broadway)—Large room, bath, shower; also small room.

73D, 140 WEST — BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOMS, KITCHENETTE; REASONABLE; ALSO SINGLE.

73D, 259 WEST—Attractive rooms, fine house, splendid location; business people; references.

73D, 168 WEST—Handsomely furnished large rooms, bath, electricity; references.

73D, 106 WEST—Newly decorated front basement; electricity, telephone; $11.

73D, 244 WEST—Choice of two rooms; private home; business gentleman; references.

73D, 265 WEST—Unusually attractive large room with bath; new; most convenient.

74TH, 159 WEST—FRONT PARLOR; ALSO LARGE FRONT BASEMENT AND DOUBLE ROOMS; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE; $10 UP.

74TH, 104 WEST—New, modern, handsome; medium, double, with, without bath; suitable studios; front parlor, running water, Victrola.

74TH (2,131 Broadway)—Clean, comfortable rooms, steam heat, electricity, running water, shower. Clark.

74TH, 8 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; COMPLETE KITCHENETTE; $15.

74TH ST., WEST—Newly furnished; one, two business girls; moderate. V 2190 Times Annex.

74TH, 114 WEST—Private family will lease to gentleman large room, with lavatory, with or without private bath.

74TH, 125 WEST—Furnished or unfurnished, elegant back parlor, private bath; every improvement; seen any time.

74TH, 125 WEST—Beautifully furnished second floor, front room, in handsome private house.

74TH (3,131 Broadway)—For fastidious person, exceptionally commodious single room, $13.50. Thayer.

74TH, 150 WEST—Attractive, large room, private bath; also single $8, $12.

74TH, 45 WEST—2-ROOM SUITE, KITCHENETTE, $18; SINGLE, $7.

75TH, 327 WEST.
76TH, 305 WEST.

Double, single, with, without bath; reasonable.

76TH, 158 WEST—Large double room, running water, electricity, phone; near subway.

76TH, 113 WEST—Single and double rooms, private baths and toilets, kitchenettes.

76TH ST., 245 WEST (near Broadway)—Newly decorated large large room, 2d floor front; private bath, twin beds; all improvements. Phone Endicott 2771.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

76TH, 241 WEST—Single room, $6; small skylight, $3.50; gentlemen; references; clean.

76TH, 44 WEST—Large rooms, also front basement; twin beds, private baths.

77TH, 10 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, KITCHENETTE, $20; SINGLE, $7.

77TH, 111 WEST—Attractive large and small rooms; all conveniences; references; reasonable.

77TH, 162 WEST—Attractive single, double rooms; quiet, homelike; convenient; select; references.

77TH, 112 WEST—Newly decorated room, southern exposure, running water, electricity, phone.

78TH, 140 WEST—Beautiful double, medium; twin beds; adjoining bath; kitchenette; reasonable.

78TH, 114 WEST—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; suitable 2; kitchenette; electricity; $11.

78TH, 126 WEST—Large room, with bath, in manly kept house.

78TH, 134 WEST—Large, cool front room, running water, adjoining bath; reasonable.

78TH, 323 WEST—Small and light room, $4.50; others $14 and $15.

79TH, 302 WEST—Beautifully furnished room, southern exposure, elevator, subway. Apt. 4A.

80TH, 104 WEST—Large, handsome, cool room, private bath, kitchenette; reasonable; references.

80TH, 160 WEST—Nice room and bath; gentleman; references; near subway. Schuyler 0613.

81ST, 114 WEST—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated rooms, baths; every appointment.

81ST, 265 WEST—Beautifully furnished, sunny room; hot and cold water; suitable for bachelor; meals optional. Schuyler 7270.

81ST ST., 51 WEST (Hotel Colonial)—Single rooms; men only; running water; telephone; complete hotel service; $10 weekly.

82D ST. (near Riverside)—Lady having two rooms and kitchenette would like to share same with congenial lady. Phone Schuyler 8120.

82D, 22 WEST—Luxuriously furnished parlor floor; kitchenette; double, medium rooms; owner.

82D, 316 WEST—Beautiful double and single rooms, newly decorated; all conveniences.

84TH, 320 WEST—Attractive room with private family; reasonable. Call Schuyler 0087.

84TH, 320 WEST—Attractive room with private family; reasonable. Call Longacre 4258.

84TH, 101 WEST—Several single, electricity, telephone; ground floor. Stiely.

84TH, 8 WEST—Newly decorated double rooms, connecting bath; $10, $12, $14.

85TH, 251 WEST—Very large combination sitting room and bedroom; suitable for couple or two gentlemen; also superior sunny room, twin beds; suitable two gentlemen; excellent house; references.

85TH, 60 WEST—Beautifully furnished rooms, exclusive private residence; moderate; something different.

85TH, 208 WEST—Hall room, steam, phone, bath; one flight up. Murray.

86TH, 136 WEST—Large, attractive front room, private residence; reference.

86TH, 62 WEST—Desirable rooms, private bath, electricity; $10, $12, $15; gentlemen.

86TH, 49 WEST—LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE, SINGLE ROOMS; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGES; SUMMER.

86TH, 21 WEST—Attractive, homelike single room; bath, electricity, phone; $10 weekly.

87TH, 33 WEST—Newly opened, beautiful large rooms; private baths; kitchenette; telephone.

87TH, 19 WEST—Newly furnished house, sunny rooms; all conveniences; running water.

87TH, 151 WEST—Large, newly decorated room, also hall room; electricity, water.

87TH, 60 WEST—Desirable large, medium rooms, twin beds, bath adjoining.

88TH, 132 WEST—Attractive, large room; conveniences; suitable one, two gentlemen; references.

88TH, 36 WEST — Exceptionally attractive, large second floor room; dressing room; refined.

88TH, 178 WEST—Hall room, medium size room, alcove; running water.

89TH, 310 WEST—Elegant parlor floor, consisting 3 rooms and bath; also double rooms, running water, adjoining bath.

89TH, 330 WEST—Desirable room, suitable two gentlemen; twin beds; private bath.

90TH, 12 WEST—Newly furnished rooms, kitchenette, private bath, modern improvements; reasonable.

90TH (611 West End Av.)—Large double room, private bath; kitchenette privileges.

90TH, 60 WEST—Beautiful large rooms; private bath, kitchenette; also medium sized.

92D ST., 71 WEST—Large and small rooms; single or en suite; private bath, telephone, electric, steam; gentlemen; references.

92D, 106 WEST—Small room, steam, hot water; telephone; private family. Nevins.

92D, 64 WEST—Large, light, double; twin beds; running water, adjoining bath.

93D, 124 WEST—Select, comfortable, attractive room, lavatory; southern exposure; convenient; references.

93D, 307 WEST—Very light, airy rooms, with board optional; reasonable. Edmunds.

93D, 120 WEST—Large front room, private bath; room adjoining bath; improvements.

95TH, 69 WEST—Clean, attractive, large room, one flight, front; business people.

95TH, 330 WEST—Exceptionally clean rooms; gentlemen; references; $7.50-$8. Apt. 43.

95TH, 51 W. (Park)—Large single rooms, private house; kitchenette privileges. Preble.

95TH, 316 WEST—Large front room, $12; also medium; gentlemen; inquire elevator.

97TH, 256 WEST—Choice of 3 rooms, single, double; subway express; private phone; elevator service; reasonable. Apt. 63.

97TH, WEST—Bachelor rooms in modern apartment; $6 to $15. River 8814.

97TH, 316 WEST—Large room, newly furnished, hot, cold water. Apt. 3B.

102D, 1 WEST.

Attractive, comfortable, clean rooms; all conveniences; men. Academy 5133, Apt. 2W.

102D, 211 WEST (corner Broadway)—Two large connecting front; modern; $15. Neffsinger.

102D, 310 WEST (near Riverside Drive)—A few desirable, large, well-furnished rooms; reasonable rents.

102D, 216 WEST—Large front room, twin beds; $12. Apt. 10, Hasbrook.

104TH-BROADWAY—Excellent single, double rooms, running water between, adjoining bath; together, separate; refined; modern; elevator. Academy 0854.

106TH, 150 WEST—Attractive connecting rooms; running water, electricity, telephone. Academy 5253.

106TH, 246, WEST (Broadway)—Double, single rooms; business people; moderate. 2d. SW.

107TH, 203 WEST (at Broadway; Apt. 5B)—Beautifully furnished large, light room; elevator, phone; $12; single room, $8.

107TH, 6 WEST—Nicely furnished outside room; gentlemen; elevator; $10. Apt. 11.

108TH, 329 WEST—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH, COMPLETE KITCHEN; ALSO MEDIUM, SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER RATES.

108TH, 256 WEST (corner Broadway)—Comfortable room, adjoining bath; $8; gentleman. Rogers.

109TH, 301 WEST ($5C)—Cheerful, outside, artistically furnished, twin beds, elevator; moderate.

110TH, 509 WEST—Exceptional home offers two gentlemen or couple large outside room running water, twin beds, large closets, adjoining bathroom; board optional; refined private Jewish family. Sherwin, Apt. 7D.

111TH, 500 WEST—Four desirable furnished rooms in elevator apartment. Apt. 6F.

112TH, 604 WEST (Apt. 16)—Beautiful single front room, also double; reasonable.

113TH, 546 WEST—Large room, private house, suitable couple or two gentlemen.

114TH ST., 417 WEST — Attractive large room, clean and quiet, offered to business woman or student; permanent; American; $8-$10. Apt. 2 north.

115TH, 408 WEST — Double, single; all conveniences; $6; gentlemen preferred. Coddington.

118TH, 417 WEST (overlooking Columbia)—Light, airy rooms, some adjoining, $7 upward; excellent maid service, telephone, elevator. Apartment 41.

118TH, 419 WEST—Desirable, newly decorated rooms, students, business people. Apt. 33.

118TH (437 Manhattan Av.)—Single sunny front rooms; reasonable; elevator. Apt. 7A.

119TH (Manhattan Av., 446)—Bedroom, parlor, kitchen privileges; electricity, steam heat, telephone, piano, bath; all conveniences of a real home; no objection to a child; $50; no other roomers. Phone University 3461, any morning before 11 o'clock.

120TH, 501 WEST (Morningside Heights)—Attractive all-year location, near parks, churches, Columbia University, Evergreen Tearoom and all transportation; artistically furnished rooms and suites, all sizes and exposures; some with alcove, running water or exclusive kitchen privileges; $8 to $25 weekly; showers, parlors; references required. Hostesses, Mrs. Young and Miss Bell. Morningside 4886.

121ST, 533 WEST.

Attractive, light, well-furnished rooms, running water; single, double, $8 to $16; fifth and sixth floors.

121ST, 537 WEST (Apt. 3)—Desirable rooms; refined home; near Broadway; reliable; references.

122D, 416 WEST (Apty Apt. 82)—Delightful location, newly renovated house, Heights, overlooking Morningside Park, near Columbia; single room, private bath, $7 (kitchen privileges); large double front room, attractive, $14.

123D (Clarewont Av., 1850)—Parlor suite, piano; single room; tradesmen; Apt. 33.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

126TH, 50 WEST.

Rooms, running water; opportunity for appreciative.

126TH, 535 WEST—Immaculate, large front room, river view; elevator. 6E.

126TH, 634 WEST (Apartment 58)—Attractive parlor-bedroom, utmost privacy; $12. Morningside 6194 (Nevin) appointment, or call evenings.

127TH, 525 WEST—Living room; piano; bedroom, kitchen; business couple. $17. Maier.

143D, 615 WEST—Clean, light room, all improvements; private family. Apt. 63.

146TH, 607 WEST—Pleasant, airy room; private house; near Riverside, subway; gentleman.

147TH, 605 WEST—Front room, clean, quiet and convenient; private American family.

173D, 850 WEST—Select large outside room, kitchenette; private house. Wadsworth 4309.

BROADWAY, 3,606—Two beautiful front rooms, kitchen privileges. Audubon 4286. Apt. 41.

BROADWAY, 2,648 (100th St.)—Comfortable front room; private family. Leon.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 391 (corner 99th)—Front room, all conveniences, $7. Jorgensen.

CLAREMONT AV., 140 (122d, facing river and Grant's Tomb)—Well furnished, double, single room; every convenience; fine view; breeze; opportunity share home with small, private family; high class elevator building, $10, $15; preferably gentlemen. Apt. 33.

HAMILTON PLACE, 94—Attractive room for business girl; elevator. Apt. 11, Fogarty.

MANHATTAN AV., 437 (118th St.)—Attractive room, newly furnished; reasonable. Apt. 71.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE (cor. 139th)—Delightful large room; reasonable; reliable party. Apt. 43.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548—Sunny, breezy rooms; refined surroundings; references. 5 A. Apply Supt.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 362 (4B)—Large front room, facing Hudson; exceptional; conveniences; references.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 295—DOUBLE ROOM, KITCHENETTE, BATH ADJOINING, $15; MEDIUM, $8.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 225—Attractive, large front room; also bedroom and kitchen. 6N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 564 (Apt. 33)—Widow share with business women; $7-$9; home.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 822—MEDIUM AND SINGLE ROOMS, $7.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82—Washington Sq. section; light, airy room; high-class elevator apartment; small private family; gentleman.

WEST END AV., 225—Large front room; every convenience; private family. Richards.

WEST END AV., 358—Young woman share comfortable small apartment with lady. Mockler.

WEST END AV., 96—Large front room, bath adjoining; gentleman; $35. Riverside 6437.

WEST END AV., 411 — Attractively furnished outside room; also small room. Taity.

WEST END, 894—Front, back double rooms; twin beds; bath; electricity; phone.

WEST END AV., 510 (85th)—Cool rooms, Summer rates; references. Schuyler 10092.

WEST END AV., 517 (90th)—Beautifully furnished, unusually large rooms, baths.

TO RENT—Attractive room in home with business woman; only teacher or professional woman need apply. 128 Claremont, Apt. 41. When calling come directly to apartment.

PERMANENT—Private home, corner suite, newly furnished and decorated, two master bedrooms, living room, bath, in exclusive apartment, near subway, park. L 63 Times.

MEDIUM room, running water; gentleman; large, room, kitchenette; business girls; elevator apartment; 72d subway. Endicott 9874.

ONE, two, three rooms, bath; private house; Heights. D 246 Times.

CHEERFUL rooms, bath adjoining; electricity, running water; private house.

Brooklyn.

VERY large, elegantly furnished room; private tiled bath; first-classhouse; extra large closets; all improvements; block both subways; fifteen minutes Wall St.; gentlemen only. Phone Sterling 0420; price $14 per week or $55 month.

FARRAGUT PL., 2,813—Furnished room, suitable for two; also large parlors, for a physician or business purposes. Mansfield 4082.

Long Island.

DITMAR AV., 138 (Astoria, L. I.)—One room for gentleman; references required.

DOUGLAS MANOR—Fine room with small adult family, all improvements, near tennis club house and bay; no other roomers; breakfast optional. Tel. Bayside 1136W.

FLUSHING, 43 BOWNE AV.—Twenty minutes Penn. Station; in private Christian family; sunny outside room, adjoining bath; electricity; business man or woman; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

23D, 455 WEST—Two unfurnished rooms, private bath, fireplace, southern exposure; $55.

54TH, 66 EAST—Non-living studio, large front parlor; also basement; references.

73D, 43 WEST—Large room and bath; northern light; very desirable.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS — Three rooms, bath; singly or double; private. D 247 Times.

VANDERBILT STUDIOS—Washington Square and Murray Hill branches, renting office 15 East 38th; skylight and resident studios; Primrose Inn dining room at new branch, 18-15 East 38th; for business and professional people desiring efficient service, atmosphere, refinement. Vanderbilt 6998.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

YOUNG business woman, Christian, desires quiet room, kitchen privileges, between 80th and 100th, west of Broadway; private family. Bauer, 375 Macon St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG STUDENT, moderate priced, furnished, electricity; vicinity Columbia University. P 448 Times.

YOUNG LADY, Jewish, light room, strictly private family; permanent; Broadway sub; West 91st-116th. Albert, 536 West 112th.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

30TH ST. (at Lexington Av.)—Hotel Rutledge, for women only; one room and meals, $18 weekly; elevator, telephone, &c.; full hotel service; newly decorated.

50S (AT 5TH AV.)—ELEVATOR, PRIVATE BATHS; ROOMS SINGLE, EN SUITE; TABLE UNEXCELLED. CIRCLE 1980.

MADISON AV., 213 (near 36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent food; references.

West Side.

54TH ST., 38 WEST—Comfortable rooms with excellent board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST—Large, small rooms, private baths; piano; French cooking, electricity.

72D, 318 WEST (Riverside)—Beautiful rooms, private baths; table guests.

78D, 65 WEST—Desirable accommodations; cheerful, refined home; single, double; well ordered table.

75TH, 154 WEST—Attractive rooms with, without bath; excellent table; table guests.

76TH, 133 WEST—Attractive rooms for gentlemen or couple; table guests; references.

78TH, 142 WEST—Single, $17-$20; double, $28-$30; ideal location; owner's home.

79TH ST., 114 WEST.
77TH ST., 132 WEST.
82D ST., 124 WEST.

Attractive homes, unique in a city like New York; group capacity 250, permitting us to furnish service and conveniences found only in the residential hotel; moderate accommodations moderately priced; booklet.

76TH, 49 WEST—Newly decorated, large suites, private baths; also doubles; excellent American-Hungarian cuisine; refined boarding house.

80TH, 123 WEST—Select accommodations; continuous hot water; excellent cuisine; home environment.

90TH, 143 WEST—Desirable rooms, newly decorated; superior house, board, homelike; reference.

82D, 66 WEST—Large, small rooms, private baths; regular board or ticket system; steam heat; private home atmosphere.

83D, 5 WEST—Large, well-furnished double, single rooms with excellent table board; reasonable terms. Schuyler 4102. Jones.

90TH (Broadway)—Exceptional opportunity for two people; refined home, corner room; private bath; high-class apartment. W 249 Times.

91ST, 258 WEST—Double room, private bath, twin beds; excellent American table.

93D, 254 WEST—Double, single, connecting rooms; private baths; home cooking. Menton.

97TH, 66 WEST—Desirable large front rooms, with bath; excellent board; conveniences.

102D (corner Broadway)—Private family can accommodate two gentlemen appreciating first class accommodations; modern apartment. Telephone Riverside 2101.

102D, 216 WEST—Large room; every comfort; excellent table; homelike; moderate. Hirschberg.

102D, 248 WEST—Five rooms; southern cooking; table guests; references; high-class.

130TH, 119 WEST—Furnished rooms; excellent table; Jewish family. Fisher. Morningside 4213.

RIVER MANSION

237 Riverside Drive (corner 108th), beautiful double rooms, bachelor rooms, $20 up; ballroom for rent, suitable social entertainments, clubs, dancing. Baronne Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 554—Attractively furnished large, medium and small rooms; modern elevator apartment; electricity, telephone; all transportation; homelike, excellent meals. Tel. Audubon 0901. Mrs. Johnson, Apt. 3 North.

WHY pay exorbitant hotel rates when you can enjoy charming home surroundings, excellent food, congenial company at EVELYN LODGE; only 25 minutes from Battery. Weekly with meals, single, $20; double, $32 up; 15 years one management. 71 Central Av., St. George, S. I. Telephone 379 Tompkinsville. Booklet on request.

EUROPEAN NURSE offers cheerful home; care elderly lady. A 1128 Times Harlem.

Queens.

FLUSHING—Real, homelike conditions; fine residence; six baths; excellent table; large grounds; 17 minutes Penn. station; Christian house. Martin Sanford; corner Parsons Av. Phone Flushing 2791.

BOARD WANTED.

RELIGIOUS Jewish woman desires two rooms and board in elevator apartment. Mrs. H. Epstein, 600 West 141st St.

SECOND FLOOR entirely or second floor back and two hall rooms on any floor. D 485 Times.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

THE BROOKLAWN, Babylon, L. I.—Residential hotel, 30 miles from New York; spacious grounds, overlooking South Bay, Merrick Road; boating, bathing, golfing; excellent food.

CATERING to a few refined guests for September; reduced rates. Long Beach 879.

Westchester County.

CHESTER HILL—Thirty minutes New Haven Railroad; attractive, modern house; excellent table. 190 Archer, Mount Vernon. Hillcrest 2577.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER, cost department, ten years' manufacturing experience, familiar modern system; take complete charge, render monthly trial balance and financial statements; thorough knowledge costs; $35. B. B., 19 N. Y. Times Brooklyn Branch.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry; references; several years' experience. Melrose 9236 or J 192 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; complete charge; correspondent; balance, statements. A 738 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, FULLY COMPETENT; LANGUAGES; $35. J 183 TIMES.

CARETAKER, capable woman, small furnished, unfurnished apartments; good renter. 63 East 64th.

CLERK—Young lady of education as manager's reception clerk or assistant to executive; no particular experience, but will be found prompt, competent and distinctive attentive to details; references given and expected; salary can be determined by services. Please address H. J., 143 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER, absolutely competent; Christian; remodels; out, $6; references. Miss Fairman, Clarkson 1260.

EMBROIDERY—High-class monograms. Mrs. E. H. Sabo, 312 East 79th St. Rhinelander 0680.

EXECUTIVE, skilled in modern office methods, successful with personnel problems, four years' responsible charge of office force; especially experienced along line of service files. B 1159 Times Harlem.

NURSE, graduate, German, cape invalid, long hospital experience; private references. Loewenberg, 9 Mitchell Place, East 49th St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, evenings, varied long experience, capable correspondent. G 909 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 26

MALE HELP WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER.

A most unusual opening exists for a bright young man who is burning with ambition to get somewhere, who knows that he has ability to eventually become an executive and who does not know that there is such a thing as quitting time when there is work to be done; to a young man possessing the above qualifications, who is a first class stenographer and who is willing to start at a reasonable salary, we offer an unusual chance to make good; young man around 30 or under preferred. Write fully, stating salary, experience, &c., to Y 357 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and correspondent, experience in handling collection correspondence in law office preferred; state age, experience and salary expected. J 165 Times.

STOCK CLERK, thoroughly experienced, for silk house; good chance for advancement; state age, references, experienced and salary desired. W 398 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT FOR POPCORN MANUFACTURER.

A splendid, well-paying position as superintendent of one of the largest and best-equipped popcorn plants in America; in eastern city of 200,000 population, with exceptional working and living advantages; applicant must be capable of taking full charge of plant operations; the position holds a bright future for the right man; give references with first letter. Y 2146 Times Annex.

SUPERINTENDENT, thoroughly experienced in erecting Kalamein doors, &c.; capable of supervising men at buildings; write, giving particulars, Box 347, 2501 World Tower Bldg.

TEACHER of Hebrew and religious practice; sessions Monday through Friday morning; a local vacancy; in replying give fullest details. W 447 Times.

TEACHER and prefect wanted. Call in person Catholic Protectory, Belgrove Drive and Quincy Av., Arlington, N. J.

TEACHER for business school; high grade man for bookkeeping and shorthand; full time. Phone Nevins 2983.

TIMEKEEPER

for Brooklyn manufacturing plant; middle-aged man preferred. Box R. L. 248 Times Brooklyn.

TYPIST wanted by silk commission house to copy records, stenography not essential; state age and experience; salary $18. Box 318, 2,501 World Tower Bldg.

WINDOW DRESSERS

Require a thoroughly competent man, department store experience preferred. Apply Superintendent, Rothenberg & Co., 34-42 West 14th St.

YOUNG MEN
17 TO 21
High School Graduates or Night Students.
ADVANCEMENT
in any one of the many phases of our business depends upon
DEMONSTRATED ABILITY.
The pay is low, the standard of selection high.
UNITED STATES RUBBER CO.,
58th St. & B'way 9 A. M.-12 M.

YOUNG MAN, clerical experience, accurate at figures; steady position; Christian electrical manufacturer. Apply after 10 A. M. Tuesday, Edwards & Co., 140th St. and Exterior St., Bronx. Mott Haven Station Lexington Subway.

YOUNG MAN who can price invoices; must be familiar with plumbing supply business; unlimited opportunity for advancement to responsible person. United Plumbers Supply Co., 441 Exterior St. Telephone Mott Haven 3000.

YOUNG MAN, not over 26, ambitious, keen at figures, preferably with some typing experience, for underwriting department of big insurance company; good opportunity for advancement; reply, with salary expected. W 319 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted by large foreign trade house, start at bottom and learn business from ground up; state age, nationality, religion, education, salary desired. W 970 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18-20, bright, energetic, for clerical position; opportunity for advancement; give full particulars and salary expected. D 1278 Times Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, clerk, with knowledge of bookkeeping; state age, experience, nationality, references, salary desired. A 733 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to learn printing business; splendid opportunity for right party, with steady advancement. Colonial Works, Printing Dept., 253 Norman Av., Brooklyn.

YOUNG man, assistant stock, large shirting house; excellent opportunity; experience preferred. Write stating age, salary, experience. Y 2178 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, cutting and shipping; good salary. Apply Monday morning. Stanley Goldfarb, 456 Broome St.

Salesmen.

APPRAISAL SALESMEN and appraisers; salary, commission; state experience. Y 2228 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE salesmen, two, experienced, to sell new and used cars; hustlers only need apply; drawing account arranged. 1,218 St. Nicholas Av., corner of 171st St.

CARPET SALESMAN WANTED FOR HIGH-GRADE WILTON RUGS TO COVER EASTERN TERRITORIES; SALARY AND COMMISSION. REPLY, CONFIDENTIALLY, GIVING FULL DETAILS, Y 2238 TIMES ANNEX.

FURNITURE SALESMAN, experienced; good salary and commission; excellent opportunity for right man. Herman Outfitting Co., 9 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

MILK salesman expert in high-class N. Y. hotel and club trade; salary and commission. Mohegan Farm, Mohegan Lake, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE salesman and collector, 5th Av. firm; salary paid; state age, experience, &c. E. A., 641 Times Downtown.

SECURITY SALESMEN.

AN ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY FOR THE PURPOSE OF FURTHER EXPANDING AND INCREASING ITS BUSINESS, WANTS A FEW SALESMEN TO SELL SOME OF ITS STOCK.

THIS IS IN NO SENSE A PROMOTION ENTERPRISE. THE COMPANY OWNS AND OPERATES A WELL-EQUIPPED FACTORY AND ITS PRODUCTS HAVE WIDE DISTRIBUTION.

A COMMISSION ASSURING A SUBSTANTIAL INCOME WILL BE PAID TO THE MEN WE ENGAGE.

CALL BETWEEN 10 AND 1 O'CLOCK OR WRITE SECRETARY, SUITE 615, 140 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK CITY.

SHOE salesmen for high class Broadway store, initiative, personality and proven ability essential; must come well recommended. W 440 Times.

SALESMEN.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ROY-GROTERS OF THE COMPLETION OF THEIR MEMORIAL TO THEIR FOUNDER, ELBERT HUBBARD, HAS CREATED A DEMAND THAT THEIR PRESENT SALES FORCE IS UNABLE TO HANDLE.

THEY ARE, THEREFORE, LOOKING FOR A FEW GOOD BOOK SALESMEN OF ABILITY AND ACTION WHO ARE WILLING TO TRAVEL; AMPLE LEADS, GENEROUS COMMISSION, CLOSEST CO-OPERATION GIVEN.

SEE MR. WALLACE,
60 WEST 47TH ST., N. Y. C.

SALESMAN.

REAL OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE RIGHT MAN.

A firm of real estate mortgage brokers, engaged in negotiating large mortgages on real estate in best sections of Manhattan Island, desires capable young man to negotiate with high-class owners of valuable property; recent graduates of college considered; please do not reply unless you know you are a man of ability, energetic and aggressive; drawing account according to ability. Write, stating education, references, age, religion and drawing account expected. V 380 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.

Five top-notch experienced specialty salesmen to complete our metropolitan sales force. Those who have sold adding machines, typewriters, cash registers or similar products preferred; but we can and will quickly train others. We are the sole manufacturers of an office device now used by many thousands of satisfied customers; big earnings to hard workers on a liberal commission basis. Apply Wednesday, Suite 911, 110 Nassau.

SALESMEN—Large ladies' ready-to-wear dress house requires young men, ranging in age from 18 to 30, who are aggressive and possess strong personality, plus ability to handle clients; calculation rapidly and accurately performed; dress and selling experience is essential; weekly salary. Apply after 9 A. M., Mr. McLaughlin, Lee Co., 16 West 37th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

BUICK 22 coupe, model 49	$1,025
Buick 25 sedan, 6 cyl., 5 pass.	1,395
Chandler 21 tour., 7-pass., like new	490
Dort 22 tour.	425
Dort 22 roadster	385
Ford 21 tour., fully equipped	190
Maxwell 22 tour., like new	490
Maxwell 23 tour., sport model	780
Lexington 4-pass. roadster	195
Peerless 21 sedan, 7 pass.	1,150
Packard 22 twin six tour., 7 pass.	975
Reo sedan, newly painted	490
Winton tow car	90

Three months' written guarantee. Small down payments, balance 8 months. Open all day today.
HEIMS MOTOR SALES, INC.,
Authorized Hupmobile Dealers.
120-126 East 149th. Mott Haven 7364-0035.

BUICK 1923 Touring, 7-passenger.
CADILLAC "61" Phaeton.
CADILLAC "61" Suburban.
CADILLAC "61" Sedan.
CADILLAC "61" Coupe.
CUNNINGHAM 1923 Suburban Sedan.
LINCOLN 1922 Sedan.
MARMON 1923 4-pass. Sport.
L. F. JACOD & CO.,
1,860 Broadway. Columbus 7541.

BUICK 1923 coupe, 4 pass., mileage 1800. Very reasonable, many extras. W 250 Times.

BUICK, 1923, sport sedan, 5 pass.; reasonable. 219 West 58th. Circle 5259.

CADILLAC, 61, suburban; excellent condition throughout; runs 4,000 miles. UPERCU CADILLAC CORPORATION, 8 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn. Nevins 2500.

CADILLAC USED CARS—ALL MODELS.
Uptown Cadillac Corporation.
7 West 61st St. (Used Car Dept.)
PHONE COLUMBUS 7700.

CADILLAC 1917, 7-passenger touring; Chevrolet 1922, touring, 5-passenger, model 490. Finance Corporation, Bryant 2386.

CADILLAC, 1923 SUBURBAN SEDAN; gone 9,000 miles; will sacrifice. Miss Glick, 57 West 58th.

CHANDLER DISPATCH; $305 CASH
and $40 monthly. A classy car with sport equipment; excellent condition.
Also a Franklin touring cheap.
WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,787 Broadway at 58th St.
Open Evenings. Columbus 7200.

CRANE, LATEST TYPE, $3,250. Like new throughout. 240 West 59th.

DODGE SEDAN, $220 CASH
and $44 monthly; in first-class condition, and is offered at a very low price for a car in its class.
Also a Durant Sedan.
WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,787 Broadway (at 58th St.).
Open Evenings. Columbus 7200.

DODGE 1922, TOURING, BUMPER. Transmission lock, &c.; $650. Inquire Bonair Garage, 160 West 101st St.

DURANT 22 SEDAN, $814 CASH
and $62 monthly; painted a rich maroon; general condition of this car is excellent, as it had careful care by former owner.
Also a Dodge sedan cheap.
WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,787 Broadway (at 58th St.).
Open Evenings. Columbus 7200.

ESSEX, open and closed models, some overhauled and repainted; ready for immediate delivery; also fine bargains in other makes of cars. Hudson Exchange Car Dept., 1771 B'way. Circle 6830. Open evenings.

FRANKLINS, GUARANTEED RIGHT, CLOSED MODELS, SEDANS, COUPES, BROUGHAM AND DEMI-SEDAN. OPEN CARS, TOURINGS, AND 4-PASSENGER ROADSTER, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALSO
SMALL DOWN PAYMENT.
LANCIA 1921 COUPE, LIKE NEW.
PEERLESS 1920 COUPE, REPAINTED.
STEARNS 1920 COUPE; MAKE OFFER.
STANDARD 1921 TOUR., VERY SNAPPY.
FRANKLIN N. Y. CO., INC.,
Used Car Dept., E. G. Kuh, Mgr.,
1,828 B'way. (60th St.). Columbus 7556.

HAYNES 1921 brougham, 5 pass., rebuilt, new paint, car like new; special low price quick sale. Haynes, 1,715 Broadway.

HUDSON, open and closed models, some overhauled and repainted; ready for immediate delivery; also fine bargains in other makes of cars. Hudson Exchange Car Dept., 1771 B'way. Circle 6830. Open evenings.

HUDSON COUPES—These cars renewed and priced to move quickly. Hudson Exchange Car Dept., 1,771 Broadway. Circle 6830. Open evenings.

LINCOLN	Touring.
LOCOMOBILE	4-pass. Sport Sedan.
LOCOMOBILE	Limousine Landau.
WINTON	1923 Town Car.
LANCIA	Town Cabriolet.
REO	1921, 5-passenger.

LINCOLN LIQUID CAR DEPT.,
216 West 58th St. Circle 6363.

OAKLAND sedan, 1921; thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed; bargain; easy terms. Oakland Motor Car Co., 225 West 58th St. Circle 4300. Open evenings.

NASH SEDAN; $818 CASH
and $69 monthly; beautifully painted a rich Nash blue; overhauled by our own expert mechanics; as good as new.
Carries our guarantee; your car in trade.
WARREN NASH IS THE SAFE PLACE TO BUY YOUR CAR.
WARREN-NASH MOTOR CORPORATION,
1,787 Broadway at 58th St.
Open Evenings. Columbus 7200.

PIERCE-ARROW five-passenger special roadster, late 1920, 6-48 H. P.; brand new paint and top; fully equipped; new tires; no dealers; $2,500. Call Whitehall 4588.

RENAULT 1923, import.; like new; sacrifice. Links, 340 West 59th. Circle 2291.

STUDEBAKER—The safest place to buy used cars, all makes, lowest prices, easiest terms. Broadway at 54th St.

WILLE-SAINTE CLAIRE roadster, good as new; many extras; cost $3,000; sacrifice for $1,500 cash. Freeport 861M, or write Y 2345 Times Annex.

FOR SALE
AT A REAL BARGAIN
PIERCE-ARROW "66"

A large, roomy, seven-passenger touring car in extra good condition; 147 inches wheel base; special new side curtains, as warm as a closed car in Winter and detachable in Summer; ideal for touring; efficient and dependable motor. Owner has another car just like it and does not require two cars; this is an exceptional opportunity. Y 2205 Times Annex.

FOR SALE at sacrifice Lincoln Town Car, driven 12,000 miles; owner moving to California; may be seen at Duford Garage, 127 East 63d St.

CHEAP, 1922 CHEVROLET, TOURING car; good condition. Phone Mansfield 1044.

Motor Trucks.

RAINIER truck, ¾-ton, 1920; good condition. National Casket Co., 470 Jackson Av., L. I. City.

Unused Cars.

CHEVROLET, new, 1923, tourings and sedans; small cash payments, balance small notes; full instruction. Bronx Chevrolet Sales, 361 East Fordham Road. 0511 Tremont.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLACS, Packards, Pierces, hour, day, week, month, trip; reasonable. Schuyler 5628-0992.

CADILLAC, beautiful late 7-passenger touring; beaches, roadhouses, anywhere; reasonable. Rhinelander 8618.

CADILLACS, Packards; shopping; calling; $3 per hour; limousine and touring. 2151 Columbus.

CADILLAC, Packard, monthly, weekly, hourly, daily. Lehigh 6302.

CADILLAC 7-passenger landaulet, $8 hour, day, week; monthly $350. Columbus 5679.

DELAUNEY BREWSTER limousine, hourly, weekly, monthly. Circle 10113. Barr, 240 West 52d.

LOCOMOBILE, limousine for hire, first class. Phone Wadsworth 7244.

MARMON limousine, late model; rent hour, day; reasonable. Owner drives. Schuyler 7124.

PACKARD 7-passenger touring, driven by owner; reasonable rate. Flynn, Morningside 7014.

PIERCE-ARROW for rent monthly; owner drives; rates very reasonable. Morningside 9502.

ALL-DAY tour with driver, $20; evenings, $10; new Durant tourings; distinctive service. Miller, Worth 8900, Kingsbridge 1600.

Automobiles Wanted.

BUY or SELL your automobile (passenger or commercial), in Van Tassell & Kearney's sales ring at auction; Tuesdays and Fridays; 12 o'clock noon. 154 East 126th St.

AUTOMOBILES bought for cash; consignment or storage. Knickerbocker Automobile Warehouse, 1,694 Broadway, 53d and 54th Sts.

AUTOMOBILES, 7,000 WANTED.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID.
806 SOUTHERN BLVD. INTERVALE 6045.

CASH FOR CARS. HIGHEST PRICES. IMMEDIATE ACTION. MOTT HAVEN 7884.

Loans on Automobiles.

LIBERAL automobile loans quickly arranged; your possession or storage; confidential. Circle 9046.

LOANS to automobile owners while in your possession; strictly confidential. Peerless, 136 West 52d St. Circle 5743.

Automobile Storage.

DEAD STORAGE FOR TRUCKS AND PLEASURE CARS; STEAM HEATED. COLUMBIA GARAGE, JAMAICA AV., 121ST ST., RICHMOND HILL, L. I. TELEPHONE RICHMOND HILL 7006.

Automobile Instruction.

REPAIRING, driving taught; short time; licenses guaranteed; ladies' classes; also Ford lessons. American Auto School, 726 Lexington Av.

Garages.

CADILLAC GARAGE.
STORAGE.
Cars washed any hour, day or night.
AUTOS FOR HIRE. W. A. TROCK.
411 West 55th. Columbus 2883.

FOR SALE

Rate 65 cents an agate line.

House Furnishings.

STEINWAY baby grand, excellent condition; banjo clock; living room suite, secretary, gate-leg table, Windsor chairs, tea cart, rug, chest; choice rugs (Oriental, Chinese), antique twin beds; large poster bed, mirrors, chest drawers, other antiques, double day bed, refrigerator. 72½ Irving Place (East 19th).

81X rooms, first-class mahogany furniture, Haviland China; half price; no dealers. Cathedral 7180. Apartment 32, 320 West 114th St.

SPECIAL FREE this week only!—Cretonne slip covers with 5 pieces genuine mohair living room suite, $198. Stein Furniture Co., 55 East 12th St., near Broadway.

REED and willow furniture, September clearance sale; lowest prices; largest selection; single pieces or sets. Long Beach Willow Co., 128 East 41st St., near Lexington Av.

HANDSOME living and dining room set in first-class condition; also pictures. Maroo, 409 West 118th.

Jewelry.

BLUE WHITE diamond ring, 2¼ carat, real gem; beautiful platinum diamond setting; sacrifice; bargain $575. 1175 Times Harlem.

LADY sacrifices diamond, flexible platinum bracelets and diamond ring. W 291 Times.

Musical Instruments.

CHICKERING grand $250; Sohmer grand $300; Lauter's grand $450; uprights from $50-$100; time payments. Piano Manufacturers' Exchange, 421 West 52th St.

PIANO, Ouvrier upright special, classical lines, rosewood, ivory. 200 West 72d. Valverde.

STEINWAY BABY GRAND, $700.
KNABE BABY GRAND, $600.
M. Curtis 2,088 Lexington Av. (125th).

PIANO—Electric Duo-Art reproducer; like new; leaving city; bargain. 3163 Billings.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

ADDING MACHINES, $35 up; result: guaranteed one year; rentals, time payments; Elliott-Fisher, Moon-Hopkins, Burroughs and Underwood bookkeeping and billing machines, Mimeographs, Addressographs, Multigraphs, Typewriters, Monroe Calculators and Comptometers.

OFFICE APPLIANCE & EQUIPMENT CO.,
19 Park Place. Barclay 4316-7811.

Office Furniture and Supplies.

All Big Bargains. At Nathan's.
New and Slightly Used
OFFICE FURNITURE.
Roll, Flat, Typewriter and Bookkeepers' Desks, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Tables, Safes, Rugs, Leather Upholstered Chairs and Settees.
OFFICE APPLIANCES.
Typewriters, Adding Machines, Multigraphs, Mimeographs, Addressographs, Check Protectors, Time Recorders.
Bought, Sold and Exchanged.
NATHAN'S, 453 Broadway.
Near Grand St. Tel. 9361 Canal.

BIG REMOVAL Sale—$250,000 stock; desks, office furniture, filing cabinets, leather sets, typewriters, adding machines, sacrifice prior to moving. 452 Broadway.

Typewriters.

HUNDREDS! Cheap (adders, multigraphs); rentals (purchased). "Bryant's," 300 West 42d St. Longacre 9584.

Wearing Apparel.

MINK CAPE—Perfect; cost $1,000; will sacrifice. Apartment 41, 540 West 136th.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FURNITURE WANTED.
Highest cash prices contents houses, apartments; pianos, rugs, works of art, &c. Henry, 115 University Pl. Stuyvesant 5578.

BOUGHT for highest cash price, contents of residences, apartments, hotels, pianos, works of art, books, bric-a-brac, carpets, rugs, &c. Jones, 161 East 125th, Harlem 2197.

HIGHEST cash for furniture, contents houses, apartments; pianos, china, rugs, bronzes, &c. Poulson, 157 East 47th. Stuyvesant 10161.

WANTED—Pay full value contents apartments, houses; pianos, books, paintings, bric-a-brac. Miller, 120 University Place. Stuyvesant 3793.

HIGHEST price paid for furniture, rugs, pianos, bric-a-brac, &c. Smullan, 502 Columbus Av. Schuyler 8311.

OFFICE FURNITURE, used, purchased for cash. Telephone Canal 3572.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Salesmen.

SALESMEN with practical experience, for at least five years, to solicit electrical wiring, auto repairing and maintenance work; salary and commission; state experience, references, also age; state religion; wonderful opportunity for right party with large construction concern. W 943 Times Downtown.

Salesmen.

Unusual opportunity for a few bright, energetic furniture salesmen with old-established firm; state experience and salary desired. Box 106, 108 East 125th St.

SALESMAN—Silks-ribbons, &c., well-known New York wholesalers can use an experienced traveling silk salesman for eastern Pennsylvania section; give particulars and list of towns acquainted in; salary or commission. W 308 Times.

SALESMAN on commission in New York district to sell high-grade photographic specialty that retails for $150; $25 commission paid on each sale; live salesman should sell at least one a day; reply, giving past history and references. W 383 Times.

SALESMEN for strong line infants' and children's knitgoods to large jobbing trade west of New York and New York City retail trade; only experienced men need reply; salary and commission. W 379 Times.

SALESMEN.

Checkwriter salesman of experience to sell a new safeguard checkwriter; commission. Apply Tuesday, Safeguard Checkwriter Co., 5 Beekman St., Suite 906 to 911.

SALESMEN

wanted for extremely salable sport specialty in apparel; right man can earn $100 per week and commission. Apply Suite 906, 9 East 40th St.

SALESMEN, experienced on typewriters; salary and commission to right men; give references. W 396 Times.

SALESMEN, experienced, calling on the linen; salary and commission. Oxford Bros., 261 Broadway.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Salesmen.

SALESMAN, well acquainted with jobbers and department stores, for out of town, to carry side line of ladies' silk and novelty underwear; on commission basis only. A. & M. Undergarment Co., 450 Broome St.

I WANT a few high-grade security salesmen to work in rural district of New York, Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; must give satisfactory references; must be able to create business or have clientele; liberal commission; absolutely A1 proposition. Phone Columbus 10200, F. H. Hibberd, for appointment.

CREW managers, large manufacturers wants several experienced crew managers to sell portable room heaters; commission. W 333 Times.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN salesmen, 21 years of age, to call on hardware stores; exceptional opportunity selling cooking utensils; commission basis. Call Monday, 9 A. M. Lucera, 7,908 14th Tv., Brooklyn.

ITALIAN salesman to sell California wine grapes in carloads on commission. Pacific Grape Co., 449 West Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

JAPANESE Select Employment Agency, Bryant 7931, 804 6th Av., between 45th-46th Sts.—Earnest, quick and selected service.

Instruction.

ACCOUNTANCY.
Are you interested in training for the C. P. A. degree or for an executive position as controller, treasurer, or office manager? If so, investigate the professional courses of Pace Institute. Write for helpful booklet, "Making Good," and Bulletin 25. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED—Men with Ford, Chevrolet, Dodge cars, to sell wonderful new auto top. Call or phone New Auto Top Corp. Tel. Sterling 9092.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The air pressure was abnormally high Sunday over the Canadian Maritime Provinces and relatively high through the Atlantic States and over the Central Rocky Mountain region. The air pressure was low along the Northern border and in the Far Southwest, with centres of minimum pressure over Alberta, the Upper Rio Grande Valley and in the vicinity of Lake Superior.

The temperature has risen within the last twenty-four hours along the Northern border westward to Minnesota and over the Central Rocky Mountain and northern plateau regions. Temperatures are decidedly above normal over the northern half of the country and approximately normal over the South.

There have been showers and thunderstorms within the last twenty-four hours in the upper lake region, the Mississippi Valley, the Gulf States, Florida, Oklahoma and Southern Kansas. Fair weather prevailed in other regions.

In New England and New York the weather will be fair Monday and Tuesday, with mild temperature, but with possibility of showers along the northern border. In the Middle-Atlantic States and the Carolinas the weather will be fair and mild Monday and probably Tuesday. In Florida, Georgia, the East Gulf States, Tennessee and Kentucky the weather will be unsettled, with local thunder showers Monday and probably Tuesday.

COUNTRY-WIDE WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Observations at United States Weather Bureau stations during the twenty-four hours preceding 8 P. M. Yesterday:

Station.	Temperature. High.	Low.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Abilene	90	70	.86	Pt. Cl'dy
Albany	82	62	30.28	Clear
Atlanta	78	64	30.10	.04 Cloudy
Atlantic City	74	64	30.22	Clear
Baltimore	82	64	30.18	Clear
Bismarck	84	..	29.96	Clear
Boston	66	60	30.30	Clear
Buffalo	84	72	30.06	Pt. Cl'dy
Charleston	92	..	30.06	Pt. Cl'dy
Chicago	76	..	29.92	.02 Cloudy
Cincinnati	88	..	30.00	Pt. Cl'dy
Cleveland	84	68	30.02	Pt. Cl'dy
Denver	94	..	29.94	Clear
Detroit	84	..	29.98	.02 Cloudy
Galveston	88	..	29.96	Clear
Helena	86	..	29.84	Clear
Jacksonville	82	..	30.00	.01 Pt. Cl'dy
Kansas City	84	..	29.90	Clear
Los Angeles	84	..	29.88	Clear
Milwaukee	82	68	29.90	Pt. Cl'dy
Minneapolis-St. Paul	80	..	29.82	Pt. Cl'dy
New Orleans	90	..	29.98	Pt. Cl'dy
New York	78	68	30.23	Clear
Oklahoma	94	..	29.94	Clear
Philadelphia	84	66	30.22	Clear
Pittsburgh	84	..	30.08	Cloudy
Portland, Me.	62	56	30.34	Rain
Portland, Ore.	84	..	29.96	Cloudy
Salt Lake City	84	..	29.96	Clear
San Antonio	92	..	29.88	Pt. Cl'dy
San Diego	78	..	29.86	Clear
San Francisco	68	..	29.90	Clear
Seattle	78	..	29.86	.16 Cloudy
St. Louis	78	..	29.96	.01 Cloudy
Washington	82	..	30.18	Clear

Northern New England—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably showers over north portion; mild temperature.
Southern New England—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; moderate temperature.
Eastern New York—Monday fair; Tuesday probably fair, except showers in extreme north portion; moderate temperature.
Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland and District of Columbia—Fair and mild Monday and probably Tuesday.
Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Unsettled, probably local thunder showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy; mild temperature.

NEW YORK CITY WEATHER RECORD.
Official Temperature.

3 A.M.	67	12 M.	71	6 P.M.	70
6 A.M.	67	1 P.M.	72	7 P.M.	70
8 A.M.	67	2 P.M.	73	8 P.M.	69
9 A.M.	68	3 P.M.	74	9 P.M.	68
10 A.M.	70	4 P.M.	76	10 P.M.	68
11 A.M.	71	5 P.M.	73	11 P.M.	68

Average temperature yesterday, 70.
Average mean date last year, 70.
Average same date for 46 years, 70.

Barometer, 30.26 at 8 A. M.; 30.25 at 8 P.M.
Humidity, 70 at 8 A. M.; 83 at 8 P. M.
Winds at 8 A. M., east; velocity, 3 miles; at 8 P. M., southeast; velocity, 12 miles.
Weather, clear at 8 A. M.; part cloudy at 8 P. M.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—North Carolina and South Carolina—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday; no change in temperature.
Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday, local thunder showers Monday; no change in temperature.
Tennessee and Kentucky—Cloudy, local thunder showers Monday and probably Tuesday; no change in temperature.
Ohio—Unsettled, probably local thunder showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy; mild temperature.
Illinois—Fair Monday except possibly local thunder showers east and south; Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.
Indiana and Lower Michigan—Partly cloudy Monday, local thunder showers; Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.
Upper Michigan—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.
Wisconsin—Mostly fair Monday and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.
Missouri and Iowa—Fair Monday except local thunder showers southeast; Tuesday fair, not much change in temperature.
Minnesota and Iowa—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, not much change in temperature.
North and South Dakota—Fair and continued warm Monday; Tuesday probably fair, somewhat cooler west by night.
Nebraska and Kansas—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, not much change in temperature.
Montana—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, somewhat cooler Tuesday.
Wyoming—Fair Monday and probably Tuesday, continued warm, followed by somewhat cooler by Tuesday night.

Fire Record.

A.M.
12:30–530 11 Av.; John Dominick..... Loss.
2:00–540 Claremont Parkway, the Bronx; Nathan Crasley ..... Slight
3:00–436 W. 125 St.; John Hervery..Not given
3:25–603 Columbus Av.; Wilson Laundry Co. ..... Slight
4:00 Bleecker and Lafayette Sts.; auto, James Billaso ..... Not given
6:40–53 Orchard St.; Mary Bernstein..Slight
9:00–1,561 B'way; Childs Restaurant..Slight
9:40–2,438 1 Av.; Jacob Herkowits..Not given
10:15–13 St. and University Pl.; auto, Adelso Caffi ..... Slight
P.M.
12:55–206 E. 126 St.; Pauline Krause..Slight
1:10–8 St. and E. River; Independent Consumers Ice Co. ..... Slight
3:45–535 W. 44 St.; Hannah McGuire.. ..... Not given
4:10–204 Monroe St.; Jacob Heller....Slight
4:45–Perry and Greenwich Sts.; structure ..... Slight
4:45–448 W. 17 St.; not given..... None
4:45–132 St. and Melrose Av., the Bronx; N. Y. C. R. R. ..... Slight
6:30–Pier 4, E. River; tugboat Anna W.. ..... Not given
7:15–37 Grand St.; Herman Grossman..Slight
8:50–100 W. 119 St.; not given..... Slight
9:40–132 St. and St. Ann's Ave., the Bronx; not given..... Trifling

RESORTS
NEW JERSEY.

The Stockton
at Sea Girt, N.J.
A FALL RESORT

Of unusual appeal in September and October, offering delightful country combined with seashore; charming hotel accommodating 300, in the pine and holly section; eight acres of grounds, casino and tea house; music, dancing, tennis, horseback riding, two 18-hole golf courses; high class accommodations moderately priced.

W. B. STUBBS
N. Y. Office, The Spur, 425 5th Ave.
NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

Hotel Brighton
Atlantic City
Fall and Winter Bookings
Established 1875

HOTEL STRAND
ATLANTIC CITY
FIREPROOF AMERICAN PLAN
ON THE OCEAN FRONT
Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths
Orchestra of Soloists Golf Privileges
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The World's Greatest Playground. Magnificent Hotels. Miles of Ocean Boardwalk and Bathing Beaches.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

[All the times indicated are under Daylight Saving.]

THE TIDES.

	Sandy Hook. A.M.	P.M.	Governors Island. A.M.	P.M.	Hell Gate. A.M.	P.M.
High water	1:38	2:07	1:56	2:25	3:08	4:17
Low water	7:55	8:31	8:40	9:31	10:30	11:46

THE SUN.

	Rises. A.M.	Sets. P.M.
	6:23	7:27

Incoming Steamships Carrying Mail

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Belgenland	Antwerp	Aug. 23
Philadelphia	Curacao	Aug. 27
Calamares	Port Limon	Aug. 26
Ryndam	Rotterdam	Aug. 23
California	Glasgow	Aug. 23
Mayaro	Trinidad	Aug. 26
Columbia	Glasgow	Aug. 23
Commingh	La Guaira	Aug. 23

DUE TODAY.

Orduna	Hamburg	Aug. 23
Leviathan	Southampton	Aug. 25
Celtic	Boston	Sept. 1
Carmania	Boston	Sept. 3
Pan-America	Buenos Aires	Aug. 16
Ft. St. George	Bermuda	Aug. 30
San Lorenzo	San Juan	Aug. 30

DUE TODAY.

Savoie	Havre	Aug. 26

DUE TOMORROW.

Olympic	Southampton	Aug. 29
President Garfield	London	Aug. 18
President Adams	London	Aug. 25
Finland	Hamburg	Aug. 23
Thuringia	Hamburg	Aug. 23
Vasari	Buenos Aires	Aug. 15

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Canopic	Bremen	Aug. 24
Saxonia	London	Aug. 24
Olancho	Bluefields	Aug. 27
Hellig Olav	Christiania	Aug. 24

DUE THURSDAY.

Tyrrhenia	Hamburg	Aug. 25

Other Incoming Steamships

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer.	From.	Date.
Maye Maru	Marseilles	Aug. 10
Sutrango	Colon	Aug. 24
City of Savannah	Savannah	Aug. 30
Caledonia	Southampton	Aug. 16
Potomac	Brixham	Aug. 19
Adriatic	Hamburg	Aug. 17
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 31
Hamilton	Norfolk	Sept. 1

DUE TODAY.

Kasman	Liverpool	Aug. 18
Antilla	Puerto Mexico	Aug. 23
Brasilia	Hamburg	Aug. 11
John D. Rockefeller	Colon	Aug. 25
Pacific	Colon	Aug. 23

DUE TODAY.

Shunko Maru	San Francisco	Aug. 11
Bonheur	Trinidad	Aug. 18
Collamer	St. Nazaire	Aug. 21
Hellenes	Buenos Aires	Aug. 1

DUE TOMORROW.

City of Tokio	Tyne	Aug. 23
Lillian Luckenbach	Colon	Aug. 25
Maine	Colon	Aug. 17
Manitowoc	Colon	Aug. 28
Maracaibo	Manzanillo	Aug. 30
Teresa	Palermo	Aug. 15
Vechdijk	Algiers	Aug. 18
Waukegan	Dunkirk	Aug. 25

Outgoing Steamships Carrying Mail

SAIL TOMORROW.

Steamer. Destination.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.	Carries Mail For
Berengaria, Southampton	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia. (Northern Europe specially addressed.)
Rosalia, Hamburg	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	Europe, Africa, West Asia (specially addressed).
Drottningholm, Gothenberg	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.	Sweden, Norway, Finland.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Belgenland, Antwerp

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Bank and business references required under this classification.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

$3,000 with services; newspaper man; give particulars. D 440 Times.

WILL invest $5,000 and services in profitable business of proven merit. D 78 Times.

CAPITAL WANTED.

FLORIDA CLUB, overlooking Gulf of Mexico, surrounded by grape fruit and orange groves, open to 20 charter members; investment $1,500 in first mortgage bonds; each purchaser entitled to permanent lease and free use of apartment during life of bond.

Property consists of beautiful modern club building of 40 rooms; each room equipped with bath, telephone and beautifully furnished; adjacent to several golf courses and the two leading hotels of the Gulf Coast, the Belleview at Belleaire and the Tarpon Inn at Tarpon Springs. Further particulars on request. F. E. Malone, 8 West 40th St., New York.

LUMBER commission merchant, with established business in New York, desires to take in man capable of investing $3,000, with selling ability and experience, not necessarily in lumber lines; business will be incorporated and a reasonable interest therein given, also good salary; must be able to produce evidence of character, ability and financial worth; to those who qualify in a detailed reply an interview will be granted by my attorney. Y 2173 Times Annex.

ABLE MAN can procure partnership in drug store; closed evening and Sundays; experience unnecessary; $10,000 cash required. O 214 Times.

WANTED—PARTNER TO INVEST $5,000 IN A GOING MANUFACTURING CONCERN. BOX 164, WEST HOBOKEN, N. J.

LADY or gentleman of pleasing personality for good office position; $1,000 required; investment secured. D 263 Times.

FINANCING AND LOANS.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL LOANS.
Loans to $5,000, one year or less, weekly or monthly payment plan; no chattels, no pawns, no salary assignment; call or write for booklet.
THE MORRIS PLAN COMPANY,
Resources over $16,000,000.
Main office, 261 Broadway.
368 Grand St. 26 Court St., Brooklyn.
361 East 149th St. 1,668 Pitkin Av., Bklyn.
1 Union Square. 804 Manhattan Av., Bklyn.
Under Supervision State Banking Dept.

LOANS TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS, CAR REMAINING IN YOUR POSSESSION; LOANS GRANTED WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS; STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. PEERLESS SALES CORPORATION, 156 WEST 52D. CIRCLE 5743.

ADVANCES ON NOTES, ACCEPTANCES, CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, RENT ASSIGNMENTS, OTHER GOOD COLLATERALS, LIBERAL TERMS; CONFIDENTIAL. K. KORONES, 299 BROADWAY. WORTH 7392.

MONEY! MONEY MAKES MONEY!
Money loaned in any amount on diamonds, jewelry, silverware; safe deposit vaults; special rates for short-time loans.
EQUITABLE PLEDGE SOCIETY, INC.,
3 EAST 14TH ST.

OUTSTANDING accounts financed on liberal terms and at lowest rates; confidential, quick service assured. Mercantile Factors' Corporation, 212 5th Av. Madison Square 3657.

UNLISTED securities accepted as collateral on loans. Z 2361 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS.

LADIES' NECKWEAR MANUFACTURER, ATTENTION!
Are you looking for an associate or an amalgamation? Have practical experience with excellent following; would make investment. A 338 Times.

AUDITOR, single, aged 44 years, many years' experience in England and Mexico, holding excellent references, seeks connection with well-established firm; speaks and writes Spanish fluently; will travel. J 68 Times.

EXCLUSIVE territories closing rapidly, fast selling article; small merchandise investment necessary. Grandin-Singer Corp., 311 5th Av., New York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Going automobile and accessory business, established 6 years ago in one of the best of the smaller New England cities; volume $450,000, and $100,000 will swing the deal; fine location, and great opportunity for the right one; give references. For further particulars address, Y 2217 Times Annex.

MODERN brick hotel, upstate live city (no better in New York), long established, no competition, excellent reputation; capacity business year round; replacement value about $700,000; yearly receipts about $130,000; bargain price $325,000; cash $75,000; strict investigation. V 2182 Times Annex.

ESTABLISHED express and moving business; receipts $12,000 to $14,000; Peerless and Pierce-Arrow 3-ton trucks; many extras; long lease; $8,000 required; books open. Harris Parr, 163 West 72d St.

WEST 70TH—Furnished room house; income $800; rent $350; $2,500 required.
West 80th—Income $1,000; rents $416; $5,000 required. Harris Parr, 163 West 72d.

ON ACCOUNT of immediate call to foreign country will dispose of wonderful going business covered by copyright and patents. Write for personal interview. W. 263, Times.

GARAGE—160x100; rent 70 cents gross; security $8,000; Bronx; 10,000 feet; filled; cash $4,000. Garage Real Estate, 140 West 42d.

BEAUTY PARLOR, Hoboken; low rent; owner going South; will sacrifice; also others. Bechter, 47 West 42d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EXCELLENT FOR ANY BUSINESS. Store for rent with living rooms. 3427 3d Av. South 167th.

LOST AND FOUND

Advertisements for tomorrow received to midnight. Bryant 1000.

BAG—In taxicab leaving Pennsylvania Hotel, Saturday evening about 8, o'clock, black beaded bag containing toilet articles and money. Reward. Leopold Lowenstein, 529 West 111th.

Jewelry.

CASE containing two bracelets, one sapphire, one ruby, Checker cab or Broadway and 84th St.; suitable reward. R. Hammel, 542 5th Av.

CIGAR CASE—Lizard skin; gold edge; initials E. B. on outside, name inside; reward. Endicott 4800. Apt. 525.

DIAMOND BROOCH, on Stuyvesant Av. or Macon St., Saturday; reward on return to 622 Macon St., Brooklyn.

PURSE, black, containing money, amethyst jewelry, taxi, Saturday night; reward. Astoria 2316.

STRING OF PEARLS — Between the Drive and Broadway at 115th St.; reward. 507 West 113th St., Apt. 63. Campbell.

$200 REWARD
for return of bar pin containing 17 diamonds, lost Aug. 28. A. C. Bennett, 15 William St. Broad 2764.

Wearing Apparel.

FOX CHOKER, small, either in Pennsylvania Station or on Whitestone (L. I.) train leaving Pennsylvania Station 11:19 A. M. Friday; suitable reward. Address 160 Whitestone Av., Flushing, L. I. Phone Flushing 3436.

FUR—Lost, Friday at Coney Island or subway car, dark taupe, silver tipped fox fur. Return to Room 670, McAlpin Hotel. Reward.

FUR BOA in Grand Central station Sunday, Sept. 2; reward. Endicott 2706. Call 134 West 78th.

MINK FUR, 2 animals, lost Aug. 28, between 601 Madison Av. and Ritz Theatre or Yellow cab; reward. Plaza 4428.

NECKPIECE, fisher scarf, 11:07 train Rockaway Beach, Thursday; reward. Phone Schuyler 5690.

NECK SCARF, sable fur, in taxi, Friday, evening, 11 P. M.; liberal reward. Daily, 135 East 38d St.

SABLE NECKPIECE, in taxicab, Saturday evening about 7:30; reward. 44 West 77th St. Allen.

Cats, Dogs and Birds.

BOSTON TERRIER—Female, 8 years; fox terrier, male; clipped ears, 10 years; Side-a-Wee mascots; reward. 410 East 88th.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—I HAVE THIS DAY BOUGHT THE shoe store, 2,658 3d Av., Bronx, from Jose Rodriguez; anyone having claims will present them within 5 days at above address.
F. D. GONZALEZ.

P. Q. S.—COMMUNICATE WITH ME AT once. Your wife, LILLIAN.

JURY TO CONSIDER WARD LAWYER'S ACT

State Questions Motive for Sending Haverhill Friends of Peters to England.

HOPES TO INDICT FATHER

Attorney General Will Produce Evidence to Support Conspiracy Charge Against G. S. Ward.

Proceedings against George S. Ward, President of the Ward Baking Company, will be taken up when the Westchester County Extraordinary Grand Judy reconvenes next Wednesday morning at White Plains. Information will be presented to the Grand Jury, it was said, on which Attorney General Carl Sherman hopes to bring about the senior Ward's indictment on a charge of conspiring to defeat the ends of justice. It was reported that indictments against others on the same charge would be sought.

During the session which ended on July 26, when it indicted his son, Walter S. Ward, for the murder of Clarence M. Peters, the Grand Jury digressed to take testimony from ex-District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks bearing on the persistence of certain persons sought as witnesses in absenting themselves from the jurisdiction of the Grand Jury.

Other testimony in the investigation, expected to be of importance in the new inquiry, was that Mrs. Walter S. Ward and two maids, Lulu Barrow and Amy Mild, also kept themselves out of New York State and refused to accept service when policemen presented Grand Jury subpoenas to them at Atlantic City. In this connection, the State authorities emphasize the fact that when the process servers located the women wanted as witnesses at the Chelsea Hotel in Atlantic City, Ralph D. Ward urged them not to accept service. His brother Walter was present at this incident.

Attorney General's Attitude.

When the Weeks testimony against the elder Ward was taken, Mr. Sherman suggested to the Grand Jury that they inquire into the circumstances with a view to "a charge of possible conspiracy against George S. Ward and Ralph D. Ward." The foreman, however, remarked, "We have nothing before us against Ralph D. Ward," but Mr. Sherman said, "It is possible." Mr. Weeks then told how Ralph D. Ward withheld certain evidence until compelled by Justice Morschauser, sitting as a committing Magistrate, to relate what his father had told him of the blackmail plot which the defendant said led to the slaying. Mr. Sherman made it clear to the Grand Jury that the information imparted to them by Mr. Weeks on these points was not to be considered as evidence against Walter S. Ward, but was to be held as evidence in the conspiracy investigation.

Since the Grand Jury recessed on July 26, the State has made no attempt to conceal the fact that it contemplated proceedings against the elder Ward and others on the conspiracy charge. It was pointed out at the Attorney General's office Saturday that under the order of Governor Smith by which the extraordinary term was established, the special Grand Jury was authorized to inquire into any and all circumstances surrounding the death of Clarence M. Peters.

Question Acts of Ward Lawyers.

An intimation of the possible extent of the new inquiry was dropped by a State official when he declared that the authorities considered certain acts of the defense lawyers as coming within the scope of a Grand Jury inquiry. He had reference, in particular, to the fact that Ward attorneys paid the passage to Europe of a Haverhill, Mass., family, neighbors there of Peters, who professed to know important facts bearing on the case. The Ward attorneys have since declared they would not be at all averse to the return of this family and their appearance before the jury.

The State has also indicated the possibility that the Ward lawyers may be assailed before the Grand Jury for making public through the newspapers the minutes of the Grand Jury. The Attorney General's office has maintained that this act was a violation of the order of Justice Albert H. F. Seeger, in that his ruling on the minutes specifically granted the defense permission to inspect the records but did not say anything about making them public.

A State official said yesterday that at the trial the Attorney General would contend that there never was a "Charley Ross" or a "Jack Rogers" and that these alleged members of a blackmail gang described by Ward were fictitious characters put forth in an effort to justify the shooting.

DOG GUARDS DEAD MAN.

Shooting of Philadelphia Hunter Is Attributed to an Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 2.—With a fox terrier watching at his side, John Foutonny, 27, of 1,628 Swain Street, Philadelphia, was found shot dead in a small craft on Limban Creek today by several men on their way home from a hunting trip. The men, attracted by the barking of the dog, notified the police.

Investigation showed Foutonny had spent the day with Samuel Bekele of Blenheim, Camden County. They went hunting together, but Bekele left early for his home. It is the opinion of Coroner Pratt that the man was accidentally shot by another hunter whose identity is not known.

Albert Walsh, 28, of 1,748 North Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, was accidentally shot in the back by a hunter at Runnemede, Camden County. He was taken to Cooper Hospital. His condition is not serious.

RESULT OF RECOGNITION.

Completion of Pan-American Committee to Follow Action on Mexico.

As a direct result of the recognition of Mexico by the United States, organization of the International Pan-American Committee, provisionally started last April during the sessions of the fifth Pan-American Conference at Santiago, Chile, soon will be perfected, it was announced last night by John Barrett, former Director of the Pan-American Union. A meeting will be called, either in New York or Chicago, probably under the auspices of the Pan-American Society of the United States, for completion of the organization.

The movement to establish such a committee was inaugurated to awaken public interest and international cooperation throughout the Americas. More than 1,000 representative men and women, including about fifty in Mexico, already have been enrolled as members, Mr. Barrett said.

GET 3 IN CHASE OVER ROOFS

Detectives Charge Negroes With Grand Larceny—Held Without Bail.

Arrested after a taxicab chase and pursuit over several roofs three negroes were arraigned in Washington Heights Court yesterday on charges of grand larceny and held without bail for examination tomorrow. Goods valued at several thousand dollars, alleged to have been stolen, were recovered by detectives.

Those arrested were William Price, 2,123 Madison Avenue; Edward Hogan and James Harrison, 71 West 128th Street.

Police say that Harrison and Hogan were recently released from Sing Sing where they served a term for violation of the Sullivan law.

FATHER GETS BODY OF DROWNED GIRL

Victim of Accident at Parishville, N. Y., When Canoe Upsets Is Buried Here.

Herman Einchorn of 315 West Ninety-fourth Street returned here yesterday morning from Parishville, N. Y., with the body of his daughter, Mollie, 22 years old, who was drowned in the Raquette River while fishing from a canoe last Friday.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon. Burial was in Washington Cemetery. Among those at the services were Ivan Abramson, uncle of the girl, President of the Graphic Film Corporation of 729 Seventh Avenue, with which Einchorn is connected, and Miss Mildred Sarlow of 1,141 President Street, Brooklyn, who was on a vacation in the Adirondacks with Miss Einchorn.

The father said that he accepted the story of the accident told by his daughter's fishing companion, Claude McRobie, a guide, and son-in-law of A. H. Breese, proprietor of the Pinehurst Inn, at which the two girls were stopping.

Einchorn, a widower, lamented the fact that his business interests had compelled him to forego his plan of accompanying his daughter to the mountains when she left a fortnight ago.

"They have told me it was an accident," he said. "Breese and McRobie are very fine people. I believe them. Nobody saw the accident. When I reached Parishville yesterday I was told that my daughter had decided to go out fishing with McRobie in a canoe. Miss Sarlow was to have gone, but she decided to remain at the inn.

"McRobie came back to the inn later. He was alone and drenched and exhausted. He said that my daughter leaned over the side of the canoe to haul in a fish. He said he warned her she would upset the canoe. But she leaned over, nevertheless, he said, and suddenly the canoe was upset. They were not far from shore, perhaps only 100 feet or so, and McRobie, who is strong and a good swimmer, tried to save her.

"He grasped my daughter and started for the shore with her. Then they discovered that she had become entangled in her fishing line. He tried desperately to tear her loose, but she was held fast. They both tired quickly. My daughter struggled for her life. She tried to help McRobie get her to shore, but the more she struggled the worse it was and she slipped out of his grasp. McRobie said he was so exhausted with the struggle that he himself, though a good swimmer, just barely reached the shore alive.

"My daughter sank and it was not until Saturday morning that they recovered her body.

"I am satisfied the story told by McRobie is true and have learned nothing to the contrary. My daughter's jewelry was intact, three or four diamond rings being found on her fingers when she was brought to shore."

Miss Einchorn was reputed to be an excellent swimmer and to have won a swimming prize, but McRobie said that her swimming prowess was of no avail when she became enmeshed in the line.

At the uncle's request the State Troopers began an investigation.

DROPPER DRIVER RECOVERS.

Taxi Chauffeur Shot by Cohen Is Out of Hospital.

Recovering from a bullet wound in the head, Ernest Goldfinger, 24 years old, of 208 Forsyth St., chauffeur of the taxicab in which "Kid Dropper" was fatally shot on Aug. 28, last, was discharged from Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon.

Goldfinger was struck by one of the bullets fired at "Kid Dropper" by Cohen in front of the Essex Market Court.

GIRL BURIED ALIVE BY 2 TONS OF SAND

Companion Also Caught as They Play in Pit, but Extricates Herself.

RESCUERS DIG FOR 7 FEET

Victim Found Suffocated, With Her Skull Gashed From Front to Back.

Two little girls were buried beneath two tons of sand at Fresh Pond Road and Pacific Street, Maspeth, Queens, yesterday. One was crushed to death and one escaped. The dead girl was Jessie Davis, 10 years old, of 2,536 Baltic Street, Maspeth; the other is Anna Donnelly, 9 years old, of 2,575 Baltic Street, Maspeth.

Both girls, it was learned by the police, went to the sand pit where the accident occurred, to play, as was their daily habit. When the sand came down the Davis girl was standing near where the sand rose in a wall about twenty-five feet high. The Donnelly girl was further away.

Without warning the whole wall of sand came down on top of the two girls. The Davis girl, having been nearest the wall, was completely buried. The Donnelly girl was also completely covered, but managed to wriggle her head free and gradually extricate the rest of her body.

Her first thought, she said later, was for Jessie. She looked about and skirted the edge of the mound without finding her playmate. Then she ran screaming to her homeo n Baltic Street where she told her story to several men.

Some of them got shovels, whileo thers rushed to the scene to dig with their hands. A telephone call was sent for Fire Truck 291, on Metropolitan Avenue, Maspeth. Before the arrival of the apparatus, however, the men, with the assistance of Patrolman John Flynn of the Elmhurst precinct, brought out the body of the Davis girl after digging twenty minutes. She had been buried under more than seven feet of sand.

A hasty examination showed the skull had been gashed, presumably by a stone, from front to back. The child's back was broken. She was placed in an automobile and taken to the Wyckoff Heights Hospital. Surgeons there said she had died of her injuries and suffocation.

The Donnelly girl was attended at her home by an ambulance surgeon for cuts and bruises and was put to bed. She will recover.

GOT COAT FOR BAD CHECK.

Charge Arrested Suspect Obtained $50,000 in Goods by Same Means.

Walter Berger of 8 Rivington Street was locked in the Charles Street Police Station yesterday, charged with grand larceny.

Late last month Mary Hayden of 35 Grove Street advertised a fur coat for sale. On Aug. 27 a "Dr. Berger" called to see the coat. He offered $200 for it. She gave him the coat in return for his check for that amount. The check proved worthless. She notified the police, giving a description of the man.

Detectives Sceldrick and Cavone saw a man that answered her description at Fourteenth Street and Ninth Avenue. They arrested him. At the station Miss Hayden said she was positive he was the man who gave her the check.

In addition to blank checks, the police said they found pawn tickets in Berger's pockets and that these already had enabled them to recover stolen goods. They alleged that by answering advertisements and giving bad checks Berger had obtained goods worth $50,000.

SEAPLANE CRASHES INTO MOTOR LAUNCH

Forced to Descend, It Hits Bow of Vessel in Jamaica Bay—Five on Board Rescued.

Hundreds bathing at Rockaway and Broad Channel yesterday afternoon saw a seaplane which had been circling Jamaica Bay make an unexpected landing, apparently right on top of a twenty-foot cabin launch. As many as could pushed out into the bay in boats expecting to find the person in the launch killed or badly injured. But, although severely shaken, none had been touched by the plane, and only one, a woman, needed medical attention for shock.

The seaplane, owned by Richard J. Waters of Baltimore, who was on board, and piloted by Sidney L. Smith of Norfolk, had been flying over the beaches and bay for some time. It developed engine trouble and had to make a landing in the midst of pleasure boats.

As the plane neared the water its pilot apparently failed to notice the launch, in which J. G. Sullivan of the Raunt, near Broad Channel, had a party of five friends. The plane hit the water and bow of the launch almost simultaneously. Fortunately, those in the motor boat were all in the stern. The bow was badly smashed, but the boat did not capsize.

Patrolman Nobel of the Marine Division, who witnessed the accident from the beach, commandeered a boat and was one of the first to reach the scene of the crash. He took the five persons from the motor boat aboard and towed their craft to shore. It was about ready to sink when it reached the beach. Mary Harnett was attended by a physician at the White Cross Emergency Hospital at Broad Channel.

The plane was damaged only slightly and after the accident was piloted to Rockaway.

300,000 VISIT CONEY.

Police Call Crowd Comparatively Small Owing to Labor Day Trips.

More than 300,000 persons journey to Coney Island yesterday, a comparatively small Sunday crowd, the police said, due to the large number who took advantage of the holiday to leave the city. There were not many bathers, due to a strong surf, caused by a south-southeast wind.

Ethel Horowitz, 20 years old, of 139 Danforth Avenue, Jersey City, was treated by Dr. Fisher of the Coney Island Hospital, who took four stitches in the young woman's chin. She told Policeman William O'Connor, who heard her screams at the corner of Neptune Avenue and Ocean Parkway, that she had an appointment with a man companion at noon, but, arriving two hours late, he greeted her with a blow on the chin. She refused to make a complaint against the man, however, and left the hospital with him.

Sixty-seven prisoners, gathered in by detectives under Inspector Byron R. Sackett in Saturday-night raids upon "bungalow parties," were fined from $5 to $25 yesterday by Magistrate Ellperin in the Coney Island Court. Five young women were taken in a raid on Windsor Court, a bungalow at 2,939 West Thirty-sixth Street, Coney Island. They were paroled until next Tuesday, when they will be arraigned in the Women's Night Court in Brooklyn.

William Ginsberg, 27 years old, of 2,631 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested on a charge of grand larceny, on the complaint of Charles Tager of 1,200 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, who accused Ginsberg of stealing a pin worth $375 and a $65 watch on Feb. 26, 1921, when both men went to a Turkish bath in Brownsville. Tager said that he and Ginsberg put their belongings into one envelope for safekeeping, and that Ginsberg, finishing his bath before Tager, left with the envelope, which contained the articles mentioned.

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"From Our Foreign Correspo ent"

Oliver Wendell Holmes, years ago, contr ed an article which very well covers conditions of to . He stated that the particular form of lying ofte en in newspapers under this title does little harm fact, he supposed it didn't really decieve people more than the "Arabian Nights" or "Gulliver's Tr ," do; that sometimes the writers compile too essly, though, and mix up facts out of geographies stories out of penny papers, so as to mislead thos o are desirous of information. It is so-called ne which contains improbabilities and misstateme -scare headings which sell the sheet regardless o e real facts.

It is to be noted that "Our Foreign Corre dent" of to-day publishes his article under his own e. It is hard to determine whether the publisher ereby endeavoring to pass the buck, or merely give article with the correspondent's name so that the r r may take it for what it is worth.

In these days, when events abroad a vital to our interests here, comments by foreign espondents are eagerly perused, but of recent ye oreign news acquirings have not been on a par wit mestic assemblings. How well do we all rememb e lack of perceptiveness of our foreign corresponde almost to the hour the Great War broke. Northcli ad the propensity, but he is gone, and there seem be no competent successor. "Our Foreign Corre dents" should be strengthened.

"Truth is becoming scarcer every da said a writer of old. Is it not a fact that during t st few years a great deal of truth has been draw m circulation?

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